

Class F57

Book .W7A3

HISTORY

OF

WINDSOR COUNTY

VERMONT

4083
J87-C

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY

LEWIS CASS ALDRICH AND FRANK R. HOLMES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS

1891

22278
'03



F57
.W7A3

PREFACE.

WINDSOR COUNTY is without doubt one of the most historic of the sub-divisions of the State of Vermont. During the period of ten years immediately preceding the Revolution, and for fourteen or so years after that outbreak, many of the stirring events of State history were enacted within the borders of this county, and at the village of Windsor; therefore it has been found necessary in this work to furnish at some length a narrative of the events of that period, notwithstanding the fact that they were of general rather than local importance and bearing. But a recital of the early history of Vermont, wherever the events may have occurred, is a thing of which the average citizen never tires, and in which every native of the State has reason to feel a just pride.

On account of its geographical location in the State, Windsor county happened to become peculiarly prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth during the period of the somewhat noted controversy with New York; and when were formed the unions with the New Hampshire towns, east of the Connecticut River, this county was made to embrace a much larger area than it at present contains, and was the chief seat of operations in the political history of the State during that time. The village of Windsor was the place in which the important transactions occurred, from which fact the reader will observe that a general outline of the early history of the State becomes a proper subject for discussion in this volume.

In the preparation of the "History of Windsor County" the editors have had access and reference to such of the standard works of

State and local history as are extant at the present day; there have been occasions on which they have made free use of the language as well as the thoughts of past writers, and not always have they been careful to disfigure the present pages with quotation marks. More than this, the writers have also to acknowledge the generous assistance of a number of the well known residents of the county, among whom may properly be named the Rev. E. N. Goddard, of Windsor; Jay Read Pember (county clerk), Mrs. Doron; the librarian of the Woodstock Library, of Woodstock; William R. Adams, of Bethel; and others, some occupying official positions, and others [illegible] whom have contributed to the accomplishment of the arduous task of editing and compiling this volume. Added to the above list, there may be mentioned collectively the persons who have likewise given work their hearty and unrestrained support; who have made publication not only possible but a fact; and to whom, with all who have taken an interest in its preparation, directly and indirectly, are due the thanks of the editors and the publishers.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Early Explorations and Discoveries—Cartier and Champlain in Canada—John Smith in New England—Dutch Settlements in New York—Their Conquest by the English—The English in Virginia, Maine and New Hampshire—The Puritans in New England—The French Jesuits among the Indians—English Manner of Treating the Savages—Causes of Indian Hostilities..... 17

CHAPTER II.

The Iroquois Confederacy—Indian Traditions—War Among the Indians—Tribes Inhabiting the Region of Vermont—The Canadian Indians—Wars Between England and France—Their Effect upon the Colonies in America—Various Peace Treaties—Expeditions and Battles in and near Vermont—Erection of Fort Dummer—The First Civilized Settlement in Vermont—Bridgman and Startwell's Fort at Vernon—Its Destruction by Indians—Final War Between England and France—Settlement in Vermont Unsafe—Overthrow of French Power in America..... 21

CHAPTER III.

The New Hampshire Grants—Charter Rights Granted by Governor Wentworth—Claims of New York—Correspondence Between the Governors—Early Grants Made by Governor Wentworth of Towns of Windsor County—Proclamations Issued—The Royal Decree—New York Violates the King's Order—Lands Regranted—Uprising of the Settlers—The Green Mountain Boys—Counties Organized by New York—Chester Named as the County Seat of Cumberland County—Changed to Westminster—Gloucester County Created—Sentiment Divided—The Situation in Cumberland and Gloucester Counties—Counties Formed East of the Mountains—Boundaries of Albany and Charlotte Counties. 29

CHAPTER IV.

The Controversy with New York—Means Employed to Overcome the New Hampshire Grantees—Change of Sentiment East of the Mountains—Allegiance to New York Disclaimed—The Massacre at Westminster—Death of William French—Meetings held at Westminster—The Settlers Formally Renounce Allegiance to New York—The Commencement of the Struggle for State and National Independence—The Conventions at Dorset—Towns East of the Mountains Asked to Send Delegates—The Conventions at Westminster—Independence of the State Declared—Named New Connecticut—Changed to Vermont—Conventions at Windsor—State Constitution Adopted—Paul Spooner of Hartland..... 34

CHAPTER V.

"The Pingry Papers"—A Chapter Devoted to the Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester from June, 1774, to September, 1777; Together with Such Other Records of Events as will be of Interest to the Present and Future Generations of Readers of this Work—The Narrative, with Explanations, Comprises Extracts Taken from the Book Entitled "Governor and Council," Volume 1, Appendix A, No. 1..... 46

CHAPTER VI.

The Period of the Revolutionary War—The Cause of the People on the Grants Becomes United—Allen's Exploits at Ticonderoga and on Lake Champlain—Singular Situation of Vermont—Military Organizations Formed at the Dorset Convention—Seth Warner Elected Colonel—The Rangers Organized East of the Mountains—New York Authority Prevails—First Convention at Windsor—Battles at Hubbardton and Bennington—Toryism in Cumberland County—President Chittenden's Proclamation—Council of Safety—Effect of Burgoyne's Surrender—Exposed Condition of the Vermont Frontier—The Haldimand Correspondence—Negotiations with Canada—Their Effect Upon Vermont and the County—Indian Depredations—Attack Upon Barnard—Burning of Royalton.. 61

CHAPTER VII.

The Controversy with New York Resumed—The Situation—Petition to Congress—Its Reception—Governor Clinton's Proclamation—Ethan Allen's Vindication of Vermont—New Hampshire Towns Seek a Union with Vermont—The Union Effected—Protest by New York—Disaffection in Cumberland County—Withdrawal from the Vermont Legislature—Threatened Union with New

CHAPTER XXIV.

History of the town of Ludlow 528

CHAPTER XXV.

History of the Town of Bethel 558

CHAPTER XXVI.

History of the Town of Barnard 574

CHAPTER XXVII.

History of the Town of Stockbridge 587

CHAPTER XXVIII.

History of the Town of Bridgewater 601

CHAPTER XXIX.

History of the Town of Andover 620

CHAPTER XXX.

History of the Town of Weston 636

CHAPTER XXXI.

History of the Town of Rochester 646

CHAPTER XXXII.

History of the Town of Chester 663

CHAPTER XXXIII.

History of the Town of Weatherstield 697

CHAPTER XXXIV.

History of the Town of Baltimore . 723

CHAPTER XXXV.

History of the Town of Pomfret 729

CHAPTER XXXVI.

History of the Town of Sharon 746

CHAPTER XXXVII

History of the Town of Royalton 761

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Biographical 785

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Old Families 93

BIOGRAPHIES.

Abbott, Solomon S. 785
Aldrich, Hon. Joshua M. 802
Amsden, Charles 904
Baldwin, Albert F. 906
Baxter, Dr. Edward K. 853
Billings, Hon. Frederick 876
Bisbee, Aaron 786
Brockway, John 803
Bruce, Capt. Harvey N. 860
Burke, Udney 787
Butler, Rev. Franklin 899
Call, Joseph A. 788
Chase, Dr. Rolla M. 930
Collamer, Judge Jacob 854
Cook, Selden 805
Coolidge, Gov. Carlos 900
Davidson, John 807
Davis, Hon. Gilbert A. 821
Dewey, Hon. Albert G. 806
Dillon, William 788
Downer, Chester 896
Durkee, William H. 930
Fay, Maj. Levi C. 907
Field, Hon. Abner 824
Fletcher, Hon. Ryland 835
Forbush, Hon. Charles A. 789
Fullam, Hon. Sewall 864
Fullerton, F. E. 893
Gill Family 883
Gill, James S. 871
Gillette, B. B. 859
Gillette, Daniel O. 834
Graves, Leland J., M.D. 790
Green, Dr. George B. 868
Green, Dr. Isaac 866
Guernsey, Rev. George S. 831
Hale, Frank S. 887
Hall, Alfred 909
Harlow, Col. Hiram 828
Harlow, Hermon W. 808
Harrington, Edwin 857
Hayes, Francis B. 911
Hazelton, Daniel W., M. D. 830
Heald, Daniel A. 926
Hill, George S. 859
Kenney, Asa W. 858
Kidder, Rev. Moses 792
Lemmex, W. H. 862
Mackenzie Family 844
Marsh, Frederick W. 810
Martin, Alonzo A. 793
McIndoe, Lyman J. 901
Morgan, Charles 809
Morgan, Harvey D. 794
Morrison, M. F. 847
Parks, Frederick 808
Paul, Hon. Norman 795
Pingry, Hon. William M. 885
Porter, John 911
Potter, Sanford H. 797
Powers, Calvin R. 853
Powers Family 849
Powers, John D. 851
Powers, Dr. John D. 850
Powers, Dr. Thomas E. 852
Raymond, Judge Isaiah 798
Robbins, Charles 826
Robbins, Otis 839
Robbins, Philemon H. 826
Roberts, William G. 811

Rugg, David F., M. D..... 811
Sanders, Coleman..... 833
Slack, Col. W. H. H..... 865
Slack, John A..... 843
Smith, Dr. Charles C..... 925
Stearns, Daniel..... 903
Steele, Dr. F. E..... 838
Steele, Hon. Benjamin H..... 889
Stocker, Samuel Russell..... 800
Story, Dr. Dyer..... 891
Sumner, David H..... 893
Taylor, James C..... 839
Tracy, Hon. Andrew..... 913
Tuttle, Col. Oscar S..... 872
Vail Family..... 814
Walker, Hon. William H..... 842
Wardner, Allan..... 917
Wardner, Clark..... 886
Wardner, George..... 871
Warner, Hiram L..... 843
Warren, John..... 914
Washburn, Hon. Peter T..... 817
Washburn, Hon. Reuben..... 928
Watson, Hon. Edwin C..... 874
Webber, Hon. Sumner Allen..... 841
Weston, Horace..... 819
Wheeler, Capt. Daniel Davis..... 920

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Abbott, S. S..... facing 784
Aldrich, Joshua M..... facing 700
Amsden Charles..... facing 708
Baldwin, A. F..... facing 664
Baxter, E. K..... facing 754
Billings, Frederick..... facing 876
Bisbee, Aaron..... facing 406
Brockway, John..... facing 736
Bruce, Capt. Harvey N..... facing 144
Burke, Udney..... facing 787
Butler, Rev. Franklin..... facing 212
Call, Joseph A..... facing 712
Chase, Dr. R. M..... facing 930
Closson, Henry..... facing 452
Colburn, Joseph W..... facing 416
Collamer, Jacob..... facing 180
Cook, Selden..... facing 444
Coolidge, Gov. Carlos..... facing 98
Dana, Thomas..... facing 428
Davidson, John..... facing 440
Davis, Gilbert A..... facing 376
Dewey, A. G..... facing 354
Dillon, William..... facing 460
Downer, Chester..... facing 774
Durkee, William H..... facing 592
Fay, Levi C..... facing 320
Field, Abner..... facing 468
Fletcher, Hon. Ryland..... facing 108
Forbush, Charles A..... facing 420
Fullam, Hon. Sewall..... facing 532
Fullerton, F. E..... facing 892
Gill, Daniel A..... facing 408
Gill, James S..... facing 540
Gillette, B. B..... facing 858
Gillette, Daniel O..... facing 344
Graves, Dr. Leland J..... facing 276
Green, Dr. George B..... facing 868
Green, Dr. Isaac..... facing 280
Guernsey, Rev. George S..... facing 652
Hale, Frank S..... facing 378

Hall, Alfred.....facing 908
Harlow, Hermon W.....facing 328
Harrington, Edwin.....facing 564
Hayes, Francis B.....facing 704
Hazelton, D. W., M. D.....facing 412
Heald, Daniel A.....facing 926
Hill, George S.....facing 516
Kenney, Asa W.....facing 768
Kidder, Rev. Moses.....facing 260
Lemmex, W. H.....facing 292
Mackenzie, Justin F.....facing 844
Marsh, F. W.....facing 692
Martin, A. A.....facing 792
Melindoe, Lyman J.....facing 900
Morgan, Charles.....facing 656
Morgan, Harvey D.....facing 594
Morrison, M. F.....facing 376
Parks, Frederick.....facing 458
Paul, Norman.....facing 268
Pingry, William M.....facing 884
Porter, John.....facing 332
Porter, Judge Samuel W.....facing 424
Potter, S. H.....facing 348
Powers Calvin R.....facing 852
Powers, Dr. J. D.....facing 232
Powers, Dr. Thomas E.....facing 228
Powers, John D.....facing 236
Raymond, Judge Isaiah.....facing 604
Robbins, Charles.....facing 826
Robbins, Otis.....facing 680
Robbins, P. H.....facing 691
Roberts, W. G.....facing 810
Rugg, D. F., M. D.....facing 812
Sanders, Coleman.....facing 732
Slack, John A.....facing 448
Slack, Col. W. H. H.....facing 464
Smith, Dr. Charles C.....facing 924
Stearns, Daniel.....facing 308
Steele, Dr. F. E.....facing 838
Stocker, Samuel R.....facing 802
Story, Dr. Dyer.....facing 300
Sumner, David H.....facing 364
Taylor, J. C.....facing 840
Tracy, Hon. Andrew.....facing 248
Tuttle, Col. Oscar S.....facing 114
Vail Homestead.....815
Vail, Joshua.....815
Walker, William H.....facing 544
Wardner, Allan.....facing 284
Wardner, Clark.....facing 384
Wardner, George.....facing 312
Warner, Hiram L.....facing 536
Warren, John.....facing 914
Washburn, Hon. Peter T.....facing 818
Washburn, Reuben.....facing 528
Watson, Hon. Edwin C.....facing 336
Webber, Hon. Sumner Allen.....facing 648
Weston, Horace.....facing 304
Wheeler, Capt. D. D.....facing 920

HISTORY

OF

WINDSOR COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Early Explorations and Discoveries—Cartier and Champlain in Canada—John Smith in New England—Dutch Settlements in New York—Their Conquest by the English—The English in Virginia, Maine and New Hampshire—The Puritans in New England—The French Jesuits among the Indians—English Manner of Treating the Savages—Causes of Indian Hostilities.

THE first explorations and discoveries in the region of the present State of Vermont, of which there appears any record, were made during the year 1609, by Samuel Champlain, a French nobleman. This adventurous person made his first visit to the western hemisphere during the year 1603, and he then followed in the course of James Cartier, who, like Champlain, was a navigator under the government of France, and the object of whose explorations was to plant a French colony in the then new and comparatively unknown country. In the main the voyages of these men were confined to the region of the St. Lawrence; but it remained to Champlain to pursue his investigations in another direction, the result of which was the discovery of the lake now on the western boundary of the State of Vermont, and to which the navigator gave the name of Lake Champlain. This occurred, as has been stated, in the spring of the year 1609.

Whether or not the adventurous Frenchman set foot on the soil of Vermont, or the territory that afterward became so named, there ap-

pears no record nor tradition, but certain it is that he voyaged down the lake to near its southern extremity and discovered and named another though smaller lake, now called Lake George, but to which he gave the name St. Sacrament.

But the French were not alone in endeavoring to plant colonies in America, for during the same period in which their operations were being carried on in the northern region, other nations were making similar efforts in other localities. In the year 1607 the English succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement in Virginia, in the neighborhood of the James River; and furthermore, about the same time, planted another small colony in the country that afterwards became a part of the State of Maine. And in this same region, too, it was that Captain John Smith, in the year 1614, made a voyage of exploration and discovery, reaching from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. He carefully mapped the country covered by his explorations, and gave to it the name of New England.

In the year 1609 Captain Hendrick Hudson, a Dutch navigator in the service of Holland, entered New York Bay, and thence sailed up the river to which he gave his own name, Hudson River, by which it is known to the present day. But it was not until some five years after Hudson's voyage that the Dutch made permanent settlements in the country explored by their navigator. The first Dutch colony was planted on Manhattan Island, now the city of New York, and others soon followed at various places to the northward, up the river as far as Albany and Schenectady. The Dutch have ever been known as a thrifty and prolific people, and their settlements grew and prospered, and spread out over a considerable region of country; and it is stated on good authority that they made settlements and improvements east of the Hudson River, and so far as to reach the territory of the present State of Vermont, to a number of the streams of which they gave the names by which they are still known. But the Dutch were not destined to long enjoy the fruits of their colonization in the New Netherlands, as their new settled country was called, for they became involved in a dispute with the English over the right to the possession, which resulted in the overthrow and surrender of the Dutch power in America, and the name of their principal city, New Amsterdam, was changed to New

York. This occurred during the year 1664, and by it, the extinction of Dutch power in America, there remained only the two great nations of England and France to contend for the supremacy.

But in the connection of early settlement and colonization in America there remains at least one other worthy of mention here, and this by the people, although of English nationality, known as the Puritans of New England. They who comprised the band of Puritans were English subjects that had, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, left their native land and taken refuge in Holland, that they might without annoyance or persecution conduct themselves according to the strict laws of their religious belief, which privilege had not been freely granted them in England. In the year 1620, after having remained in exile in Holland for a period of about twenty years, the Puritans left Europe for America, and arrived in the latter country late in the fall of the same year, and at a point three hundred miles from that at which they intended to land, and far from any of the settled colonies. After many trials and hardships the Puritans founded the town which they called New Plymouth, in Massachusetts, but which is now known as Plymouth. Being frugal, patient and industrious, the Puritans became a prosperous people and soon extended their settlements through various parts of New England.

In the year 1623 the English established settlements at Dover and Portsmouth, in the province of New Hampshire; and ten years later found colonies planted on the Connecticut River, in the province of the same name. Two years after this they had extended up the river as far as Springfield and Deerfield, nearly to the north line of the province of Massachusetts Bay and the south line of the then unnamed tract that forms the present State of Vermont.

Notwithstanding all this colonization and rapid settlement and improvement in various other directions, there appears not yet to have been any attempt at occupation or settlement within the territory north of the Massachusetts province line and between the Connecticut River on the east and the Hudson on the west, except the settlements and forts built by the Dutch on the last named stream. The French had rapidly colonized and settled Canada; the Puritans and English had occupied and established towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and

New Hampshire provinces; the Dutch and subsequently the English had built up strong towns in the province of New York, along the Hudson and elsewhere, but as yet no similar effort had been made to colonize or settle in the region between the Green and White Mountains, or in that region afterward known as the New Hampshire Grants.

The French, in their occupancy of Canada, from the very first, employed their every art to cultivate a friendly relation with the Indians of that region. For this purpose they had brought into their colonies a number of Jesuit priests, whose only duty it was to labor among the savages that the power of both France and Rome might be advanced and strengthened. With them there were no encroachments upon Indian lands, nor were any of their rights attempted to be violated. The diplomacy of the priest effectually overcame every Indian prejudice, and savages and French mingled as freely as if of one color and nationality.

Such, however, was not the case with the English in their colonies and settlements in other parts of the country. They sought only to increase their possessions and extend their settlements in every direction regardless of the rights of the Indian occupants; and if they did recognize the fact that the savages had any rights they employed subterfuge and deceit to possess themselves of those rights, and this incurred the distrust and enmity of the native occupants of the soil. Furthermore, the English colonists seemed to misjudge the Indian character and his strength as an opponent in warfare. These feelings and abuses soon brought against the English the open hostilities of the Indians and retarded the advance of settlement in localities where it might have gone much earlier had different measures been employed. The English settlers were obliged to protect themselves by the erection of forts, and to maintain an armed force on every frontier to guard against an Indian attack and its consequent merciless massacre.

The enmity against the English by the Indians had the effect of checking the advance of settlement and civilization in frontier localities; but added to that was a constantly growing jealousy and rivalry between the French in Canada and the English in New York and New England. Had the English been friendly with all their Indian neighbors, the latter were abundantly able to cope with the Canadian Indians whom the French were constantly employing to make war upon the Indian villages

and English settlements on the southern frontier, for the powerful Iroquois, the celebrated Five Nations, had once subjugated all other nations of Indians, and were the acknowledged rulers of this entire region, and with whom all treaties for the acquirement of lands were necessary to be made before the Indian title was considered as extinguished. At the time of which we write, during the early part of the seventeenth century, the Iroquois confederacy was at enmity with the English, and they were also in open hostility against the Canadian Indians and French, and would gladly have been at peace with their neighbors, the English colonists, had the latter been disposed to cultivate a friendship by correct means.

CHAPTER II.

The Iroquois Confederacy—Indian Traditions—War Among the Indians—Tribes Inhabiting the Region of Vermont—The Canadian Indians—Wars Between England and France—Their Effect upon the Colonies in America—Various Peace Treaties—Expeditions and Battles in and near Vermont—Erection of Fort Dummer—The First Civilized Settlement in Vermont—Bridgman and Startwell's Fort at Vernon—Its Destruction by Indians—Final War Between England and France—Settlement in Vermont Unsafe—Overthrow of French Power in America.

THE preceding chapter has made mention of the Iroquois confederacy, or the Five Nations, and while it is not proposed to make any extended allusion to that body as a necessary part of this narrative, still from the fact that the confederacy were the rulers and owners, so far as Indian ownership was concerned, of the whole region of country south of the Canadas, it is proper in this connection to give at least a brief description of the confederacy, how it was created, and how it acquired the wonderful supremacy it maintained for upwards of two hundred years. Direct and positive relationship cannot be found to connect all tribes that dwelt in the New England provinces with the Iroquois; but it is reasonably well understood that they were remotely associated at least, and that the Indian peoples throughout the extreme east stood in awe or felt themselves bound, perhaps by fear, to obey the directions and pay homage to the chiefs and sachems of the confed-

eracy. The knowledge that the whites obtained concerning this remarkable brotherhood—the Iroquois confederacy—was based upon the traditions of the tribes that inhabited the country at the time the first Spanish adventurers landed upon the shores of America. The confederacy was in existence at that time, and had been, according to the tradition, for very many years; and it continued a power until after the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

It seems, as the tradition goes, that several centuries ago two nations of Indians by accident fell in with one another, far west of the great river—the Mississippi—both journeying eastward; and that being on a common journey, they agreed to travel together. They were known as the Lenni Lenapes (meaning original people) and the Mengwe, and neither had previous acquaintance with or knowledge of the other; that when the banks of the Mississippi were reached they found that river in possession of a numerous and warlike tribe, who called themselves the Allegwi, and who were disposed to make war upon the pilgrims. A request was made of the Allegwi that the journeying tribes be permitted to cross the river and settle in the country to the east. This was granted on condition that the Lenapes and Mengwe settle far to the east and not in the country of the Allegwi. The voyage over the river was then commenced and many crossed over, but before all had passed the stream the Allegwi, either deceived as to the number of the travelers, for there were very many of them, or with treachery aforethought, fell upon them and slaughtered great numbers and drove the rest into the forests. At length the scattered and exhausted people were brought together, and, after a joint council, it was decided to return and make war upon the Allegwi. This was done, and a long and terrific battle followed, the result of which was the defeat of the treacherous Allegwi and their being driven to the country far south.

After the battle the conquering tribes resumed their journey toward the east, but they soon fell into a dispute, the Lenni Lenapes claiming that the Mengwe did not fight, but hung in the rear, letting the brunt and disasters of the battle fall upon themselves. Finally they separated, the Lenapes taking a southerly course and eventually settling upon the rivers throughout the region that afterwards became the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas,

and eastward along the Atlantic coast to the eastern provinces, while the Mengwe settled in the country bordering on the lakes and rivers of New York State and Massachusetts, or the territory that was afterward formed into these States. The first named, the Lenni Lenapes, had their seat of government upon the Delaware River, and for that reason they became known to the first white settlers as the Delawares, their original name becoming eventually lost; and as families or tribes branched off from the parent tribe and took up their abode in some other locality, they always took upon themselves a name suited to their situation; hence the names of their three principal tribes—the Turkey, Turtle, and Minsi, and their subordinate tribes—the Shawonese, the Susquehannas, the Nanticokes, the Neshamines, and others that might be named.

The Mengwe became, in course of time, separated into five distinct tribes, and were severally known as follows: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Although their main line of possession hovered along the borders of the Great Lakes, their hunting ground reached many miles inland, and they frequently came in contact with the Lenapes, of whom they were jealous, and they endeavored to arouse hostilities among them, but in this they were unsuccessful. The Lenapes were the stronger and more powerful in point of numbers, and this fact was well known to the Mengwe. They dare not attack nor wage war against them, nor was their border as carefully guarded as that of the Lenapes, with the Minsi upon their frontier. Having failed in every attempt either to create dissension among the various Lenapes sub-tribes, or to lead them from their well defended border, the Mengwe called together their several tribes for the purpose of effecting a union for aggressive and defensive warfare. This council having met, it resulted in the creation of that great branch of Indian government known as the Five Nations. By the French they were known as Iroquois, by the Dutch, Maquas, and by the English, Mingoes. In general the confederacy was known as the Iroquois Nation, and thus have historians been content to designate it. It should be borne in mind, however, that the name "Iroquois" was never used by the confederates themselves. It was first used by the French, and its precise meaning is veiled in obscurity. The men of the confederacy called themselves "Hedono-

saunee," which means literally "They form a cabin," describing in this manner the close union existing among them. The Indian name just above quoted is more literally and commonly rendered, "The People of the Long House," which is more full in description, though not quite so accurate a translation.

The central and unique characteristic of the Iroquois league was not the mere fact of five separate tribes being confederated together, for such unions have been frequent among civilized or semi-civilized people, though little known among the savages of this continent. The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all other confederacies, and which at the same time bound together all these ferocious warriors, was the system of *clans* extending throughout the different tribes. The distinctive word "clans" has been adopted as the most convenient one to designate the peculiar families about to be described, and appears much better than the word "tribe," which usually applies to an Indian people separate and distinct from another.

The whole confederacy of Iroquois Indians, or people, was divided into eight clans, as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk. Some writers declare that every clan extended through all the tribes, while others assert that only the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans did so, the rest being restricted to a less number of tribes. Certain it is, nevertheless, that the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas contained parts of the three clans named, and several of the others. Each clan formed a family, and all the members of it, no matter how widely separated, were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and were forbidden to inter-marry. This prohibition was strictly enforced by common consent. So powerful, indeed, was this bond of union that linked the whole confederacy together, that for hundreds of years there was no serious dissension between the several tribes of the Iroquois Nation.

The dates furnished by various historians as to the several conquests over smaller tribes or nations, by the Five Nations, differ materially. The French accounts tend to show that the Kahquahs were first conquered, and the Eries after them, while others reverse the order of conquest Be that as it may, both were subjugated by the Iroquois, and the Neuter Nation, too, in turn, fell an easy prey to their relentless masters.

The time of the war against the Neuter Nation is given as having occurred about 1642; that of the Kahquahs soon after 1650, while some writers assert that between the years 1640 and 1655 the fierce confederates "put out the fires" of both Eries and Kahquahs.

After having overcome these smaller tribes the Iroquois next turned their attention to their old enemies, the Delawares, the descendants of the Lenapes; and the latter, in turn, were completely overcome and subjugated. By this conquest the Five Nations became the absolute Indian rulers of this broad land, and were only stayed by the steady approach of the white-faced pioneer.

About the year 1712 the Tuscaroras were driven northward from the Carolinas by the white settlers and allied Indians. They came to the land of the Five Nations, and were adopted into their brotherhood. Thereafter the Five Nations were known as the Six Nations.

But throughout these wars among the Indians there does not appear to have been waged any conflict on the soil of Vermont; neither does it appear that the Iroquois attempted any conquest of the tribes inhabiting the provinces of Massachusetts or Connecticut, or those which inhabited the Connecticut River Valley. And the St. Francis and other Canadian tribes of Indians also seem to have been exempted from Iroquois vengeance, except as they were occasionally repelled when on an expedition into the Iroquois country. The Indians that dwelt in the valley of the River Connecticut were known as Coossucks. These had their main village or home up towards the headwaters of the river, and extended their hunting and fishing grounds in both north and south directions. They were supposed to have been in some manner related to the St. Francis Indians, and used about the same dialect. Their name, Coossucks, was derived from the locality in which they chiefly lived, the prefix "Coos" signifying "the pines," while "suck" in the Indian tongue meant river; thus Coossucks being translated became *the river at the pines*, for the region of their habitation was well supplied with pine trees.

The Pequots were a tribe that inhabited the northwestern part of the province of Connecticut, and gave considerable trouble and anxiety to the pioneers throughout that region. They became involved in a war with the English that lasted about a year, but in 1637 they were seriously beaten, seven hundred being killed, while the remainder fled for

refuge to the land of the Mohawks. This conquest had such a salutary effect upon the other New England savages that for nearly two-score years the settlers were free from further depredations.

But it was the St. Francis and other Canadian Indians that caused the greatest annoyance to the English colonists in New England and New York. The French had not only labored among the Indians in the cause of Romanism, but had taught them the use of fire-arms and supplied them with weapons. The English, too, had furnished guns to the Five Nations who were not hostile to the whites. Both nations, the French and English, did this that they might obtain the services of the Indians in the long series of wars that were then impending. The French, although they were the undisputed masters of their strongholds, the Canadas, sought to extend their possessions and power into the country below, the provinces of New York and New England. This, of course, was opposed by the English, and the result was the series of conflicts that have been called the French and English wars. In these wars the Iroquois were generally allied to the English, on account of a hatred they held against the Canada Indians, and were ever ready to join the English soldiery in any expedition against the Canadas; and, likewise, the Canada Indians were ever eager to wage war against the English colonists, upon the assurances of entire freedom to plunder, burn, and murder at will.

These wars commenced during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and continued at intervals until the final treaty of peace between England and France, in February, 1763, which ceded the French power in America to the English. The French and English wars commenced with the descent of the Iroquois upon Montreal, and the destruction and plundering of that post. This was avenged by the French and Indian attack upon Schenectady, the massacre of sixty of its inhabitants, the plundering and burning of the town, and the successful escape of the attacking party. Then, in the year 1691, the English, under command of Colonel Schuyler, and an accompanying band of friendly Iroquois, made an attack upon the French and Indians on the River Richelieu, and slaughtered many of them. The French retaliated by an expedition against the country of the Mohawks, the tribe of the Iroquois that lived farthest east.

England and France concluded a treaty of peace in 1697, but in 1702 they again had recourse to arms; and, of course, the American colonies of each nation followed the lead of their mother country. It was during this war, and in the winter of 1704, that the French commander, De Rouville, set out on an expedition against the weak and struggling colony at Deerfield, in Massachusetts. Accompanied by a body of French soldiers and ever-willing Indians, the party voyaged down Lake Champlain to the Winooski River; thence up that stream and across the northern territory of Vermont (but not then so named) to the Connecticut; and down the valley of the last named stream, passing through what afterward became Windsor county, to the field of operations, where they arrived late in the month of February. The next day an attack was made upon the poorly defended place, and although a vigorous defense was made, the attacking party was too strong, and another act of murder and plunder was perpetrated.

After this and other similar incursions the English determined upon several plans and expeditions whereby to overcome the French and protect their own colonies; but the greater part of these met with indifferent success, until at last another peace between the contending nations was agreed upon; but this did not serve to check the fury of the Indians, for they, at the instigation of the Jesuit missionaries, kept up a constant warfare against the English frontier settlements, during which the whole territory of the subsequent New Hampshire Grants was continually overrun by marauding bands of Canadian savages, in quest of plunder, murder and rapine.

But during all this time the larger settlements continued to grow and others were established along the valley of the larger streams. To afford all possible protection to these settlers, forts, stockades and blockhouses were erected, wherein the frontier pioneers and their families might find refuge in time of danger. One of these was built on the Connecticut River, at a point called Dummer's Meadows, near the present town of Brattleboro; and the fortress, by reason of its location, was called Fort Dummer. This is believed to have been the first permanent settlement made by civilized whites within the borders of the State of Vermont; but it was erected there under the impression that the locality was part of the province of Massachusetts, and it was not until a survey was

made, to settle conflicting claims between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, that Fort Dummer and its settlement were found to be in the latter province, and subsequently became a part of the New Hampshire Grants, and, still later, the State of Vermont. The fort was built in 1724.

Other forts were built in various localities on the frontier, among them, in this vicinity, Fort Number Four, on the site of Charleston, New Hampshire; one at Vernon, known as Bridgman's and Startwell's fort. The latter was attacked in June, 1746, and though a number of the garrison were slain the Indians were finally repulsed. The next year, 1747, a more successful attack was made against the fort, which resulted in its destruction, and slaughter and capture of many of its garrison, and those who had taken refuge therein.

The several peace treaties agreed to between England and France had not the effect of entirely checking hostilities in the colonies; and while the mother countries were at nominal peace, their representatives on this side of the Atlantic were engaged in almost continual warfare. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, another peace was agreed to, but the terms of the treaty not only failed of ratification by both countries, but each absolutely rejected them *in toto*. Although six years of nominal peace followed this attempt at settling national disputes, both countries were making every preparation for another war that must inevitably ensue. Through the influence of Sir William Johnson the English were to receive the assistance of the powerful Iroquois Nation, while the Canadian Indians pronounced in favor of France. The more severe battles of this war were waged on the soil of the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and in the south and west; and while the colonists of New England were by no means freed from danger, many, nevertheless, joined the English army and fought throughout the years of the conflict. The then unoccupied territory north of the Massachusetts province line, and between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers, although not the theater of any disasterous conflict, was constantly crossed and recrossed by armed parties of whites and marauding Indians. It was a vast unguarded frontier, unsafe for occupancy, and liable at any time to be overrun by savage foes.

This being the situation, it cannot be a source of wonder or remark that the territory now included within the bounds of Vermont was not sooner occupied or settled by the whites.

The French and English war continued with unabated fury along the Hudson and Lake Champlain, and in the Canadas, as well as elsewhere in the west, until the final defeat and surrender of the French commander, Vaudreuil, by which the province of Canada, so long held by the French, passed to the control and government of Great Britain. The final treaty that ceded this vast province to the king was agreed to and signed at Paris, on the 10th of February, 1763.

CHAPTER III.

The New Hampshire Grants—Charter Rights Granted by Governor Wentworth—Claims of New York—Correspondence Between the Governors—Early Grants Made by Governor Wentworth of Towns of Windsor County—Proclamations Issued—The Royal Decree—New York Violates the King's Order—Lands Regranted—Uprising of the Settlers—The Green Mountain Boys—Counties Organized by New York—Chester Named as the County Seat of Cumberland County—Changed to Westminster—Gloucester County Created—Sentiment Divided—The Situation in Cumberland and Gloucester Counties—Counties Formed East of the Mountains—Boundaries of Albany and Charlotte Counties.

DURING the years of the French wars bodies of armed troops were constantly crossing through various portions of the uninhabited lands lying north of Massachusetts province line; and as soon as the condition of the frontier would admit application was made by several parties for the grant of township tracts of land in that section of the country. These applications were made to the governors of the provinces of New York and New Hampshire: to the former generally by residents of New York, for the reason that it was understood that the grant by the king to James, the Duke of York, embraced all the territory north of the Massachusetts province line, as far east as the Connecticut River; and to the latter, the governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, for the reason that it was understood that the province of New Hampshire extended as far to the west as did the provinces of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to a line twenty miles east of the Hud-

son River. This conflict of opinion led to a serious controversy between the authorities of the two provinces, but after some years, and after he had granted a large body of the disputed tract, Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, withdrew from the contest, and left his unfortunate grantees to protect themselves and their rights without his advice or assistance. This contest continued with greater or less severity for a period of about forty years, and was finally terminated by Congress, in the recognition of the rights of the persons holding under the New Hampshire charters, and the admission of the disputed territory to the Federal Union, under the name of "State of Vermont," in the year 1791.

The first grant of lands by Governor Wentworth, under the authority he claimed to possess, was made on the 3d day of January, 1749, and conveyed to the grantees therein named a tract containing thirty-six square miles of land, and situated near the southwest corner of his supposed province, abutting the twenty-mile line, to which township he gave the name of "Bennington." This grant was immediately followed by numerous other applications for similar charters or grants of lands in that and other localities, but the doughty governor evidently had not every confidence in his alleged rights, and it was not until the year 1750 that any further grant was made.

After having granted the township of Bennington, Governor Wentworth opened correspondence with Governor Clinton of the province of New York, apprising him of what had been done, and expressing a desire not to interfere with the latter's province, or trespass upon the same; and particularly inquiring as to "how many miles eastward of Hudson's River, to the northward of the Massachusetts line," the government of New York extends. To this Governor Clinton made answer that, by the advice of council, he was to acquaint Governor Wentworth "that this province (New York) is bounded eastward by Connecticut River; the letters-patent from King Charles II. to the Duke of York, expressly granting 'all the lands from the west side of Connecticut to the east side of Delaware Bay.'" Then followed further correspondence between the governors, and it was decided to refer the matter to the Crown for adjudication. But on May 11, 1750, Governor Wentworth made another grant, and this was followed by others, so that, within a period of fourteen years, there had been granted charter rights for one hundred and

thirty-eight townships in the disputed territory. The towns so chartered during that time that at present form a part of Windsor county, with dates of their charter, were as follows: Hamstead, *alias* Chester, February 22, 1754, regranted November 4, 1761; Hartford, July 4, 1761; Norwich, July 4, 1761; Reading, Saltash (now Plymouth), and Windsor, July 6, 1761; Pomfret, July 8, 1761; Hertford (now Hartland), Woodstock, and Bridgewater, July 10, 1761; Bernard (now Barnard), July 17, 1761; Stockbridge, July 21, 1761; Sharon, August 17, 1761; Springfield and Weathersfield, August 20, 1761; Ludlow, September 16, 1761; Cavendish, October 12, 1761; Andover, October 13, 1761.

This general and promiscuous granting of lands by the governor of New Hampshire had the effect of calling forth, from the governor of New York, a proclamation directing the authorities of that province "to take the names of all persons who had taken possession of lands under New Hampshire grants." But this was met by a counter proclamation issued by Governor Wentworth, urging the settlers under his grants "to be industrious in clearing and cultivating their lands, agreeable to their respective grants." And, furthermore, commanding all civil officers of the province "to deal with any person or persons, that may presume to interrupt the inhabitants or settlers on said lands, as to law and justice do appertain," etc.

Such was the disturbed and unhappy condition of things when, on the 20th day of July, 1764, the king having at last taken cognizance of the subject in controversy, and by the advice of his council, did order and declare "the western banks of the River Connecticut, from where it enters the province of the Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the forty-fifth degree of northern latitude, *to be* the boundary line between the said two provinces of New Hampshire and New York"; and further ordered the officers of the two provinces "to take notice of his Majesty's pleasure, and govern themselves accordingly."

Thus the people on the grants found themselves situated by the royal decree. With them it was not so much a matter of concern as to which jurisdiction they belonged, and they were entirely content to become a part of the province of New York. But when they found that the authorities of that province were disposed to annul their harters and regrant them the lands for consideration, or else grant them to other

applicants, they rebelled against any such usurpation of right, and were at once made bitterly hostile to the New York powers. So great, indeed, was the indignation of the settlers at this outrageous proceeding that it was a dangerous occupation for any New York officer to appear upon the grants. That they might know whether the New York authorities could justly evict them from their land, or compel them to repurchase, the settlers met in convention, through representatives from the several towns, and decided to send Samuel Robinson, of Bennington, to England to present their grievances to the king. The king and council, after patiently hearing the statements of Mr. Robinson, made an order forbidding the "Governor or Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of New York, for the time being," from making "any grant whatsoever of any part of the lands described in the report (the report of the board of trade), until his majesty's pleasure be further known," etc.

But, notwithstanding this, the governor of New York did continue to make grants, and did bring suits in ejectment against the settlers, until, at last, their patience became exhausted at the continued oppression put upon them; and as law and justice were denied them, an organization for mutual protection of life and property became necessary. This resulted in the formation of that heroic band of statesmen and warriors known in history as the "Green Mountain Boys," of which Ethan Allen was chosen colonel, and Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Gideon Warner and others, captains.

After the royal decree of 1764, by which the Connecticut River became the eastern boundary of the province of New York, the successful authorities made all possible haste to organize and govern the same, thus hoping to subdue the rebellious spirit that had then begun to manifest itself in various quarters; and in carrying out their plan of government the territory of the grants was divided into counties, the portion east of the mountains being called Cumberland county; and they had created courts and appointed officers for the civil government of the county when the king's order of 1767 was received, and by which their former proceedings were annulled. But in spite of this the act creating the county was again passed, and the county again organized under New York authority. The county seat of Cumberland county

was fixed at Chester, in the present county of Windsor, and here courts were held for four or five years, but no permanent county buildings were erected at that place

The town of Chester, as will be seen by reference to earlier pages, was first chartered by Governor Wentworth, on February 22, 1754, under the name of Hamstead. On November 3, 1761, the town was rechartered under the name of Flamstead, or New Flamstead; and on July 14, 1766, the name "Chester" was adopted. This latter name was given the town by the charter that was then granted by the provincial authorities of New York to Thomas Chandler and thirty six associates.

In many of the towns lying in the southeastern portion of the grants there was a strong contingent of settlers who were satisfied to accept the New York terms of adjustment of the existing difficulties, and who were willing to surrender their claims under New Hampshire and procure new charters from New York. In Chester there were many persons inclined to this course, although this class were far more numerous in the towns farther south. But in Chester, too, there was an equally determined class of settlers who refused to submit to the New York authority; and the feeling between these opposing factions at length grew so bitter that it was deemed advisable to move the county seat to Westminster, which was accordingly done.

And about the same time, on March 7, 1770, that portion of the territory of the grants east of the mountains and north of the town lines of the present towns of Norwich, Sharon and Royalton, was formed into another county by the name of Gloucester, the county seat of which was fixed at Newbury. This action on the part of the New Yorkers divided the territory east of the mountains into two distinct sub-districts. The great majority of the residents of Gloucester county were opposed to the New York authority, while the majority of those who dwelt in Cumberland county may be said to have been indifferent as to the situation or else they favored New York control. But still there were many in Cumberland county that warmly and earnestly espoused the cause for which the Green Mountain Boys and the residents west of the mountains were contending.

But the New York authorities did not confine their operations exclusively to the region where their followers were the most numerous, for

they also divided the territory east of the Green Mountains into two separate counties, the one called Albany county and the other Charlotte county. The county seat of the first was fixed at Albany, while that of the latter was at Skenesborough (now Whitehall). The north lines of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland separated these counties, and this boundary was continued westerly to the Hudson River. This organization of the territory of the grants into counties, by the authorities of New York, was continued until the year 1777, when the representatives of the people on the disputed tract declared their lands to be an independent jurisdiction or State, and gave to it the name of VERMONT.

CHAPTER IV.

The Controversy with New York—Means Employed to Overcome the New Hampshire Grantees—Change of Sentiment East of the Mountains—Allegiance to New York Disclaimed—The Massacre at Westminster—Death of William French—Meetings held at Westminster—The Settlers Formally Renounce Allegiance to New York—The Commencement of the Struggle for State and National Independence—The Conventions at Dorset—Towns East of the Mountains Asked to Send Delegates—The Conventions at Westminster—Independence of the State Declared—Named New Connecticut—Changed to Vermont—Conventions at Windsor—State Constitution Adopted—Paul Spooner of Hartland.

DURING the period of the controversy with New York concerning the right of ownership in and jurisdiction over the territory known so many years by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, the chief theater of events lay west of the Green Mountains. This section was much nearer the seat of government of the province of New York, and should her officers not be able to suppress an insurrection in that locality, how little could they hope to hold in subjection any strong rebellious sentiment that should manifest itself in the more remote and inaccessible regions beyond the mountains! But with these people the New Yorkers pursued a decidedly different course from that employed against the Green Mountain Boys, using pacific measures to accomplish their purpose with the former, while force of arms must be resorted to in order to overcome the opposition offered by Ethan Allen and his brave com-

patriots. On the west side the New York authorities never gained any substantial foothold or advantage over the settlers on the grants, and the officers sent to apprehend the alleged rioters were treated to such smarting applications of the beech seal and sundry other punishments as to most effectually discourage other officers from making any attempt at arrest or eviction. And that element of the population that were called Tories found the region wholly unsafe for habitation, and either fled to other parts or so conducted themselves as not to bring upon them a visitation of the wrath of the leaders of the alleged mob. To be sure the territory had, in the same manner as that on the east side, been divided into counties, and officers appointed to exercise their respective functions therein; but hardly any of these attempted to act, and when an occasional justice or other petty officer assumed to perform the duty imposed upon him by virtue of his appointment, he did so in defiance of the order of the Green Mountain Boys, and upon conviction was punished in such manner as suggested itself to the fancy of the leaders, and by no means were their primitively constituted magistrates inclined to exercise leniency toward offenders. For inimical conduct, which was nothing more nor less than Toryism, David Redding was hanged at Bennington.

But on the east side of the mountains the character of the people and situation was decidedly different; and it is believed that public sentiment for and against New York was nearly equally divided, excepting of course that element of the settlers that expressed or held no decided preference. This was the situation prior to the breaking out of the Revolution, but that event aroused all factions to activity, and the so-called Tory contingent became decidedly small and weak, though it was by no means extinguished.

The affection entertained for the authorities and government of the province of New York by the inhabitants of the grants east of the mountains became suddenly and effectually alienated during the years just preceding the Revolution, and the peculiar situation of New York was the innocent and ignorant cause of it. The reader will bear in mind that the Duke of York was the grantee, under the charter issued by the king, to the entire province named in his honor, and this charter was not unlike many others. But the Duke of York, in course of time, ascended the

throne, and by that event the province of New York merged in the crown, became an English province, and was governed by officers appointed by the king. From this fact it was known as a royal province, and its authorities and magistrates were the immediate subjects of the crown, and owed a closer allegiance thereto than many of the other provinces. Therefore, when in 1774 the representatives of the several colonies met at Philadelphia for the purpose of deliberating upon measures to relieve themselves from the oppressions put upon the colonies by the mother country, it was not a surprising thing that New York was reluctant about acting with the earnestness shown by the other provinces throughout the land. This lack of zeal cost the governing authorities of New York the friendship, not only of other provinces, but particularly of the settlers on the grants east of the Green Mountains. These people had, in the main, been former residents of the provinces south and east of the section in which they then lived, and as those colonies were eager and earnest in their efforts to separate from Great Britain, they felt that the tardy action of New York was sufficient cause for throwing off all allegiance to that province, and uniting with the great mass of the people in the common cause against England and her oppressive policy.

But the officers of Cumberland county, holding under the authority they derived from New York, felt it incumbent upon them that they perform such duties as had previously been their custom notwithstanding the opposition of the people, who advised against such action. This disregard of the people's wishes led to the unfortunate disaster that has ever since been termed the massacre at Westminster. This affair occurred at a time when the New York authorities were in control of the civil government of Cumberland county, of which county this region then formed a part. The facts of the case were so clearly and concisely stated in the narrative contained in "Thompson's Vermont" that we make bold to copy the same literally in these pages, as follows: "The affairs of the colonies had assumed so alarming an aspect, that delegates from most of the provinces met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774, to consult upon measures for the common safety. The meeting of this congress was followed by an almost universal suspension of the royal authority in all the colonies, excepting New York, which refused to assent to the measures recommended by that body, and the

courts of justice were either shut up or adjourned without doing any business. The first interruption of this kind in the colony of New York happened in the county of Cumberland, on the New Hampshire grants.

"The stated session of the court for that county was to have been holden at Westminster, on the 13th of March, 1775. Much dissatisfaction prevailed in the county because New York had refused to adopt the resolves of the Continental Congress, and exertions were made to dissuade the judges from holding the court. But, as they persisted in doing it, some of the inhabitants of Westminster and the adjacent towns took possession of the court-house at an early hour in order to prevent the officers of the court from entering. The court party soon appeared before the court-house armed with guns, swords and pistols, and commanded the people to disperse. But, as they refused to obey, some harsh language passed between them, and the court party retired to their quarters.

"The people then had an interview with Judge (Thomas) Chandler, who assured them that they might have quiet possession of the house till morning, when the court should come in without arms, and should hear what they had to lay before them. But, contrary to this declaration, about eleven o'clock that night the sheriff with other officers of the court, attended by an armed force, repaired to the court-house. Being refused admittance, some of the party fired into the house and killed one man and wounded several others. The wounded men they seized and dragged to prison, with some others who did not succeed in making their escape. By means of those who escaped the news of this massacre was quickly spread, and before noon the next day a large body of armed men had collected." (About 200 of these came from New Hampshire, and others from Massachusetts, which, with those from the grants, aggregated a total armed force of five hundred men) "A jury of inquest brought in a verdict that the man was murdered by the county party. Several of the officers were made prisoners and confined in the jail at Northampton; but upon the application of the chief justice of New York, they were released from prison and returned home."

The victim of the massacre at Westminster was William French. His body was interred in the graveyard at Westminster, and on the monument erected to his memory was this inscription, a veritable literary curiosity:

"In Memory of William French, Son to Mr. Nathaniel French, Who Was Shot at Westminster, March ye 13th, 1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d, in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock at Night, in the 22d year of his age.

"Here William French his body lies,
For murder his blood for vengeance cries,
King Georg the third his Tory crew,
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw,
For Liberty and his Country's Good,
he lost his Life his Dearest blood."

Following the affair at Westminster, the cause of the settlers upon the grants, both east and west of the mountains, became a common one. No longer was there a strong disaffected element, and all factions became united in the cause against both New York and Great Britain. In the midst of this feeling a convention of committees, representing the towns east of the mountains, was called to be holden at Westminster, on the 11th day of April, 1775. At this meeting the following proceedings were taken:

"1. VOTED, That Major Abijah Lovejoy[1] be the Moderator of this meeting.

"2. VOTED, That Dr. Reuben Jones[2] be the Clerk.

"3. VOTED, as our opinion, That our inhabitants are in great danger of having their property unjustly, cruelly, and unconstitutionally taken from them by the arbitrary and designing administration of the government of New York; sundry instances have already taken place.

"4. VOTED, as our opinion, That the lives of those inhabitants are in the utmost hazard and imminent danger, under the present administration. Witness the malicious and horrid massacre on the night of the 13th ult.

"5. VOTED, as our opinion, That it is the duty of said inhabitants, as predicated on the eternal and immutable law of self-preservation, to wholly renounce and resist the administration of the government of New York, till such time as the lives and property of those inhabitants may be secured by it; or till such time as they can have opportunity to lay their grievances before his most gracious majesty in council, together with a

[1] Major Abijah Lovejoy of Westminster.

[2] Dr. Reuben Jones of Rockingham, afterwards of Chester.

proper remonstrance against the unjustifiable conduct of that government; with an humble petition to be taken out of so oppressive a jurisdiction, and, either annexed to some other government, or erected and incorporated into a new one, as may appear best to the said inhabitants, to the royal wisdom and clemency, and till such time as his majesty shall settle this controversy.

"6. VOTED, That Colonel John Hazeltine, Charles Phelps, Esq., and Colonel Ethan Allen, be a committee to prepare such remonstrance and petition for the purpose aforesaid."

"It is difficult," says Slade, "to conjecture what would have been the issue of this controversy had not its progress been suddenly averted by the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The events of the memorable 19th of April, 1775, produced a shock which was felt to the very extremity of the colonies; and 'local and provincial contests were at once swallowed up by the novelty, the grandeur, and the importance of the contest thus opened between Great Britain and America.' The commencement of the war at this period led to a train of causes immediately connected with the final independence of Vermont. The attention of New York was suddenly diverted from the subject of its particular controversy to a higher one, involving the independence of the whole American community, while the final result of the former was necessarily thrown forward to a more distant period. The New Hampshire grantees did not fail to profit by this delay. While they never for a moment lost sight of the object for which they had so long contended, they improved the delay in the cultivation of a more perfect union, and in a better organization of their strength; while a violent, irritable state of public feeling, ill calculated to sustain a long conflict, gradually settled down into a more deliberate but not less decided hostility to the claims of New York."

"In this state of things," continues the same writer, "the inhabitants on the grants soon began to feel their importance; and this feeling was not a little strengthened by the signal exploit (the surprise and capture of Ticonderoga on the 9th of May, 1775), which has given the brave Allen and his companions in arms so distinguished a place in the annals of the Revolution. Their frontier situation peculiarly exposed them to the depredations of the enemy. Their own immediate safety,

therefore, as well as a strong sympathy in the general hostility to the mother country, led them to take an early and distinguished part in the common cause. With New York, however, they were determined to have no immediate connection even in the common defence."

In the early proceedings that resulted in the declaration of independence of Vermont, the inhabitants on the grants east of the mountains did not take an active part, and the first convention in which they were represented was that held at Dorset, on the 24th of July, 1776, at which time Captain Samuel Fletcher and Josiah Fish were delegates from Townshend, that town then being in Cumberland county, of which the present county of Windsor formed a part. Prior to that event, and on July 26, 1775, and January 16, 1776, conventions had been held at Dorset, but no representatives from the eastern towns of the grants were present. At the convention of July, 1776, it was "Voted to chose a committee to treat with the Inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants on the East side of the range of Green Mountains relative to their associating with this body"; and further, "Voted, That Captain Heman Allen, Colonel William Marsh, and Dr. Jonas Fay in conjunction with Captain Samuel Fletcher and Mr. Joshua Fish, be a Committee to exhibit the proceedings of this Convention to said inhabitants, and to do the business as above." In addition to these proceedings it was also voted that Dr. Jonas Fay, Colonel Thomas Chittenden and Lieutenant Ira Allen be appointed a committee to prepare instructions for the committee last above chosen.

At this time, although the independence of Vermont had not been formally declared, the people were making an earnest effort to bring about that end through the intervention of Congress. It therefore became a part of the business of the July convention at Dorset to ascertain the general sentiment of all the towns relating to such a proceeding. For this purpose town meetings were requested to be held in the towns east of the mountains, at which the freemen should express their opinion as to the course best to be pursued. In Rockingham on the 26th of August it was voted to send two delegates to the convention to be held at Dorset in the fall, and instructed them "to use their best influence to obtain the passage of such resolve as would tend to establish the 'Grants' as a separate and independent State." And at a similar meet-

ing "the fullest meeting ever (then) known in Chester," held in September, like measures were adopted, and the articles of association, which had been approved of by the Dorset committee, were signed by forty-two of the inhabitants. Other towns were heard from, some by written and others by verbal communications.

At an adjourned session of the Dorset convention, held September 25, 1776, ten towns east of the mountains were represented, but only one, Windsor, was in what is now the county of that name. Ebenezer Hoisington represented that town. Mr. Hoisington took an active part in the proceedings of this as well as subsequent conventions, and served as a member of several of the most important committees.

From Dorset the convention adjourned to reassemble at Westminster on the 30th day of October, 1776. At the meeting at Westminster were two representatives from towns in this county, Mr. Hoisington for Windsor, and Colonel Thomas Chandler for Chester. This convention was in session but three days when it was voted to adjourn to meet again at Westminster, on the third Wednesday of January, 1777.

At the appointed time the representatives met at the court-house in Westminster, the delegates from the eastern towns outnumbering those from the west side. From the towns now of Windsor county the delegates were as follows: From Chester, Colonel Thomas Chandler; Windsor, Ebenezer Hoisington; Hartford, Stephen Tilden; Woodstock, Benjamin Emmons; Norwich, Major Thomas Moredock and Jacob Burton. The towns of Pomfret, Barnard and Royalton sent letters to the convention pronouncing in favor of a new State, but neither of these were otherwise represented. One of the first subjects of discussion in this convention was the sentiment existing in the towns east of the mountains regarding the formation of a new State; and for the purpose of receiving correct information on that subject a committee, consisting of Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding, of Dummerston, Ebenezer Hoisington, of Windsor, and Major Thomas Moredock, of Norwich, was chosen to examine and report as to the number of persons in the eastern towns who were in favor of a new State, and how many were opposed thereto. The report of this committee states that "We find by examination that more than three-fourths of the people in Cumberland and Gloucester counties, that have acted, are for a new State; the rest we view as neuters."

This convention was, perhaps, the most important of any that was held during the period of agitation and uncertainty, for it was here that the representatives of the towns on the New Hampshire Grants, through their committee selected for the purpose, declared to the world that "the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right out to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or State; by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut," etc.

There seems to have been, and perhaps still is, considerable discussion concerning the fact whether the name of the newly created State is correctly given above—*New Connecticut*, or whether it was at that time named *New Connecticut, alias Vermont.* The great bulk of reliable authority on this subject seems to incline to the belief that the name *New Connecticut* only was given in the original declaration; that the words "*alias Vermont*" were afterward added, and that on the 4th of June, following, the name was changed to Vermont. There is no question but that the name *New Connecticut* was adopted at the Westminster convention, but there was a question whether the added words were a part of the original document. At all events the succeeding convention, at Windsor, June 4, 1777, was dissatisfied with some of the provisions of the original proceeding, particularly from the fact that no reasons were stated for the separation from New York; whereupon the body there assembled, by their first preamble, did state: "Whereas, This convention did at their session in Westminster, the 15th day of January last, among other things, declare the district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, to be 'a free and independent State, capable of regulating their own internal police in all and every respect whatsoever, and that it should thereafter be known by the name of *New Connecticut.*'" "*Resolved*, therefore, unanimously, that the said district described in the preamble to the declaration at Westminster, aforesaid, shall now hereafter be called and known by the name of *Vermont.*"

The representatives in this convention at Windsor, from those towns that now form a part of Windsor county, together with the towns they

respectively represented, were as follows: From Chester, Lieutenant Jabez Sargent; Windsor, Ebenezer Hoisington; Hertford (Hartland), Major Joel Matthews and William Gallup; Woodstock, Benjamin Emmons; Hartford, Colonel Joseph Marsh and Stephen Tilden; Pomfret, John Throop and John Winchester Dana; Barnard, Asa Whitcomb and Asa Chandler; Norwich, Colonel Peter Olcott, Major Thomas Moredock, and Jacob Burton; Sharon, Joel Marsh and Daniel Gilbert; Cavendish, Captain John Coffein; Reading, Andrew Spear.

After having completed, adopted and signed the revised declaration of State independence, the convention next proceeded to make provision for the temporary government of the State, and for its protection from the inimical persons who were endeavoring to create a new feeling of disaffection in many of the towns. This being arranged satisfactorily, the convention adjourned, but met again at the same place on the 2d day of July, 1777. This was a meeting equally important with any of its predecessors, for, at that time, the question of the adoption of a State constitution would have to be met. At the former convention a committee was chosen to make the draft of a constitution, but as to who actually constituted that committee there appears to be no record. Authorities agree, however, that it was composed of Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen, Reuben Jones, and, probably, Jacob Bayley. These persons had been appointed agents to present the cause of Vermont to Congress, seeking admission to the Union, and recognition by that body as a separate and independent State; and it is believed from the fact that these persons, or a majority of them, visited Philadelphia, and attended upon Congress, and, furthermore, became so closely associated with Dr. Young, of that city, that he induced them to adopt a constitution after the form of that of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Whatever of accuracy there may have been in this opinion cannot now be determined, but it is a fact that the constitution adopted for the government of the State of Vermont was modeled upon that of Pennsylvania with, of course, some additions and eliminations. Concerning the events that occurred at the Windsor convention when the question of adopting the constitution was under consideration, we lay before the reader the account written by Ira Allen in the year 1798, which was as follows:

"A draft of a new constitution was laid before the convention, and read. The business being new, and of great consequence, required serious deliberation. The convention had it under consideration when the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga arrived, which alarmed them very much, as thereby the frontiers of the State were exposed to the inroads of an enemy. The family of the President of the Convention, as well as those of many other members, were exposed to the foe. In this awful crisis the convention was for leaving Windsor, but a severe thunderstorm came on, and gave them time to reflect, while other members, less alarmed at the news, called the attention of the whole to finish the Constitution, which was then read paragraph by paragraph for the last time. This was done, and the convention then appointed a Council of Safety to act during the recess, and the Convention adjourned."

It was the duty of the Council of Safety to administer the civil and military affairs of the State during the seasons when the convention was not in session. This, of course, was a highly important service, and the members of the council were required to be men of undoubted ability and courage. The members of the council that were chosen by the Windsor convention were Heman and Ira Allen, of Colchester; Jacob Bayley, of Newbury; Benjamin Spencer, of Clarendon, who became a Tory, and was superceded by Benjamin Carpenter, of Guilford; Thomas Chittenden, of Williston; Jeremiah Clark, of Shaftsbury; Nathan Clark, Jonas and Joseph Fay and Moses Robinson, of Bennington; Matthew Lyon, of Arlington; and Paul Spooner, of Hartland.

Another important act of the Windsor convention of July, 1777, was the provision made for holding the first election of officers under the new constitution, the time so appointed being in December following; but the unfortunate turn of affairs upon the frontier, leaving the northern and western portions of the State almost wholly unprotected, necessitated the assembling of another general convention, which was called to meet again at Windsor on the 24th of December, 1777; and that body, when met, postponed the election of State officers until the first Tuesday of March, 1778. Among other things this convention made a revision of the constitution, but no business appears to have been transacted, other than above referred to, that is of any special importance in these pages.

Dr. Paul Spooner, the representative and member of the Council of Safety, from Hartland, appears first in Vermont history in a convention at Westminster, October 19, 1774, which convention was called, says the "Governor and Council," "to condemn the tea act, the Boston port bill, and other kindred measures. Dr Spooner was one of a committee which made a written report expressing surprise that the king and parliament should dare to assert 'a right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever,' and to take, 'at their pleasure, the properties of the king's American subjects without their consent.' 'He who has nothing,' said this committee, 'but what another has power at pleasure lawfully to take away from him, has nothing that he can call his own, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a slave—a slave to him who has such power; and as no part of British America stipulated to settle as slaves, the privileges of British subjects are their privileges, and whoever endeavors to deprive them of their privileges is guilty of treason against the Americans, as well as the British constitution.' He again appeared as a delegate at a convention of Whigs at Westminster, February 7, 1775, and was secretary. Still again, June 6, 1775, he was a delegate at a Cumberland county Congress (so called), and was chosen one of three delegates to represent the county in the New York Provincial Congress. He served as such for the remainder of the session which commenced May 23, 1775, was re-elected November 7, and served in the session which commenced November 14. May 5, 1777, he was chosen sheriff of Cumberland county under New York, but declined accepting the office in a letter dated July 15. Just one week before writing that letter he had been appointed one of the Vermont Council of Safety, which office he accepted, and was appointed deputy secretary thereof in the absence of the secretary, Ira Allen. He was a member of the first council under the constitution, and was re-elected five times, serving from 1778 till October, 1782, when he was elected lieutenant-governor, and annually re elected until 1787. Twice he was agent from Vermont to Congress, in 1780, and again in 1782. For nine years he was a judge of the Supreme Court, in 1779 and 1780, and again from 1782 to 1788. During the same period, in 1781 and 1782, he was judge of probate for Windsor county." He died in Hartland in 1789.

CHAPTER V.

"The Pingry Papers"—A Chapter Devoted to the Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester from June, 1774, to September, 1777; Together with Such Other Records of Events as will be of Interest to the Present and Future Generations of Readers of this Work—The Narrative, with Explanations, Comprises Extracts Taken from the Book Entitled "Governor and Council," Volume I, Appendix A, No. 1.

MAY 16, 1774, a committee of correspondence, consisting of fifty members, was formed in the city of New York for the purpose of eliciting the sentiments of the people of the respective provinces, and particularly of New York, on the measures of the mother country in respect to her American colonies. Of this committee Isaac Low was chairman. Two days before he was confirmed in that office he addressed the supervisors of Cumberland county, May 21, 1774, asking information as to the sentiments of the people. The supervisors met in June, but took no action on this letter, and in fact endeavored to conceal it. By accident, Dr. Reuben Jones, of Rockingham, and Captain Azariah Wright, of Westminster, heard of it, and immediately notified their towns, when a meeting was held and a committee appointed in each of those towns to wait upon the supervisors at their September session and inquire whether any papers had been received which ought to be laid before the several towns of the county. The supervisors, with many excuses for their delay, produced Low's letter, when a copy of it was sent to each town, and a county convention was called to meet at Westminster on the 19th of October. In response on application of four inhabitants, Colonel Thomas Chandler, clerk of Chester, called a meeting of the freemen of that town, which was held on the 10th of October, and appointed a committee of five to join the county committee for the purpose of preparing a report to be sent to the New York committee of correspondence. The proceedings of that meeting were as follows:

"Request for a Town Meeting. We, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Chester, Desire Col° Thomas Chandler as Clerk of the Town Aforesaid to Call a Town meeting to know the minds of the People, Wither they are Willing to Choose a Com^tee to make Report to sd Com^tee

of Correspondence and Whither the People will Stand for the Privileges of North America, or Wither they are Willing to Consent to Receive the Late Acts of Parliament as Just or Wither they view them as unjust, Oppressive and unconstitutional, and to act as they think proper, and we Desire the meeting to be Called as Soon as Possible. Chester, October 3d, 1774, George Earl, David Hutchinson, William Atwood, Jonathan Tarbell.

"Warrant or Notification. Agreeable to the above Request I hereby Notify the Inhabitants of Chester to meet at the House of Mr. Jonathan Tarbell in sd Chester on Monday the Tenth Day of October, Instant at Two of the Clock in the afternoon then and there to Act on the Articles mentioned in the Request, if they See Cause given under my hand in Chester this Third Day of Oct^r A. D. 1774. Tho Chandler Supervisor & Clerk.

"Meeting opened. At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Chester Duly Notified and meet at the usual place of meeting Oct^r 10th, 1774. Tho^s Chandler, Esq., Chosen Moderator.

"Voted that Thomas Chandler, junr., Timo Alcott, Moses Gile, John Smith, and John Grout be a Com^tee to Joyn with the County Com^tee to make Reports to sd Com^tee of Correspondence in the Metropelous of this Province.

"At said meeting Resolved first That the People of America are Naturally Intitled to all the Privileges of Free Borne Subjects of Great Britain, which Privileges they have Never Forfeited. 2ly, Resolved that Every Man's Estate Honestly Acquired is his Own and no person on Earth has A Right to take it Away without the Proprietor's Consent unless he forfeit it by Some Crime of his Committing. 3ly, Resolved that all the Acts of the British Parliament Tending to take Away or Abridge these Rights Ought not to be Obeyed. 4ly, Resolved that the People of this Town will Joyn with their Fellow American Subjects in Opposing in all Lawfull ways Every Incroachment on their Natural Rights."[1]

"At a meeting of the committees from a number of townships in the county of Cumberland and province of New York, held in the County Hall, at Westminster, on the 19th and 20th of October, 1774, to con-

[1] From American Archives, Fourth series, vol. 2.

sider a letter very lately received from Mr. Isaac Low, chairman of the committee of correspondence of New York, dated May 21, 1774, to consult on measures proper to be taken at this important day; present, eighteen delegates from twelve towns. Colonel John Hazeltine chosen chairman.

"After having read Mr. Chairman Low's letter, and the act of the British Parliament in laying a duty or tax on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, the Boston Port Bill, so called, and divers other late acts of the British Parliament; sundry debates being had thereon, voted, that John Grout, of Chester; Joshua Webb, of Westminster; Dr. Paul Spooner, of Hartford; Edward Harris, of Halifax; and Major William Williams, of Marlborough; be a committee to take into consideration the aforesaid letter, and divers aforesaid acts, and report to this meeting. (The report is not deemed essential in this chapter, having been referred to and quoted in part in an earlier chapter.) Therefore,

"*Resolved*, I. That as true and loyal subjects of our gracious Sovereign, King George the Third of Great Britain, etc., we will spend our lives and fortunes in his service.

"II. That we will defend our King while he reigns over us, his subjects, and wish his reign may be long and glorious, so we will defend our just rights, as British subjects, against every power that shall attempt to deprive us of them, while breath is in our nostrils, and blood in our veins.

"III. That considering the late acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the port of Boston, etc., which we view as arbitrary and unjust, inasmuch as the Parliament has sentenced them unheard, and dispensed with all the modes of law and justice which we think necessary to distinguish between lawfully obtaining right for property injured, and arbitrarily enforcing to comply with their will, be it right or wrong, we resolve to assist the people of Boston in the defence of their liberties to the utmost of our abilities.

"IV. Sensible that the strength of our opposition to the late acts consists in a uniform, manly, steady, and determined mode of procedure, we will bear testimony against and discourage all riotous, tumultuous, and unnecessary mobs which tend to injure the persons or properties of harmless individuals; but endeavor to treat those persons whose abom-

inable principles and actions show them to be enemies to American liberties, as loathesome animals not fit to be touched or to have any society or connection with.

"V. *Resolved*, That we choose a committee to correspond with the other Committees of Correspondence of this Province and elsewhere, and that Mr. Joshua Webb, John Grant, esq., Deacon John Sessions, of Westminster; Major William Williams and Captain Joab Hoisington, of Woodstock; be a committee as aforesaid.

"VI. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee of Correspondence in the capital of this Province, for the notice they have taken of this infant county.

"VII. *Resolved*, That Mr. Chairman forward these resolves to Mr. Low, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence at New York, and communicate to him by letter the reasons why his letter to the supervisors of this county was answered no sooner.

"VIII. *Resolved*, That Colonel Hazeltine, the chairman, have the thanks of this committee for his good service as chairman.

"The above report being divers times read, paragraph by paragraph, voted, *nemine contradicente*, That the same be accepted as the sense of this meeting, and as their resolves."

The following is an extract from the Dummerston town records relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding: "On the 28th of October, A. Dom. 1774, Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of the town of Fulham *alias* Dummerstown, was Committed to the Common gaol for high treason against the British tyrant George the third, by the direction of the infamous Crean Brush, his attorney, & Noah Sabin, William Willard and Ephraim Rannsey, Esqs., and William Paterson the high Shreeve and Benj. Gorton, and the infamous Bildad Easton and his Deputies; upon which, on the following day, viz., October the 29th a majority of the inhabitants met near the house of Charles Davenport on the green, and made Choice of Sundry persons to Serve as a Committee of Correspondence to joyn with other towns or respectable bodies of people, the better to secure and protect the rights and privileges of themselves and fellow creatures from the raveges and imbarrasments of the British tyrant & his New York and other immesaries. The persons made choice of were these, viz., Solomon Harvey,

John Butler, Jonathan Knight, Josiah Boyden, & Daniel Gates, by whose vigilence and activity Mr. Spaulding was released from his Confinement after about eleven days; the Committee finding it Necessary to be assisted by a Large Concourse of their freeborn Neighbours and bretherin, Consisting of the inhabitants of Dummerstown, Putney, Guilford, Halifax, and Draper (Wilmington), who discovered a patriotic Zeal & true heroic fortitude on the important occassion. The plain truth is, that the brave sons of freedom whose patience was worn out with the inhuman insults of the imps of power, grew quite sick of diving after redress in Legal way, & finding that the law was only made use of for the Emolument of its Creatures & the immesaries of the British tyrant, resolved upon an Easyer Method, and accordingly Opened the gaol without Key or Lockpicker, and after Congratulating Mr. Spaulding upon the recovery of his freedom, Dispersed Every man in pease to his respective home or place of abode. The aforegoing is a true and short relation of that Wicked affair of the New York, Cut throatly, Jacobitish High Church Toretical minions of George the third, the pope of Canada and Tyrant of Britain."[1]

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Cumberland County Convention, February 7–9, 1774: "At a Meeting of the Delegates of Twelve Towns in the County of Cumberland Convened at Westminster and formed into a Body February ye 7th 1775. 1stly, Voted that John Hazelton be Chareman of the Convention. 2dly, that Doct. Paul Spooner be the Clerk. 9ly, that this convention recomend it (to) their Constitiants to chuse a Man for their Supervisor at the next Anual meeting such as they would chouse if they ware to send him to New york as their Assemblyman; that so the Supervisors may select Two men out of their body, such as they shall think most proper; which they the supervisors of the County are desired to Return to their Constitients for their Consideration and approbation by a Regular vote when Called upon to chouse Assemblymen in said County. 10ly, Voted, That Joshua Webb, Nathaniel Robertson & Abijah Lovejoy, of Westminster; Captain Minerd, of putney; Solomon Hervey, of fullom; Nathaniel Frinch, of Brattleborough; William Bollock, Hezekiah Stowell, of Guilford; Lieut.

[1] The above quotation is reproduced more on account of its extraordinary character as a literary curiosity than as having any bearing on the history of this county.

Parterson, of Hins Hinsdall; Edward Haries, of Halifax; Charles Phillips, & Captain Whitmore, of Marlborough; Elijah Alvord, of Draper; S'l Robertson, of Newfain; John Hazelton & S'l Fletcher, of Townshend; James Rogers, of Kent; Moses Guild, of Chester; Moses Wright, & Jonathan Burt, of Rockingham; Simon Stephens, Esq., of Springfield; Hezekiah Grout, & Oliver Rider, of Weathersfield; Benjamin Wait, of Windsor; Paul Spooner, of Hertford; Esq. Burch, of Hertford; Jacob Haselton, of Woodstock; John Whinchester Daviee, of Pomphret (John Winchester Dana, of Pomfret) be a standing Committee of Correspondence to Correspond with the Committee of Correspondence for the City of New York; and other Committees of Correspondence elsewhere."

Passing over some of the proceedings of the county committee and other bodies, that are sufficiently adverted to elsewhere, the attention of the reader is now directed to the proceedings of the county "Congress" of July and November, 1775. "The county Congress again met at Westminster on the 26th of July, 1775, and authorized Major (afterward Colonel) William Williams to act for both of the delegates of the county in the New York Provincial Congress; and he was permitted to do so, casting the two votes of the county. In August the Province was divided into military districts and the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester were embraced in one brigade. On the 4th of November, a new election of deputies having been ordered, the Provincial Congress was dissolved. On the 21st the county 'Congress' met once more at Westminster, and proceeded first as a 'Congress' to elect deputies, and then as a 'Committee of Safety' to nominate militia officers."

"Congress and Committee of Safety, November 21, 1775. May it please your Honour: We, the Committee of Safety for this County, have proceeded in the election of Deputies, pursuant to the resolves of the honourable Congress for the Colony of New York, of October 18, 1775: And this certifies that Major William Williams and Doctor Paul Spooner are chosen by this County to represent the people thereof in the honourable Provincial Congress at the city of New York. Also, we, the Committee of Safety for this County, have presumed to nominate Colonel James Rogers to be the Brigadier for Cumberland, Gloucester, and Charlotte Brigade.

"Moreover, according to the directions of the honourable Provincial Congress of New York, (as are transmitted to us) per our Delegate, Major Williams, we have recommended that the following gentlemen, belonging to this County, be speedily commissioned by said Congress, viz.: Lower regiments in the County: Major William Williams, first Colonel; Major Jonathan Hunt, second Colonel; Lieutenant John Norton, first Major; Oliver Lovell, second Major; Arad Hunt, Adjutant; and Samuel Fletcher, Quartermaster.

"Upper Regiment: Captain Joseph Marsh, first Colonel; Captain John Barrett, second Colonel; Lieutenant Hilkiah Grout, first Major; Captain Joel Mathews, second Major; Timothy Spencer, Adjutant; Amos Robinson, Quartermaster.

"Regiment of Minute Men: Captain Joab Hoisington, first Colonel; Seth Smith, second Colonel; Joseph Tyler, first Major; Joel Marsh, second Major; Timothy Phelps, Adjutant; Elish Hawley, Quartermaster." The nominations of the above officers, except those for the lower regiment, were confirmed in January, 1776. Concerning the selection of officers for the accepted regiment it was urged that the meeting of the Committee of Safety was poorly attended, and that the selections made did not meet with general approbation. To remedy this a well attended meeting of the committee was held February 1, 1776, and the following officers agreed upon: "Major William Williams, first Colonel; Benjamin Carpenter, second Colonel; Oliver Lovell, first Major; Abijah Lovejoy, second Major; Samuel Minott, junior, Adjutant; Samuel Fletcher, Quartermaster."

"On the 22d of May, 1776, three committee men from each of the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester met at Windsor, in response to a circular issued to the Committees of Safety of these counties and the county of Charlotte. The latter was not represented when the committees (six persons) for the other counties proceeded to nominate Jacob Bayley, of Newbury, for Brigadier-General, and Colonel Simon Stevens, of Springfield, for Brigade-Major, of which a return was made to the New York Provincial Congress by Colonel Joseph Marsh of Hartford, who was one of the Cumberland county committee. On the 7th of June, 1776, the Provincial Congress assigned one hundred and twenty-five men to Cumberland county and seventy-five men to Gloucester as

the quota of each towards three thousand men to be raised by the province for continental service; and the militia of these counties having been formed into a brigade, the nominations of Brigadier-General Bayley and Brigadier-Major Stevens were confirmed on the 1st of August."

Extracts[1] *from the Journal of the Cumberland County Committee of Safety:* "Meeting at Westminster, June 11–13, 1776. Towns represented as follows: Hinsdale (Vernon), John Bridgman, Esq., Arad Hunt; Brattleborough, Israel Smith, John Sergeant; Gillford, Israel Gurley, Samuel Nichols; Marlborough, Jonathan Warren; Newfane, Luke Knoulton, Esq.; Townsend, Joseph Tyler, Samuel Fletcher; Fullom (Fulham–Dummerston), Joseph Hildrith, Ebenezer Haven; Putney, Captain James Clay, Lucas Willson; Draper (Wilmington), Elijah Alvord, John Gibbs; Westminster, John Norton, Elkanah Day; Rockingham, William Simons, Ebenezer Fuller; Chester, John Chandler, Esq., Captain George Earl; Kent (Londonderry), Captain Edward Aiken; Springfield, Simon Stevens, Jerath'l Powers; Windsor, Ebenezer Hoisington, Eben'r Curtis; Weathersfield, Israel Burlingame, William Upham; Hertford (Hartland), Jonathan Burk.

"6thly. Voted it is the Opinion of this Body that all Persons wereing the Edition (additions to their names, or title,) of Gentlemen by former Commissions to be exempted from military training.

"10thly. Took under Consideration a Complaint Exhibited by William Taggart against Nathaniel Bennet Touching sd Bennet's abuseing sd Taggart's wife, 20 Members being present, resolved that the sd Bennet be Committed To Prisson,—there Holden till further Orders of this Committee.

"15th. Voted to recommend to the Capt's of several Companys of Militia in the respective Towns in this County to as soon as possible make return of their minutemen to Mr. Lucas Wilson & Ebenezer Hoisington, who are appointed by the rest of their Brethren, viz., Arad Hunt, Israel Smith, Joseph Hildreth, Lucas Willson, John Norton, Wm. Simons, Sam'el Fletcher, Being Choose a Committee, & Impowered by this Body to se the minute-men Properly Imbodyed in Companys, & Lead them to a choice of Officers in the several Companys when so Formed according to the rules and orders for regulating the Milition, &

[1] From the "Pingry Papers."

to make return to this County Committee—and Likewise Choose Eben'r Horsington, Simon Stevens, Esqr., Jonathan Burk, Israel Burlingames & Eben'r Curtis, to Inspect the Uper Regiment in their proceedings as above directed."

From the meeting of June 22: "Voted that we recommend to the Commanding officers of each Regiment in this County do meet one of Each of the Sub-Committees in the several Towns in the County at the respective Times & places following, namely, the Commanding (officer) of the Lower Regement & one Sub Committeeman of Each Town in the same regement do meet at Capt. Sergants in Brattleborough on thirsday the 27th Ins't, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then & there to appoint one Cap't, Two Lieuts, of such men as they shall think most suitable to go into the service of their Country, & Let them see if they Can Inlist a Company of men to go to Canady—and the Commanden officer of the Upper regiment, together with one Sub-Committeeman from Each Town in the same regement, do meet at Windsor, at the Townhouse, On thirsday the 26th day of this Ins't June, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, there to appoint One Capt, Two Lieuts, of such men as they shall think best for their Cuntrys service, & Let them se if they can Inlist a Company of men to go to Canady; & those officers so appointed Make return to the Chairman of the County Committee, of the Number they Inlist, at or Before the 16th day of July next."

On the 6th of August, 1776, the committees of Cumberland and Gloucester counties held a joint meeting at Windsor. From the proceedings then had the following extracts are made:

"The Committee of the County of Cumberland In Conjunction with the Committee for the County of Gloucester, meet at Windsor Townhouse in Order to appoint Officers, such as Capt's, Lieuts, &c., for a Ranging Department granted by the Provincial Congress at N. York, viz., 252 Out of the Counties of Cumberland & Gloucester, to the Command of Which they have Appointed & Commissioned Mr. Joab Hosington (Hoisington) Major.

"Following Members Being Present, Formed into a body & Proceeded to Business: Capt. James Clay, Elkanah Day, Eben'r Fuller, Jon'a Burk, Israel Burllingame, Capt. Curtis, Ebenr Hosington, Mr. Upham, Col. Kent, Mr. Tylden, Lieut Strong, Benja. Emmons, Lieut Powers. Choose Capt. Clay, Chairman, and Dr. Elkanah Day, Clerk.

"1st. Agreed to appoint 3 Capts. & 4 Lieuts in the County of Cumberland, and one Capt. & 4 Lieuts in the County of Gloucester.

"2d. Proceeded to Chuse the Officers for Cumberland County. 1st Appointed Benjamin Wait of Windsor ye 1t Capt. in the above Department. Elisha Hawley 1t & Zebelon Lyon (2d) his Lieuts.

"3dly. Appointed Maj'r Joel Marsh, Capt. in sd Department.

"4ly. Appointed Capt Samuel Fletcher of Townsend a Capt; Benjamin Whitney of Westminster 1st Lieut.

"5thly. Voted to Chuse a Committee, & Accordingly Choose Thomas Hazen, Stephen Tylden, Lieut. Strong, J. Winchester Deny (Dana) to join the Committee of Glouster County to appoint their proportion of Officers for the above Arangement, Viz. 1 Capt. & 4 Lieuts, and to meet at Abner Chamberlains in Thetford Next Tuesday at 10 o'clock Beforenoon & to appoint a Capt. In sted of Maj. Marsh in Case he refuse—also appointed Colo. Kent to manage sd meeting & make proper return to New York, signd by the Charman.

"6thly. Voted that the sub-committees of the several Towns in this County to se the Association Containd in the Late Handbill from N. York is Universally subscribed to & the Refusers to sign Proceeded with According to sd Handbill."

The officers mentioned in the above statement from the records were not those that were finally chosen and commissioned. Those who eventually became captains, first and second lieutenants of the several companies, the whole being commanded by Major Joab Hoisington, were as follows: Captains, Benjamin Wait, John Strong, Joseph Hatch and Abner Seelye; first lieutenants, Elisha Hawley, Eldad Benton, Simon Stevens, Benjamin Whitney; second lieutenants, Zebulon Lyons, John Barnes, Amos Chamberlain, Jehial Robbins.

The reader cannot fail to observe, in perusing the pages of this chapter thus far, that in all the proceedings of the Committees of Safety there seems to have been no other recognized authority over this region than that of the province of New York. In all their proceedings, both civil and military, the committees seem to have asked for and acted upon the advice only of New York, notwithstanding the influence of the leaders on the other side of the mountains, and even after the independence of Vermont had been declared there was for some time no appar-

ent recognition of that fact on the part of those who seemed to be the controlling spirits or leaders on the east side of the mountains. But, notwithstanding that, there was an element of the population, and a strong one, too, that was heart and soul in league with the Green Mountain Boys, in seeking to free the district from any allegiance to New York, but this was a quiet yet constantly increasing class, who saw difficulties in the way of overcoming the sentiments of the opposing people by harsh or rude measures. Still in their peculiar way they were gradually accomplishing their sought-for end. New York knew and felt this, and although she made every possible effort, through her adherents here and emissaries sent for the purpose, to stem the tide of popular sentiment was impossible; the new State had been established and its permanency was certain from the very first, although it was a long time before the Federal government recognized it as a power, and equally long before New York finally consented to yield her claims to jurisdiction therein. One by one the leaders of the hitherto prevailing party, those favorable to New York, dropped from the meetings of the committee and allied themselves to the cause of the new State advocates. This became apparent to the New Yorkers, and they asked the committee of Cumberland county the cause of it. The reply is best stated by quoting from the report of a committee: "To make a true representation of the broken state of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and assign some reasons why the county committee did not proceed agreeable to the resolves of the convention of the State of New York in respect to their choosing governor and Delegates to send to convention."

The report says: "We therefore the committee of the county of Cumberland, and others specially appointed by the towns of Weathersfield, Westminster, Putney, Brattleborough, Hinsdale, and part of Guilford for said purposes, do represent as follows, viz.: That the convention held at Windsor on the fourth day of June, instant, for the purpose of establishing then (the) new State of Vermont, have taken into their possession the prison of this county, and have strictly forbid all committees acting under the authority of the State of New York; so that it is become impracticable for the county committee or any other committee to proceed to any public business in this county; and that several pris-

oners now in prison in the county, who might have been set at liberty, agreeable to the resolves of the convention of the State of New York, are still kept in prison in the most pitiful circumstances, and are so like to continue—and that the public peace is in so far interrupted by the proceeding of this convention at Windsor, and those disorderly persons who are so warmly engaged in supporting the illegal authority of their new State, that it hath already considerably hindered the raising of men for the common defense. And we think we have reason to believe that if a stop is not speedily put to this spirit of disorder which rages so vehemently here that a final period will soon be put to any further provision being made in this county for the common defense of America.

"We further represent that a considerable number of the people in this County, who are as warmly engaged in setting up their new State, have not any or but little property which they can claim under any grant whatever; and that we really believe that the leaders of the people who are for the new State in this county, are pursuing that which they esteem their private interest, and prefer that to the public weal of America; and that they are determined to support the authority of their new State at all events; and we really believe that without the interposition of the honorable Continental Congress, they will never submit to the authority of the State of New York until obliged so to do it by the sword.

"And we do hereby solemnly declare that we entirely disapprove of the proceeding of the late convention at Windsor, and of all other persons whatever acting under authority of said convention; and that we will at all times do our best endeavor to support the legal authority in the State of New York in this County."

This document was duly signed by the few members constituting the committee on the 26th day of June, 1777, and forwarded by messengers to the New York convention.

At the next meeting of the committee but seven towns were represented. By this time popular feeling in favor of the new State was largely in the ascendency, and those who remained faithful to the New York rule were beginning to be looked upon as guilty of "enimical" conduct, and so at any time liable to the "misfortunes" that overtook that class of persons on the west side of the State. They still had, however, suffi-

cient courage to continue their meetings, although these were conducted with some privacy. The influence of New York was still felt in the county, but it was seldom rampant.

At the meeting held at Westminster, September 3, 1777, this resolution was offered:

"That this committee send some suitable person to the convention or legislature of the State of New York, to inform them of the conduct of the pretended Council of Safety and pretended Committees of the State of Vermont, and take their advice and direction thereon, but there being four members *against* the motion, we could not obtain any vote of that nature."

At this time there were no less than twenty-two towns, and perhaps more, entitled to representation in the Cumberland county committee meetings, but at the meeting above referred to at Westminster only seven towns were represented, and of these four members voted against informing New York of the proceedings had by the friends of the Green Mountain Boys. And about this time the subject was receiving some attention in town meetings, whether the people should longer act under the New York authority. On the 20th of May, 1777, the freemen of the town of Windsor at the annual meeting voted, "by a great majority," that they would not proceed to act according to the orders from the State of New York. And the freemen of Townshend, in their instructions to Major Joseph Tyler, said: "That you do not act with the County Committee of the county of Cumberland agreeable to the new constitution of the State of New York, because it is our opinion that we do not belong to the jurisdiction of that State," etc.

Other towns took similar action, of which no record is to be found. From all of these it will readily be observed that the influence in favor of the new State was rapidly increasing, while the power of the State of New York was proportionately diminishing. But it was a considerable time further off before the latter was fully wiped out; in fact, it was not until the separate independence of Vermont had been recognized by the United States Congress that all antagonism to her Statehood was finally extinguished. In the year 1779, when Vermont had practically completed her internal organization, and was administering her own affairs, as well as possible in face of the New York and Congressional opposi-

tion, it became necessary for the Governor and Council to send an armed force, commanded by Ethan Allen, to subdue the opposing element existing in some of the towns of Cumberland county. That Allen did all that was required of him there is no possible doubt, but that he was severe as the following letter from Samuel Minott, as chairman of the Cumberland County Committee of Safety, to General Clinton, of New York, would seem to imply, is a question of considerable doubt. The letter only shows the contrary and prejudiced side of the question, and is as follows:

"SIR.—The committee of this county who are now meet for the purpose of opposing the authority of the State of Vermont, take this opportunity to inform your Excellency by express, that Colonel Ethan Allen, with a number of Green Mountain Boys, made his appearance in this county yesterday, well armed and *equipt*, for the purpose of reducing the loyal inhabitants of this county to submission to the authority of the State of Vermont, and made prisoners of Colonel (Eleazer) Patterson, Lieutenant Colonel (John) Sargeant, and all the militia officers except one in Brattleboro, with Mr. (Micah) Townsend and a number of other persons. They have also taken the militia officers in Putney and Westminster with others; the number of prisoners we cannot ascertain. Colonel Allen declared that he had five hundred Green Mountain Boys with him—we are not able to ascertain the number, but believe there is not quite so many who are come from the west side of the mountains; they are assisted by a number of the inhabitants of this county. Where they will carry the prisoners we cannot tell. Colonel Allen treated the people here with the most insulting language, assaulted and wounded several persons with his sword without the least provocation, and bids defiance to the State of New York; declares they will establish their State by the sword and fight all who attempt to oppose them. Nothing but the reluctance the people here have to shedding human blood could hinder them from attempting the prisoners' rescue—they had every insult which human mind is able to conceive of to prompt them to it. Our situation is truly critical and distressing; we therefore most humbly beseech your excellency to take the most speedy and efficient measures for our relief; otherwise our persons and property must be at the disposal of Ethan Allen, which is more to be dreaded than death with all its terrors."

The truth of the whole matter was that many of the people of Cumberland county were not only covertly but openly opposing the authority of Vermont. On the 22d of April previously the board of war had ordered a draft of men to re-enforce the military on the frontier, a portion of whom were to be drawn from Cumberland county. At that time there was a well organized militia in the county, and William Patterson held a colonel's commission from New York to command them. This officer directed that the Vermont draft of men from his county be resisted, whereupon Governor Chittenden sent Allen with a strong armed force to arrest the interfering officers. This was promptly done, and those taken into custody were indicted, tried, convicted and fined.

It was probably true that Allen represented his force to be at least all that it was, for he was not the man to underestimate his own or his State's power and strength; but it is hardly true that he had with him five hundred Green Mountain Boys, as that organization at its greatest never numbered to exceed three hundred and fifty. It may be, however, that the strength of his command was augmented by accessions on this side of the mountains, for many did join his force, and that the aggregate of his following was five hundred. Governor Chittenden ordered Allen to take a force of one hundred men to do the business

Chairman Minott also says in his letter that the persons and property of the friends of New York are at the disposal of Allen, "which is more to be dreaded than death with all its terrors." These words convey to the reader something of the feelings of fear that these New York sympathizers must have had for the leader of the Green Mountain Boys; and it may well be asked: "Would the independence of Vermont ever have been an accomplished fact without the bold, determined action such as was always displayed by Ethan Allen and his equally brave associates?"

CHAPTER VI.

The Period of the Revolutionary War—The Cause of the People on the Grants Becomes United—Allen's Exploits at Ticonderoga and on Lake Champlain—Singular Situation of Vermont—Military Organizations Formed at the Dorset Convention—Seth Warner elected Colonel—The Rangers Organized East of the Mountains—New York Authority Prevails—First Convention at Windsor—Battles at Hubbardton and Bennington—Toryism in Cumberland County—President Chittenden's Proclamation—The Council of Safety—Effect of Burgoyne's Surrender—Exposed Condition of the Vermont Frontier—The Haldimand Correspondence—Negotiations with Canada - Their Effect Upon Vermont and the County—Indian Depredations—Attack Upon Barnard—Burning of Royalton.

A preceding chapter has narrated the leading events of the civil history of the district or territory commonly known as the New Hampshire Grants, and has brought the record through that period of its existence down to the time of the declaration of independence on the part of Vermont, the adoption of a State constitution, and to the time that the State under the new dispensation or administration by the Governor and Council and the General Assembly was about to commence. It is therefore proper that the present chapter should be devoted to a record of some of the military experiences of the district; and inasmuch as this branch of local affairs of the district required as much watchful attention on the part of the district leaders and officers as did its civil affairs, the chapter becomes an important as well as an interesting one.

The reader will remember that it was about the time of and soon after the unfortunate massacre at Westminster, in the county of Cumberland, that the cause of the people of the grants became a united one, and that it was then determined by a part of the residents of Cumberland county to throw off any and all further allegiance to the province of New York. The feelings of the settlers were then aroused to such a high pitch of excitement that the followers of New York then in the vicinity were alarmed for their personal safety, although no hostile demonstrations had been made against them. But suddenly there came the news that the intrepid Allen, with his then famous band of Green Mountain Boys, had surprised and captured Ticonderoga, "*In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.*" This capture occurred on the 10th day of May,

1775, the month following that in which the war of the Revolution was actually and earnestly commenced by the battle at Lexington.

At the time these events occurred the district of New Hampshire Grants occupied the somewhat singular position of having neither civil nor military government, except that furnished by the local town organizations and the Green Mountain Boys. The latter did not, however, assume to control or regulate the affairs of settlers on the grants, but did aim to defend the entire district against the designing authorities of New York as well as against the Tory residents within the limits of the district. Immediately following Allen's achievement at Ticonderoga, Seth Warner set out on an expedition against the neighboring British outposts, and succeeded in capturing Crown Point and Skenesborough. Then followed the joint expedition of the commanders Allen and Arnold, which resulted in the capture of the entire British fleet on Lake Champlain, so that when the Continental Congress was prepared to send an army to protect that region of country, August, 1775, the strongholds of the lake were already in control of Americans, and no strong opposing force of British was stationed south of the Canada line.

But it soon became necessary to have some kind of civil and military government for the settlers on the grants, and for that purpose the Dorset convention of July 26, 1775, was called; and the result of that convention was the perfect organization of a regiment of seven companies, of which Seth Warner was elected colonel, and Samuel Safford, major. None of the companies, however, of Seth Warner's regiment were from the towns east of the mountains, although it is probable that some of the company members may have been from this side. It may have been as an explanation of this that the towns east of the mountains had not yet received an invitation to join with those of the west side in convention, nor were they so invited until the latter part of July, 1776. But a battalion of militia, Rangers they were called, was already raised in the towns east of the mountains, and on the 13th of August a convention was held at Thetford for the purpose of nominating the Gloucester county quota of its officers. This was done under the authority of New York.

There was not, however, the greatest possible unanimity of feeling between the people east and west of the mountains. In Cumberland and Gloucester counties the officers and magistrates were still friendly to the

New York interests, although many of the people of the towns were pronounced against that province. The officers were considered as, and in fact were, representing New York, and the towns were allowed representation in the congress of that province. But the convention at Westminster held in January, 1777, through a sub-committee, of which Ebenezer Hoisington was chairman, requested the persons representing the eastern counties in the New York Congress to at once withdraw their membership therein. Colonel Joseph Marsh, Deacon John Sessions and Simeon Stevens were the persons upon whom this request was made. They were not elected by the people, but were appointed by the Cumberland County Committee of Safety, which was organized and controlled in the New York interest. These things being so, it could not be surprising that the determined settlers west of the mountains had not the fullest confidence in those on the east side, at least while this divided condition of sentiment and affiliation existed. Still later than the above the county of Cumberland was represented in New York in the years 1779 and 1784.

It was at the time of the convention at Windsor, in July, 1777, while the members were deliberating over the provisions of the constitution, that there was received by them the unwelcome news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and other posts on Lake Champlain, by the Americans, and of their occupation and the threatened invasion of Vermont by the army of General Burgoyne. Prior to this the convention had been apprised of Burgoyne's approach upon the forts, but, through what was thought to be timely exertions, it was hoped that the onward march of the British would be checked. In this, however, the people were disappointed; Ticonderoga had fallen and the whole frontier of the new State was exposed to the ravages of the British and their savage Indian allies. This it was that compelled the convention to so hastily conclude their session after having passed the State control into the hands of the Council of Safety.

During the year 1777 the Council of Safety was in almost continuous session from and after the middle of August, the greater portion of the time at Bennington. The retreat of the American army from Ticonderoga and surrounding posts, the rendezvous and subsequent battle at Hubbardton, and the final reassembling of scattered forces at Manchester, to-

gether with the slow but steady approach of Burgoyne's army down the valley of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, had the effect of keeping the entire people of Vermont in a state of constant excitement and serious concern for the safety of their lives and property. These stirring events in the region also had the effect of alienating many of the settlers from the cause for which Americans were contending, and, furthermore, imposed upon the council and the committees of the several towns an additional burden in providing defensive measures for the State and keeping in subjection and punishing Tory offenders. At Bennington there had been gathered a large quantity of ammunition and military stores and supplies, which fact having come to the knowledge of General Burgoyne, he at once set about gaining possession of them, his army being in pressing need of provisions. For this object he sent Colonel Baum with a strong force to make the capture. But the council was informed of the British commander's intentions, and every possible effort was made to meet the expected attack. Not having at command a sufficient force to repel an invasion, the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were called upon to lend aid to Vermont in her extremity. This appeal met with a generous response, New Hampshire sending General John Stark and a strong force of State militia to aid the distressed people, while Massachusetts likewise furnished a well equipped body of men for the same cause. Without narrating in detail the important events that followed, suffice to say that the combined forces of Americans met the British on the 16th of August, 1777, and, after a severe battle of several hours duration, routed and put them to flight

This has always been known as the "Battle of Bennington," although it was fought on what was then and is now the soil of New York State.

That Toryism was rampant on the east as well as on the west side of the mountains will be seen from the following order addressed to the Committee of Safety of Windsor, by President Thomas Chittenden, on the 27th of August, 1777: "Gentlemen.—All such persons as you shall have sufficent evidence against on Tryal as to prove them so far Enemies to the *Liberties of America* as to be dangerous persons to go at Large you will send to Westminster Goal, and put them in close confinement. If you send any prisoners to said Goal, you will send a proper Guard, provided it should happen before any prisoners or Guards should be sent from this."

During the year 1777, after the adjournment of the Windsor convention of July of that year, the Council of Safety was so constantly occupied with the affairs and occurrences that transpired on the west side of the mountains, that they found but very little time to devote to that part of the State on the east side, except by the issue of an occasional order; so that the administration of affairs in this region was left to the committees of safety of the counties and towns, while the military operations of the locality were under the direction of the colonels of militia regiments, notably the commands of Colonels Peter Olcutt and Joseph Marsh.

The first session of the General Assembly, and the Governor and Council, under the provisions of the State constitution, was commenced at Windsor on the 13th of March, 1778, and after the formalities of organization were concluded the respective bodies at once proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them. But most of the business then transacted related to the civil branch of government, and needs no recital here. The session was ended March 26, 1778.

Among the acts of Assembly at Windsor was one that provided for raising regiments of militia on each side of the mountains. On the east side one regiment was to be raised from the towns that extended north to the south lines of Tomlinson, Rockingham and Kent; and the second regiment was to extend north to the south line of Norwich; and the third to the Canada line.

This organization of militia forces in the new State of Vermont became necessary to defend the frontier against possible invasion by the British and Indians. After the decisive battle of Bennington, Burgoyne and his army lay in camp at Stillwater, opposite Saratoga, awaiting supplies and re-enforcements that had been promised him, but which were much delayed in arrival; and it became apparent that he must act, and that quickly, for his forces were gradually diminishing in number. Here his army remained until the 19th of September, when an engagement was had with the Americans, but without decisive victory for either side, the advantage, however, being in favor of the latter. Again, on the 7th of October, the two armies met, and this time the British were badly beaten. This was followed, on the 17th of the same month, by the surrender of Burgoyne's entire army to the Americans.

This surrender practically ended the war so far as the region of Ver-

mont was concerned. However, it was found necessary for the new State to maintain a defensive attitude for the protection of her frontiers against the hostile Indians in the northern regions and the few British troops in the vicinity of Canada. But soon was the new State destined to receive immunity from British depredations through the acumen of her leaders, for in the year 1780 she entered a period of practical armistice while the somewhat celebrated "Negotiations with Canada" were being carried forward. These proceedings have always been known and designated as the "Haldimand Correspondence," and were kept up until the war was virtually ended.

But while the secret negotiations were in their incipient stage, and before any actual or constructive armistice had been established, there occurred two events of very great importance to the region of Windsor county, the only ones on record of their kind in the county during the period of the early wars, and those known as the Indian attacks upon the towns of Barnard and Royalton, the latter one of the northern tier of towns in what afterward became a part of the county of Windsor, and the former immediately south of it. During this period Indian invasions and depredations were not of infrequent occurrence, but prior to the events hereafter narrated no incursions are known to have been made in this region.

The plundering and burning of Royalton occurred during the month of October of the year 1780, and seems to have been an expedition entirely distinct from that which resulted in the capture at Barnard. And it seems, too, that the objective point on the last raid was Newbury, one of the northeastern towns of the present county of Orange. On this occasion not only Indians, but British soldiers as well, comprised the attacking party, and the chief object of their expedition was to capture an officer, Lieutenant Whitcomb, who was alleged to have killed and robbed a British officer of some prominence. On journeying toward Newbury the attacking party met several hunters, and by the latter was informed that the town was well protected by an armed force. This intelligence induced them to proceed to Royalton, a place in the interior and less strongly protected. They reached Tunbridge on Sunday, the 15th of October, where they remained until the next morning, at which time the attack was made. Says "Thompson's Vermont": "They commenced

their depredations at the house of Mr. John Hutchinson, who lived near the line between Tunbridge and Royalton. After making Mr. Hutchinson and his brother Abijah prisoners, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Robert Havens, where they killed Thomas Pember and Elias Button. They then went to the house of Joseph Kneeland, took him and his father, and Simeon Belknap, Giles Gibbs and Jonathan Brown. Proceeding thence to the house of Mr. Elias Curtis, they made him and John Kent and Peter Mason prisoners."

"Thus far," continues the account, "the business was conducted with the greatest silence, and the prisoners were forbid making any outcry upon pain of death. They at length arrived at the mouth of the branch, White River, where they made a stand, while small parties proceeded in different directions to plunder the dwellings and bring in prisoners. One party extended its ravages down into Sharon, took two prisoners and burnt several houses and barns. Another proceeded up the river, made prisoner of David Waller, a lad who lived with General Stevens, plundered and set fire to the General's house, and advanced in that direction about three miles, killing the cattle and plundering and setting fire to the buildings as they passed." The result of this invasion to the Indians was the killing of two and the capture of about twenty-five prisoners, the burning of some forty houses and barns, and the killing of one hundred and fifty head of cattle and a still greater number of swine and sheep, and that without any loss to the invaders. The news of this unexpected and wanton attack having spread through the neighboring settlements, an armed force was quickly collected to pursue the now retiring British and Indians. Captain John House commanded the pursuing party and succeeded in overtaking the foe, upon whom an attack was at once begun; but the Indians, after having recovered from their temporary confusion, sent an aged prisoner to Captain House, informing him that if the Indians were attacked every white prisoner in their power would be murdered, and that two had already been killed, one to avenge the death of an Indian slain by House's first fire, and another because he would not march. While House and his party were considering the best course to pursue the Indians began a retreat to Randolph, when they took another prisoner, and then proceeded to the Winooski River, and thence to Canada. The captives, with the exception of one who died

in Canada, were held until the summer of 1781, and were then released and returned to their homes.

Other towns than those mentioned, both east and west of the mountains, likewise suffered from similar Indian depredations, but those above mentioned are believed to have been the only ones of that character occurring in the county of Windsor.[1]

It has already been stated in this chapter that upon the final surrender of General Burgoyne and the British at Saratoga, the people of Vermont were granted comparative immunity from British attacks. That surrender substantially ended the war so far as the locality was concerned, but the withdrawal of the American army from the vicinity of the Hudson River above Albany left the Vermont frontier at the mercy of an invading army that might approach from the region of Lake Champlain and the Canadas, except for the defense that could be made by the scattered forces of Vermont militia. But, fortunately perhaps, for the people of Vermont their unprotected condition at that period worked to their ultimate advantage. The State had absolutely refused allegiance to New York, and the probabilities of her separate existence being soon recognized by Congress were grieviously in doubt; therefore, to the British leaders, it reasonably appeared that there could be but little interest on the part of the people of the new State in the cause for which the other States were contending against England. This led to what has been variously termed the Haldimand Correspondence and the Negotiations with Canada. By these proceedings the astute leaders in Vermont succeeded not only in protecting their own frontiers from the ravages of the enemy, but also in keeping inactive for several campaigns a British army of ten thousand men; and the agents of Congress and the emissaries of Great Britain, both of whom were in Bennington while the subject of Vermont's action was being discussed at a session of the Legislature of the State, were entirely satisfied with the result of the proceedings,—the agents of Congress that Vermont had no intention of returning to allegiance with Great Britian, and the British emissaries that Vermont intended to return to that allegiance. Hence both were satisfied, and both

[1] A more full and particular account of the burning of Royalton will be found in the chapter relating to the history of that town, being there compiled from what is known as "Steele's Narrative."

were thereby deceived. The State never intended to take up arms against her sister States, but she did intend to convince Congress of her power and, if possible, compel that body to then recognize her independence. In this Vermont was but partially successful at that time, for Congress did not declare her to be a State until some years later. These proceedings, the correspondence and negotiations, were commenced by a letter from Colonel Beverly Robinson, an English officer, to Colonel Ethan Allen, which bore the date of March 30th, 1780; and they were not finally terminated until the spring of 1783. By the latter date the war was virtually at an end, although the treaty of peace was not formally signed until the following fall. By the treaty the power of Great Britain in the United States was terminated, and Vermont was at liberty to devote her attention to acquiring a separate existence, and was in no particular manner compromised by the course pursued by her leaders during the closing years of the war; for by that course the United States received as much substantial benefit as did Vermont, and many of the other States of the Union were sensible enough to admit that as a fact.

CHAPTER VII.

The Controversy with New York Resumed—The Situation—Petition to Congress—Its Reception—Governor Clinton's Proclamation—Ethan Allen's Vindication of Vermont—New Hampshire Towns Seek a Union with Vermont—The Union Effected—Protest by New York—Disaffection in Cumberland County—Withdrawal from the Vermont Legislature—Threatened Union with New Hampshire—The Union with New Hampshire Towns Dissolved—Congress Sends a Committee to Vermont—Unsatisfactory Results—Vermont's Appeal to the Candid and Impartial World—Agents Sent to Congress—Union with New Hampshire and New York Towns—Congress Takes Favorable Action—General Washington's Letter—Conditions of Vermont's Independence—The Eastern and Western Unions Dissolved—Compensation Made to New York—Vermont Admitted to the Union.

WHEN, on the 4th day of July, 1776, Congress declared and published to the whole world the Independence of the American Colonies, the people then living on the New Hampshire Grants were in a

decidedly peculiar and embarrassing situation. They had then disclaimed all connection with or allegiance to the State of New York, and were then in a condition of almost actual warfare against that State. Moreover, all connection with Massachusetts and New Hampshire had been severed. What, therefore, was the political character of the district comprised by the grants? It seems to have been an isolated and ungoverned territory, not recognized by Congress as having an existence separate from New York, and left, apparently, to shift for itself or return to the allegiance its inhabitants had refused.

But, however much embarrassment this singular relation, or absence of relation, may have produced, it caused no consternation among the leaders of this determined people. In fact, the situation opened for them an avenue through which some of the more discerning leaders saw a separate political existence, in the condition of Statehood, similar to that enjoyed by the other States, the results of the Declaration of Independence, and why should they not benefit by the opportunity. The war was now in progress, and the district of the grants was for the time freed from New York oppression, thereby affording the people an opportunity to perfect their plans for the future. To this end the Dorset conventions followed; and the final result of those, and other later like assemblages, was that in January, 1777, at Westminster, the independence of Vermont (as New Connecticut) was proclaimed to the land. Still later a State constitution was adopted and officers chosen in accordance therewith.

This was all very well, but the Congress of States and the State of New York failed to ratify or approve of what had been done, and refused to recognize Vermont as a State of the Union or as a separate jurisdiction. And it is the purpose of this chapter briefly to refer to some of the leading events that transpired subsequent to the declaration of Vermont's independence and down to and including the time of her admission to the Union, in the year 1791.

The first step taken by the people, through their representatives in convention, was the "Declaration and Petition of the Inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, to Congress, announcing the District to be a Free and Independent State." The petition set forth: "We humbly pray that the said declaration may be received, and the district described

therein be ranked by your honors among the free and independent American States, and delegates therefrom be admitted to seats in the grand Continental Congress; and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."

This proceeding and the prayer of the petition was violently and indignantly opposed by the New Yorkers and their representatives in Congress; and it was this opposition, seconded by that of a few other States, that so long kept Vermont out of the Union. Congress had taken due notice of the declaration and petition, and had, even before that time, become cognizant of the fact that the district desired a separate government, but it was not until the 30th of June, 1777, that that body reached a decision concerning the subject, and that, disheartening and unsatisfactory to the people of Vermont, was to the effect that the prayer of the petitioners "be dismissed."

The unwelcome news of the determination of Congress became known to the people of Vermont just prior to the convention at Windsor, July 2, 1777; and whatever action may have been contemplated by that body was obliged to be postponed on account of the intelligence received concerning the abandonment of Ticonderoga and the approach of Burgoyne's army. This for several months delayed all political controversies, and turned the attention of all the people to measures for the defense of the State against the impending British invasion. But when the eventful campaigns of the season had ended and the winter had passed, the Council of Safety resumed the affairs of the civil government as though no untoward events had occurred.

During the latter part of February, 1778, Governor Clinton, of New York, issued a proclamation, by which, through the apparently peaceful and reasonable terms offered, it was hoped that Vermont would cease further opposition to New York jurisdiction. But this measure proved of no avail. Vermont sought and demanded a separate existence, and that alone would pacify her people. In answer to Governor Clinton's proclamation there was, in August following, published Ethan Allen's celebrated "Vindication of Vermont."

And the year 1778 also witnessed for the people of Vermont a proceeding theretofore unknown and one that created considerable comment both within and without the borders of the State. This was nothing less than

a petition to the Legislature on the part of sixteen towns east of the Connecticut River asking to be taken into union with the State of Vermont. The subject, although it may not have been a surprise to the legislative body of the Commonwealth, was, nevertheless, one that occasioned much discussion and still more embarrassment To settle the question the matter of the petition was submitted to a vote of the freemen of the several towns of the State; and the result was that the towns, or a majority of them, voted in favor of the annexation. This was approved by the General Assembly at their meeting in June following, by a vote thirty-seven in the affirmative and twelve in the negative.

Of course this proceeding met with an indignant protest from the governor of New Hampshire and many of the residents of that State; and the result was that the governmental authorities of Vermont became involved in a controversy with New Hampshire on her east side, as well as with New York on the west. A number of somewhat pointed letters were exchanged, relating to this trouble, between the governors of the two States, Vermont and New Hampshire, but the difficulty was not settled by this means. The annexation measure progressed well enough for a time, but when the Legislature adopted resolutions looking to the division of the State into four counties, there seems to have developed much opposition on the part of a strong minority. This and other propositions created great dissatisfaction, and the feeling became so strong that the minority withdrew from the Legislature and announced themselves free from obligation to exercise any office or place, either legislative, executive or judicial, in the State.

This action proved not at all conducive to the welfare of the State, and it now seemed that the union with the New Hampshire towns was an unfortunate one from out of which no great good could come. The matter became the subject of special inquiry and discussion at the Windsor session of the General Assembly in October, 1778, and a special election was then directed to be held in the towns in which the representatives had declined to act. But the malcontents were not disposed to end their proceedings by simply entering a protest and withdrawing from association with the State; they held a meeting and arranged for a convention of delegates representing all the towns in the region of the Connecticut River. In accordance with this a meeting was held at Cornish, N. H.,

and adopted measures by which it was proposed to New Hampshire that they mutually agree upon a dividing line between that State and the grants; or, that they agree upon a court of commissioners, composed of members chosen from the three other New England States, to hear and determine the matter of the controversy; or, that the whole question be referred to Congress for adjustment. And the fourth or final proposition was to the effect that if the controversy could not be settled by above named plans, "and in case we can agree with New Hampshire upon a plan of government, inclusive of extent of territory, that we unite with them, and become with them one entire State, rejecting the arbitrary line drawn on the west bank of Connecticut River, by the King of Great Britain, in 1764."

These proceedings certainly contained nothing comforting for the people who were devoted to the Vermont interests, for by them it was proposed not only to effect a dissolution of the union with towns east of the Connecticut, but there was the posibility that a number of those towns west of the river would separate themselves from Vermont and form a union with New Hampshire; and any such dismemberment Vermont could not afford. But if the latter was at all justified in admitting the New Hampshire towns to membership in her own government, the retaliatory measures proposed above were equally justifiable.

But the people of Vermont were by no means insensible of the mistake, and immediately took effective means to remedy it as far as possible. The matter came before the next February session of the General Assembly, and that body chose a committee to prepare a draft or bill relative to dissolving the union with the New Hampshire towns. The report of the committee, among other things, says: "And, whereas, your committee has just grounds to apprehend that the said sixteen towns are, of right, included within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire; they are, therefore, of opinion that the said union ought to be considered as being null, from the beginning." This report was accepted by the Assembly, and followed by a resolution by which the union with the New Hampshire towns was declared to be dissolved, and made totally void, null and extinct.

It may be stated, by way of explanation, that the position taken by the inhabitants of the New Hampshire towns who sought annexation to

Vermont was to the effect that they did not consider themselves as rightfully belonging to the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, and that the authorities thereof had no right to exercise control if the residents of the towns opposed it. This position was based upon the fact that the early surveys and grants did not include the territory of the towns that sought to be set off; and it was upon the questions raised by this matter that Governor Chittenden and President Weare conducted their argument. The dissolution of the union of course terminated the controversy with New Hampshire.

The amicable adjustment of the dispute between Vermont and New Hampshire by no means left the former State in a condition of absolute contentment, for there was still active her old enemy, the State of New York; and that State seemed at that time to have many warm adherents east of the mountains, few if any of whom willingly yielded to Vermont, but who were compelled by force of superior numbers to submit to it. But after the termination of the trouble with New Hampshire the disaffected inhabitants of Cumberland county were still less inclined than previously to submit to Vermont authority. They therefore assembled a convention at Brattleboro on the 4th of May, 1779, at which were present delegates from nine towns, among them being representatives from Springfield and Weathersfield of this county, and it was then determined to send a statement of their grievances to the governor of New York, in the hope of receiving substantial relief from that State. And about the same time there was raised in Cumberland county a military association for the purpose of resisting the authority of Vermont. This was an act so hostile in its intent and purpose that Governor Chittenden could not overlook it; and for the purpose of subduing the rebellious subjects he dispatched Colonel Allen to arrest the offenders, the details of which event is sufficiently referred to in an earlier chapter.

However much of affection the State of New York actually possessed for her constantly complaining subjects east of the mountains is uncertain, but her substantial assistance seemed to be confined to assurances of protection and much of what was considered sound advice. In reply to the latest petition for relief, that of the Brattleboro convention, the governor of New York further assured the faithful of his official pro-

tection, and followed that by a letter to the president of Congress to the effect "that matters were fast approaching a very serious crisis, which nothing but the immediate interposition of Congress could possibly prevent."

On the 1st of June Congress did take cognizance of the matter of the complaint of Governor Clinton, and on the next day chose a committee consisting of Messrs. Ellsworth, Edwards, Witherspoon, Atlee and Root, to repair to the "New Hampshire Grants, and enquire into the reasons why they refuse to continue citizens of the respective States, which, heretofore, exercised jurisdiction over said district," etc. But soon after this Congress became informed of Allen's expedition to Cumberland county, and his arrest of Colonel Patterson and others, which caused that body (Congress) to pass another series of resolutions, being further instructions to the commission above named.

In due time a part of the committee (less than a quorum) visited Bennington, held several conferences with friends of Vermont and New York, but accomplished nothing; then returned to Philadelphia and subsequently made a report, but upon that report no immediate action was taken. Congress did, however, on the 24th of September following, take action on the matter of the disputes between "the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay (this State now having become involved) and New York, on the one part, and the people of a district of country, called the New Hampshire Grants (not recognizing even the name Vermont), on the other," etc.; and resolved that, on the 1st day of February next (1780) "to hear and examine into the disputes and differences relative to jurisdiction between the said three States." These resolutions were subsequently amended.

The authorities of Vermont were of course duly apprised of all that was transpiring in Congress, and in the three States named, concerning the right to jurisdiction over the territory of their State, and were adopting such measures as were deemed necessary to protect their rights and position. To this end a committee of "agents," comprising Ethan Allen, Jonas Fay, Paul Spooner, Stephen R. Bradley and Moses Robinson, was chosen to attend upon Congress, "to vindicate their right to independence, at that honorable board."

During the interval between the time of the appointment of the agents

and the next February, the date fixed by Congress, the State of Vermont was in a most unfortunate and unenviable position, and was, says a contemporaneous writer, "literally struggling for existence; a struggle requiring the exercise of no ordinary wisdom and firmness. Happily for her, she possessed statesmen whose resources were equal to any emergency, and who would have done honor to any age or any country. They perfectly understood the ground on which rested the claim of Vermont to independence, and, even at the most trying periods, they were never betrayed into a single measure, evincing, in the slighest degree, a disposition to abandon it."

During this critical state of affairs, on the 10th of December, 1779, by the direction of the Governor and Council, there was published and freely circulated the celebrated "Appeal to the Candid and Impartial World," written by Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, one of the agents chosen to represent the State at the meeting of Congress.

When the first of February arrived it seems that Congress was not prepared to take any action regarding the differences between the States, and an adjournment or postponement was directed until the 21st of March following. But then, there not being the desired representation from nine States, a further postponement was ordered to the 2d of June. On this occasion a series of resolutions, condemning the action of Vermont, were offered, but no decisive action was taken. Again, on the 9th of June, the matter was further discussed, and the second Tuesday in September fixed upon as the time when a final determination should be reached. After this several postponements of the hearing were had, and it was not until the 27th of September, 1780, that Congress took any action whatever, other than to delay matters; and when reached the determination was altogether unsatisfactory, it being stated in a single brief resolution, "That the farther consideration of the subject be postponed."

However anxious the people of Vermont may have been to have the difficulties finally adjusted, they received no consideration whatever from Congress. And the other States, too, seemed satisfied with delay, for by such tactics it was hoped that the Vermonters would tire of their opposition. Of course the war was in progress during this period, and Congress was busied with other matters that were considered of far

greater importance. And while the United States were actively engaged in aggressive and defensive military operations, the Vermont authorities were entering upon their negotiations with Canada, by which they succeeded in protecting their State from British invasion, and greatly aided the cause of America by keeping inactive a strong army then in Canada.

Singular as it may appear, and notwithstanding the distressed condition of Vermont at this time, there were many people residing in the towns east of the Connecticut River who desired to have their territory annexed to the State of Vermont; and to the accomplishment of this end a large convention of delegates representing those towns met in the county of Cheshire, and through a committee decided that a union of the inhabitants of that territory with those of Vermont to be "indispensably necessary." The same committee reported in favor of a convention to be holden at Charlestown in January following, 1781, at which should be present one or more representatives from each town, "to unite in such measures as the majority shall judge most conducive to consolidate an union of the grants, and effect a final settlement of the line of jurisdiction." (The people of many towns east of the river had always claimed to be a part of the grants, and not of the province of New Hampshire proper, being situated west of the "Mason line.")

The convention was held at Charlestown on the 16th of January, 1781, and that that body was in favor of annexation to Vermont is shown by the fact that in February the Legislature of that State received a petition for a union of the grants on both sides of the Connecticut River. The Vermont Legislature took due notice of this request, and appointed a committee to examine and report, recommending such action as was thought best for the State. The committee, on the 14th, reported as follows: "Therefore, your committee do recommend, that the Legislature of this State do lay a jurisdictional claim to all the land situate north of the north line of the State of Massachusetts, *and extending the same to Hudson's River*," etc. These italicized words are noticeable from the fact that they indicate an extension westwardly, something not contemplated by anything previously stated. The fact is, that about the time the petition for the eastern union was received, there came another and similar request from several towns of New York State east of the Hudson River; and this annexation being favorably

considered by the Legislature, the jurisdictional claim was extended in that direction as well as the other, but the union with the New York towns was not completed until a later date.

In April an adjourned session of the Legislature was held at Windsor, and at the same time a convention of delegates from the towns east of the river was in session at Cornish. On canvassing the votes of the several towns of Vermont (the question of annexation having been submitted to the people) it was found that a very large majority were in favor of the union, whereupon the union with the New Hampshire towns was effected, and their representatives admitted to seats in the Vermont Assembly.

The towns, now forming a part of Windsor county, that voted in favor of the union, were Bethel, Pomfret, Chester, Windsor, Reading, Barnard, Royalton, Sharon and Norwich; while those that disapproved of the annexation were Woodstock and Hartland. Others from which no vote was received were Weathersfield, Cavendish and Hartford.

After Vermont had completed her union with the New Hampshire towns, the public attention was next turned to the petition of the towns of New York State, which, likewise, were asking for annexation to the State, the very existence of which had been denied by the Federal government, but which had before this laid claim to jurisdiction over the territory on which the petitioners lived. But there was not the same unanimity of feeling regarding the western union as was shown in favor of the eastern, for when the question was put to a vote it carried by a majority of but nine, there being forty-eight in the affirmative, and thirty-eight opposed to the proposition. Then followed a convention and the adoption of articles of union, at Cambridge, after which, on the 16th of June, 1781, the union was made complete, and the New York towns, like those formerly of New Hampshire, became entitled to a representation in the legislative hall of Vermont; and likewise became, for the time being, a part of the State of Vermont.

In relation to the unions just referred to, William Slade very aptly remarks: "We cannot forbear pausing, for a moment, to contemplate the interesting attitude in which Vermont had now placed herself. No measures could have better exhibited the peculiar genius of her statesmen, and none could have more effectually contributed to sustain her

independence, than those we have just recorded. By the unions, thus formed, she had added an extent of territory equal, at least, to that over which she originally claimed jurisdiction. By this bold and decisive policy she had augmented her resources, compelled the respect of her enemies, gained upon the confidence of her friends, quieted disaffection at home, invited immigration, and thus laid the foundation for a large and powerful State.

"But there is another view of the advantages resulting from this policy, which produces a still higher conviction of its importance, and exhibits a coincidence of events as striking, perhaps, as any which distinguishes the early history of this State. We allude to the influence produced by this policy upon the negotiations with the enemy in Canada. No people were more firmly attached to the cause of American independence than the people of Vermont; and none had more successfully contributed to sustain it; yet, after all their efforts and sacrifices in the common cause, they had the mortification to find themselves denied participation in the blessings they had labored to secure. Their claims to independence had been treated with indifference, they were threatened with dismemberment of their territory and the annihilation of their sovereignty, and, to crown the whole, were abandoned by the power which ought to have protected them, and left to contend, single handed, against the common enemy. Much, therefore, as they were attached to the cause of their country, they could not fail to perceive that every step taken to support it only rendered their condition more hopeless; and that it was of no importance to them that the struggle with a foreign enemy should be brought to a successful termination, while they were threatened with subjection to a more detested enemy at home."

After completing her eastern and western unions Vermont again turned her attention to Congress, hoping now, in view of her increased strength and power, to obtain that boon so long witheld—her independence as a State of the Federal Union; but, notwithstanding the fact that Congress did, on this application, give some indication of recognition of her claims, the people of the State were destined to wait ten more long and tedious years before their cherished object was finally accomplished. Congress so far relaxed the rigors attending former applications as to resolve that as an indispensable prerequisite to recognizing any independ-

ence for Vermont the unions with parts of New York and New Hampshire must be dissolved. But this Vermont was wholly opposed to doing; and this unwillingness, coupled with other events occurring about that time, had the effect of delaying Congressional recognition for a long time.

At last Governor Chittenden, in his extremity, addressed General Washington concerning the unfortunate condition of affairs, and the reply of that distinguished officer contributed as much to a change of sentiment on the part of the authorities of Vermont as all other things combined. Seeing at last that it would be almost impossible to obtain recognition as a State without some relaxation on their part, the government of Vermont reluctantly consented to dissolve the bands that had united her with parts of New Hampshire and New York; and this led to such action on the part of Congress as made it possible for Vermont to become one of the United States. But before this could be accomplished the State was obliged to relinquish all claim to jurisdiction over the territory of New York that lay west of the established twenty-mile line from the Hudson River; and in addition thereto she was compelled to pay to the State of New York the sum of thirty thousand dollars, on or before the first day of June, 1794. The conditions being complied with, Congress passed an act by which it was declared that on the 4th day of March, 1791, "the said state by the name and style of 'the state of Vermont,' shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

CHAPTER VIII.

A Brief Résumé on Divisions of the Grants into Counties — Courts Established—County Seat at Chester—Changed to Westminster—Erection of Cumberland County by Vermont—Officers appointed—Some Personal Sketches—County Lines Defined—Windsor County Formed—New Hampshire Towns Annexed to this County—Locating the County Seat—Woodstock Selected - Windsor Temporarily a Half-Shire Town—Judges of the County Court —The First Court-House—Its destruction by Fire—The Second Court-House also Burned—The Present County Buildings—Civil List—Officers of the Ancient County of Cumberland—Officers of Windsor County.

THE preceding chapters of this work have been devoted almost wholly to a record of the events that pertained more particularly to the Commonwealth of Vermont and the region roundabout, in order that the

reader might have a fair understanding of what occurred during the early period of the State's existence, and even before the State had a being of any organized kind. This has been deemed essential as a foundation for the chapters that related particularly to the history of Windsor county, which was not brought into life until the year 1781. And now, that the events that pertained to the military operations during the Revolution, and those relating to the controversy with surrounding provinces and States, have been sufficiently narrated, it is proposed to devote the present chapter to the civil or internal policy of the State of Vermont with regard to the sub-division of its territory into counties, the erection of Windsor county, and then, having eliminated that district from the others of the State, to confine all further chapters to the social, civil, political and military history of the county.

But it will be necessary, owing to the singular condition of affairs in the region east of the mountains, to make some allusion to the civil organization of the counties under the authority and government of New York. In fact, during the few years succeeding 1777, the territory now embraced by Windsor county had a double existence, the recognized State of New York and the independent State of Vermont both having a civil organization in the locality, each separate from and in conflict with the other.

A division of the State, or, as it was then known, the district of the New Hampshire Grants, into counties, was made by the province of New York, on the 3d of July, 1766, by virtue of an act of the Provincial Assembly. By that act all the district of the grants that lay eastward of the Green Mountains was erected into a county by the name of Cumberland. This act, however, was annulled by the Royal decree of 1767, which was intended to forbid New York from exercising further authority over the district, at least for the time being, but that province continued its policy, notwithstanding the king's order, and in 1768 repassed the act and proceeded again to organize the county. They established a Court of Common Pleas and appointed judges for the county. For a number of years the courts were held at Chester, one of the towns of Windsor county, but there seemed to be an element of the population in Chester that strongly favored the new State policy, and, as the New York control had erected no county buildings in the town,

it was deemed expedient to move the seat of justice to Westminster, where existed less opposition to New York. This removal to the more congenial locality was made during the year 1772.

In the year 1770, by an act of the Provincial Assembly of New York, passed March 7th, the territory of Cumberland county was divided, and the county of Gloucester was formed, comprising the lands lying north of the present north line of Windsor county, and the county seat of the new sub-division was fixed at Newbury. Thus did the district of land east of the mountains remain until the year 1778, after the independence of Vermont had been declared; and from that time forth until the New York dominancy became gradually extinguished the people of the territory now of Windsor county were living under the double and conflicting authority of the two States.

In March, 1778, the Governor and Council and the General Assembly of Vermont met in session at the meeting-house in Windsor; and among the proceedings of that session were those looking to the erection of counties and the establishment of such other institutions as were necessary to complete the civil organization of the districts. On the 17th of March the Governor and Council recommended that the Assembly divide the territory of the State into two counties, that portion west of the main chain of the mountains to be known as Bennington, and the part east to be known as "Unity county." The first request was complied with, but the latter was, on the 21st of March, amended or altered by the Assembly, the name "Cumberland county" being adopted instead of "Unity county." It was also voted at the same time that each county have four probate districts; also that the county elections be held on the 4th day of June, 1778.

On the 26th of March the Council appointed John Hatch, Joshua Bayley, Ezra Sargeant and Darius Sessions as county surveyors for the county of Cumberland for the time being; also John Benjamin as sheriff, for the time being, which meant until the forthcoming election. The shire town of the county of Cumberland was fixed upon as Westminster, and judges of its courts were appointed by the Assembly as follows: Major John Shepardson, first; Mr. Stephen Tilden, second; Hubbel Wells, third; Deacon Hezekiah Thomson, fourth; and Nathaniel Robinson, fifth judges for the shire. And on the 17th of June the As-

sembly voted to appoint special judges for the several shires, those for Cumberland county as follows: John Shepardson, Stephen Tilden, Hezekiah Thomson, Colonel Samuel Fletcher and Joshua Webb.

In October, 1778, after the State election, the Legislature again met at Windsor; and there were present members elected by the towns that form a part of Windsor county, as follows: Springfield, Lieutenant Samuel Scott; Chester, Major Thomas Chandler; Weathersfield, Captain William Upham; Windsor, Captain Ebenezer Curtiss and Thomas Cooper; Hertferd (Hartland), William Gallop; Woodstock, Captain Phineas Williams and Captain John Strong; Hartford, Stephen Tilden; Pomfret, Captain John Throop; Barnard, Captain Edmond Hodges; Sharon, Benjamin Spaulding; Royalton, Lieutenant Joseph Parkhurst; Norwich, Abel Curtiss and Captain Joseph Hatch.

During this same fiscal year the county, now called Windsor, seems also to have had a fair representation in the higher body of State officials —the Council of Governor Chittenden; for the records disclose that Peter Olcutt of Norwich, Paul Spooner of Hartland, Thomas Murdock of Norwich, and Benjamin Emmons[1] of Woodstock, were elected councillors, while Joseph Marsh of Hartford was elected lieutenant-governor. These persons were chosen to the same offices in the preceding March election, and their re-election seems to have shown that each possessed the entire confidence of his constituency. Concerning these persons it is proper that a brief biographical mention be here made.[2]

Joseph Marsh was born in Lebanon, Conn., January 12, 1726, and on the 10th of January, 1750, was married to Dorothy Mason, a descendant of John Mason, who at one time was major-general of the entire military force of Connecticut. Mr. Marsh and his family came to the New Hampshire Grants in 1772, locating in the town of Hartford, where he at once became an active participant in the affairs of his town and county, and soon began to be looked upon as a leader. The county then being under the New York control, Mr. Marsh was chosen as colonel of the upper regiment of militia in 1775, and in January of the next year was chosen to represent Cumberland county in the New York

[1] Benjamin Emmons, of Woodstock, was not elected, but appointed in the stead of Elisha Payne, who declined to serve.

[2] Condensed from sketches found in the "Governor and Council."

Provincial Congress. In July, 1777, his regiment came under the jurisdiction of Vermont. Colonel Marsh was chosen to fill a number of offices of responsibility, but his greatest honor was obtained in his election to the lieutenant-governorship, in March, 1778, and his re-election in October of the same year. Still later he was annually re-elected from 1787 to 1790. Other prominent offices held by him were: Member and chairman of the Eastern Vermout Court of Confiscation; chairman of a committee of safety for a part of Vermont; representative of the town of Hartford in the General Assembly of 1781 and 1782; one of the first Council of Censors in 1785; and for a period of nine years, from 1787 to 1795, he was chief judge of the County Court of Windsor county.

"Colonel Marsh (said Roswell Marsh) went to school but a single month, and his advantages from books were limited; but what he read he fully mastered and then held with a tenacious memory. He excelled in acquiring knowledge from conversation; and his own was exceedingly interesting. His knowledge, however acquired, was utilized by a close logical mind. His temper was equable, and children loved him. In politics nothing, save remarks disrespectful to President Washington, ever disturbed him, for he was of the pure Washingtonian school, and trained his children in it. He was an earnest Christian, but free from bigotry. In person he was of large stature and well proportioned—broad shouldered, large boned, lean, and of great muscular power; in weight over two hundred. His dress was of the Washington pattern—small clothes and the triangular hat. He was a bold and graceful horseman, kept a chaise, but never used it for himself alone." Among the descendants of Colonel Joseph Marsh may be named the late Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock; the late professor and president, James Marsh, of the University of Vermont; the late Dr. Leonard Marsh, of Burlington, and Hon. George P. Marsh, of the same city.

Benjamin Emmons, the councillor from Woodstock, was supposed to be originally from Massachusetts, but after the close of the French and Indian war several brothers of the family settled in New Hampshire. In April, 1772, Benjamin Emmons with his family came to Woodstock, and settled in the township. He, too, was an active man in the affairs of the region, and held many offices and positions of trust, among them the following: Supervisor, chosen at the first town meeting in May,

1773; member of the Committee of Safety of Cumberland county during the existence of that body; was chosen as lieutenant, under New York, in August, 1775, of the upper regiment of the county; chosen by the Westminster convention, October 30, 1776, as one of the committee to canvass Cumberland and Gloucester counties in the interests of a new State; chosen to the subsequent conventions at Westminster and Woodstock, representing the town of Woodstock; a member of the Windsor convention that framed the constitution of Vermont; chosen councillor in March, 1778, and re-elected in October, serving in that capacity several years; appointed member of the Court of Confiscation in 1778. In 1781 Mr. Emmons was appointed assistant judge of the Windsor County Court, but in October following declined the office. From 1779 till 1786 he was annually elected councillor, and in the latter year was chosen to represent his town in the General Assembly, serving in that capacity eleven years. It was by his efforts that Woodstock was designated as the shire town of the county of Windsor. In 1791 Mr. Emmons was a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, and one of the Council of Censors for 1799. His public service ended with his last membership in the General Assembly in 1803. About the year 1806 Mr. Emmons was induced to join his children in the then far West, beyond the Mississippi; and there, after a brief residence of but six weeks, he ended his days, then being about eighty-six years of age.

Thomas Murdock and General Peter Olcutt were members of the first Council, and both lived in the town of Norwich. The former was a member of the Westminster convention of January 15, 1777, and of the Windsor convention held in June following. He was councillor and member of the Court of Confiscation in 1778, and until October, 1779; and judge of Windsor County Court from 1782 to 1787. He represented Norwich in 1780 and 1782. He died in Norwich in 1803.

General Peter Olcutt, the colleague in the Council of Thomas Murdock, and likewise his fellow townsman, was another of the eminent men of Norwich, and active both in civil and military affairs. In May, 1777, he served New York in the capacity of commissioner to receive the property of those who had joined the enemy; and in 1778 he performed like services for Vermont as a member of the Court of Confiscation for

Eastern Vermont; was a member of the convention that adopted the State constitution. In 1777 he commanded a regiment in Gloucester county; was councillor from the first session until October, 1779; again from 1781 to 1790; lieutenant-governor from 1790 to 1793; and judge of the Supreme Court from 1782 to 1784.

For the sketch of Paul Spooner the reader is referred to the closing pages of chapter four.

But these sketches would not be considered complete without some mention of the worthy secretary of state and secretary of the Council. This was Thomas Chandler, jr., of Chester, concerning whom the "Governor and Council" states: "Thomas Chandler, jr., secretary, seems to have filled that station by virtue of his election as Secretary of State, by the General Assembly, March 13, 1778. He was the son of Thomas Chandler, sr., who was the chief judge of the royal court at Westminster, which was captured and overthrown by the Whigs immediately after the Westminster massacre. Thomas Chandler, jr., was born September 23, 1740, and came to New Flamstead (now Chester) with his father in 1763. In March of that year he was appointed town clerk, and held that office until March, 1780. July 16, 1766, he was appointed (by New York) assistant justice of the Inferior Court of the Common Pleas for Cumberland county, and he held the office until after the Westminster massacre. He was a delegate in the Westminster convention in October, 1776, and January, 1777. He was elected to the first General Assembly in March, 1778, also October, 1778–81, and in 1787. He was elected clerk of the first General Assembly (while representative), but abandoned both posts to be Secretary of State. He was speaker of the Assembly in October, 1778–80, resigning in the middle of the session of the last year on account of charges affecting his character, for which he brought a libel suit and recovered damages. He was judge of the first Supreme Court, elected in October, 1778, and of Windsor County Court in 1786."

Returning from this digression to the narrative of the events of the county of Cumberland, it is found that, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly at Bennington in June previous, justices of the peace were chosen by many towns of the State, and those for that part of Cumberland that is now Windsor county were as follows: Daniel Heald, for Chester; Thomas Cooper, for Windsor; Elias Weld, Hartland; John W. Dana, Pomfret; Asa Whitcomb, Barnard; Joshua Hazen, Hartford.

It was not until the year 1779 that the affairs of the several counties of the State began to assume deffinite form. In fact it appears that none of the acts of the Assembly for 1778 are found to be in existence. To be sure the laws of that year may have been declared to be temporary, but no sufficient explanation of their absence from the Assembly Journal is to be found among the records. And it is difficult indeed to glean from the minutes alone sufficient information to make any reliable statements. But in 1779 there seems to have been more method in the manner of transacting business, and the laws of that year, and those succeeding as well, are preserved in substantial form.

During this year, at the session of the Legislature at Bennington, in February, the General Assembly passed an act establishing the lines bounding the two counties of the State; and that part of the act that defined the lines of Cumberland county was as follows: "*Be it further enacted, by the authority, aforesaid,* that the tract of land in the hereafter described limits, as well the lands that are, as those that are not, appropriated, shall be and remain one entire county, and known by the name of the county of Cumberland, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Bennington, in the north line of the State of the Massachusetts-Bay; thence east in said line, to Connecticut River, being the south line of this State; thence up said river as it tends, to the south line of the Province of Quebec, being the east line of this State; thence west in the south line of the Province of Quebec, to the northeast corner of the county of Bennington, being the north line of this State; thence southerly in the east line of the county of Bennington, to the southeast corner thereof."

The east line of Bennington county, mentioned in the foregoing section, was particularly described in that part of the act that defined the boundaries of that county: it commenced at a point in the south line of the Province of Quebec fifty miles east of the "deepest channel" of Lake Champlain, thence southerly to the northeast corner of Worcester, thence southerly on the easterly lines of the towns of Worcester, Middlesex and Berlin, to the southeast corner thereof; thence on a straight line to the northwest corner of Tunbridge; thence on the westerly line of Tunbridge, to the southwest corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the northwesterly corner of Bradford; thence in the westerly line of Bradford and

Bridgewater, to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly in a straight line, to the northeast corner of Shrewsbury; thence on the easterly line of Shrewsbury, to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence to the northeast corner of Wallingford; thence southerly on the easterly lines of Wallingford, Harwich, Bromley (Peru), Winhall and Stratton, to the southeasterly corner of the latter; thence southerly on the westerly line of Somerset, to the southwest corner thereof; thence southerly to the northwest corner of Draper; thence in the west lines of Draper and Cumberland, to the north line of the Massachusetts-Bay. Thus were the lines of the county of Cumberland for the first time particularly described, and so did they remain until the Legislature of 1781 divided the old county, and in its place erected three entirely new ones—Windham, Windsor and Orange. During the same year Bennington county was also divided, and Rutland county formed. The acts of the Legislature by which this division was made are not to be found, although sufficient memoranda is preserved to ascertain with reasonable certainty the boundary lines of the counties then established. From that time to this there has been no material alteration of the boundaries of the county of Windsor, on the west side of the Connecticut.

Preceding chapters have shown that the authorities of Vermont did, in the year 1781, extend the jurisdiction of the State so as to include a large tract of land on the east side of the Connecticut; and, for the proper exercise of her authority over those lands and the towns they comprised, it became necessary to either erect them into counties or annex them to the counties already in existence on the west side of the river. To this end the Vermont General Assembly, at the session at Windsor in April, 1781, passed an act that considerably extended the limits of Windsor county, by including within it the New Hampshire towns that lay to the eastward, and over which Vermont's jurisdictional claim had been declared. The part of the act that referred to these towns reads as follows: "*Be it further enacted*, that all the lands lying and being within this State, on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite to the county of Windsor, and northward of the northerly lines of the towns of Claremont, Newport, Unity and Wendal, be, and hereby are, for the time being, annexed to the county of Windsor."

The annexation of this territory was not approved of by all the towns

that belonged to Windsor county as originally laid out, for, no sooner had the act that created the county become a law, than the question of locating the shire town began to be agitated. Of course, if the convenience of the greatest number of people should be a moving consideration in determining upon a site for the seat of justice, then one of the centrally located towns must necessarily be selected, and there was, perhaps, no town in the whole county that possessed all the essential prerequisites except Woodstock. Its location among the towns of the county was not only central, but it was the most easily accessible of any. More than this, the town was well supplied with the necessary conveniences that must be found at a county seat. And it was, moreover, one of the large towns of the county.

It is needless to state that the residents of Woodstock were greatly in favor of having their town selected for the county seat; and it is equally true that a number of the surrounding towns shared in this sentiment, because it was out of the question for any of them to be designated for the purpose, and they therefore desired the county buildings to be located at a point best suited to their convenience, under the circumstances. So, when the Legislature of Vermont extended her jurisdiction over the New Hampshire towns, and proposed to annex them to the counties adjoining on the west, there was considerable disturbance in the camp of the Woodstock people. By such an annexation, should it become permanent, the probabilities of that town being selected as the county seat were decidedly remote. This subject of annexation was made the order of the day at a meeting of the freemen of Woodstock, who voted to petition the Legislature not to have the county lines extended across the Connecticut River. But justice to the pioneer residents of Woodstock demands that it be stated that that town was not in favor of annexing the New Hampshire towns to the State of Vermont, to say nothing of having them attached to Windsor county. The truth of the matter is, that a number of the eastern towns of this State, and some on the west as well, were not only opposed to this, but to the first union with the towns east of the river. No good results came to the State by the first union, and many residents argued seriously against the second extension of jurisdiction. Subsequent events demonstrated that their reasoning upon the matter was truthful and logical.

Fortunately, however, for the town of Woodstock, the union with the New Hampshire towns was dissolved by a resolution of the General Assembly of Vermont, passed February 23, 1782, and the people were at liberty consistently to press their claims for the county buildings. What might or what might not have happened had the union been a permanent one is hardly a fair subject for discussion here, but the dissolution of the union with the eastern towns certainly gave much encouragement to the hopes and ambitions of the people of Woodstock, and correspondingly lessened the chances of the town of Windsor and others to the north of it, the claims of which were strongly advocated by able and representative men.

But the one man who, above all others, labored zealously to have Woodstock made the shire town of Windsor county, was Benjamin Emmons. He, as earlier pages of this chapter will show, was one of the Governor's Council from 1779 till 1786; and being there, was well informed concerning all that was taking place. He matured and carried out his plans successfully, but he did not succeed in accomplishing his cherished project until the year 1786, he then being in the Assembly on his first term. Mr. Emmons was regularly elected to the Assembly, from Woodstock, during that year. On the 14th of October, soon after the legislative bodies of the State were organized for business, Hon. Nathaniel Niles resigned his membership in the Council, whereupon Mr. Emmons was elected in his stead; but, holding the matter of locating the county buildings of his county to be of greater importance, he declined to accept the proffered position.

The laws passed by the Assembly at the Rutland session of 1786 do not contain the act by which Woodstock was designated as the shire town of this county; and the only record evidence to be found, showing that such an act was passed, is that contained in the proceedings of the Governor and Council, on the 27th of October, 1786, which reads as follows: "An act establishing *Woodstock* the Shire Town for the County of Windsor having passed the House was read and Concurred."

As a matter of course courts were held in Windsor county prior to the designation of Woodstock as the county seat, most of them, all the regularly appointed terms, at Windsor, while special terms or sessions were held at various places to suit the convenience of the justices or the liti-

gating parties. The judges of the courts were chosen in pursuance of an act passed at the February session of the General Assembly, held at Windsor, in 1781, which act provided that the freemen of the respective towns meet at the usual place for holding town meetings, on the last Tuesday of March thereafter, and, after due organization be perfected, "give in their ballot for whom they would have for chief judge, for the county court." Likewise they were directed to choose four assistant judges; also for a sheriff, one judge of probate for each probate district, and for two justices of the peace "in each town wherein is one hundred taxable inhabitants." As to the successful aspirants for judicial honors the records of the Governor and Council say: "The following gentlemen were nominated and are hereby appointed for the time being Justices of the Peace and Judges of the County Court for the county of Windsor, viz.: Elisha Payne, esq., (of Lebanon, N. H.,) *Chief Judge;* Joseph Marsh, esq., Benjamin Emmons, esq., Beza Woodward, esq., (of Dresden, now Hanover, N. H.,) and John Weld, esq., *Side Judges.* Samuel Chase, William Ripley, (of Cornish, N. H.,) Moses Whipple, (of Croydon, N. H.,) John Stevens, (of Plainfield, N. H.,) Abel Stevens, (of New Grantham, N. H.,) John Wheatley, (of Lebanon, N. H.,) Elihu Hyde, (of Lebanon, N. H.,) Aaron Barney, Bezaleel Woodward, (of Dresden, now Hanover, N. H.,) and Jonathan Freeman, (of Hanover, N. H.,) Esquires, *Justices of the Peace for said County.*"

It appears, by an act passed during the year 1787, that the county of Windsor partook of the character of a two-shire county, provision being made therein for the holding of courts at both Woodstock and Windsor; and to the act just referred to was the following contingency: "Provided always, and this grant is upon this express condition, that the court-house in said Woodstock, and the court-house in said Windsor, shall be furnished by the respective towns, free of any expense to said county, and furnished with good iron stoves, to the acceptance of the judges of the Supreme Court before the next stated term of that court in said county." "In 1791," says the authority from which the foregoing paragraph is taken, "it was enacted that the act making said two shires should remain in force for three years after the passing of the same, after which Woodstock should be and remain as the shire town of said county."

It was not an unusual or surprising thing, nor was it a condition single

to this county, that it was required of the town in which was to be located the county buildings that the same should be erected without expense to the county. The same condition was imposed regarding the erection of the county buildings at Manchester, the north shire town of Bennington county But unlike this county, Bennington has remained a two-shire county to the present day, although an effort was made some time ago, but without success, to consolidate the shires. In this respect the county just named is the only one of its kind in Vermont.

The first term of the County Court for Windsor county was held at Windsor in May, 1781, at which Hon. Elisha Payne presided in the capacity of chief judge, while Joseph Marsh and Bezaleel Woodward were assistant judges. James Wheelock was appointed clerk of the court.

Briant Brown was the first sheriff of Windsor county, after the act of February, 1771, but he resigned the office soon after his election. The Council then appointed Captain Ebenezer Brewster to that position. His sureties were Colonel Elisha Payne and Major Thomas Murdock. Of the subsequent officers of Windsor county mention will be found on the closing pages of this chapter.

The fact that the Windsor half shire of the county was but temporary gave very little encouragement to the people of that locality in the building of a court-house; and as for that matter the town of Woodstock failed to take the prompt action that might naturally be expected on it, being selected for a permanent seat of justice of a new county. And it was not until the latter part of 1787 that the people began any decisive work in that direction. In March of that year the Assembly had passed an act directing that terms of court should continue to be held at Windsor until the town of Woodstock had provided a suitable court-house building; but later on in the same year another act directed that all writs and processes be made returnable at Woodstock, from which it may be inferred that the people were induced to bestir themselves, and the building was made ready for occupancy during that year. It is understood at all events that the first court-house in Woodstock was built, or nearly completed, during the summer and fall of 1787, although it is not certain that it was occupied until the following spring.

This ancient structure was located on what now would be called the

south or perhaps the southeast side of the park, on the site now occupied by the large brick residence of Mrs. Allen, a few rods west from the Eagle Hotel. It was erected under the supervision of a committee, consisting of William Perry, Captain Israel Richardson, Elias Thomas and others, and on lands that had been donated for the purpose by Captain Richardson. A short distance further to the west was located the jail, a small, rather unpretentious structure, built partly of wood and part stone, and is generally understood to have been the handiwork of Phineas Williams and John Strong, the former constructing that part commonly known as the "dungeon," while to Mr. Strong was credited the carpenter work.

Within the walls of this first named primitive structure were the courts conducted for the space of something like four years, but on the night of October 24th, 1791, it was destroyed by fire. The fire was believed to have been started by a negro, an employee in the family of one of the leading physicians of the town. He was arrested and indicted for the offense, but on the trial, for want of evidence sufficient to convict, was acquitted.

After the unfortunate and untimely destruction of the first court-house provision was at once made for the erection of another, though not on the same location. For the new building more land was desired, and again was the generosity of Captain Richardson levied upon by Charles Marsh, who had been selected as the superintendent of construction. But the worthy captain and Agent Marsh fell into a disagreement over the extent of lands that the latter thought ought to be donated to the public use, whereupon Mr. Marsh made arrangements to have the court house erected on his own lands at a point some distance from the "green" or common, where it formerly stood. This threatened removal had the effect of overcoming Mr. Richardson's objections, and he donated the entire tract now covered by "Woodstock Park" to the public use, and also furnished the land for the desired buildings, the latter being the tract on the north side of the park, on the corner that became known in later years as the Philo Hatch property. Here the second court-house was erected in 1793; but that, too, in course of time fell a victim to the fiery element, the result of the carelessness of some enthusiastic patriot, who, on the 4th of July, 1854, threw a lighted fire-cracker on the shingle roof, which ignited and burned the building to the ground.

The second building is said to have been as much of an improvement on the original as the present one over its predecessor. Its internal arrangement was peculiar, but none the less convenient. Reaching to a considerable heighth above the roof on the extreme front was a belfry in which was placed a bell of fair size; the first court-house in the State it is claimed to be so provided. In 1836 extensive repairs and alterations were made, entailing an expense of two thousand dollars, which was paid in part by the town and the balance by voluntary contributions from individuals.

The next, the present court-house building, was erected during the years 1854–55, on lands purchased from Harriet Myrick, situated a few rods east from the Eagle Hotel, and on the south side of the park. The site was purchased by a fund raised by subscription amounting to twelve hundred dollars. For the building the town was taxed to the extent of five thousand dollars, which, with the insurance received upon the old court-house, together with the other means provided by the county, a fund of fourteen thousand dollars was created, with which the structure was built. This court-house, it appears, is the joint property of the town and county. About the time of its erection the town was in need of a hall for such gatherings as were generally assembled each year, and the contemplated erection of the new court-house opened to the town a way to secure the desired building by joining with the county in its construction, sharing the expense, and so arranging the interior as to serve the double purpose of a court-house and town hall combined. Upon such an understanding the building was erected, the town hall occupying the lower floor, while that above is designed for court uses. The building is of brick, of good proportions, and substantially constructed, comfort and convenience seeming to have been more desirable than architectural display; still, the building is by no means devoid of ornamentation, and with its adjoining building, the library, as a companion, presents a decidedly attractive appearance. Its distance from the street is such as to admit of a lawn, while the small park between the premises proper and the street lends an additional attraction to the whole scene.

The old jail that stood near the west end of the common served the requirements of the county until the year 1797, at which time the General Assemby ordered another to be built. Accordingly land was pro-

cured, the same on which the present jail stands; and here, by the efforts of Benjamin Emmons, Jacob Wilder, Colton White and Nathaniel Smith, the second county jail was erected, being part of stone and part frame. But even this presumably substantial structure was found, after a score or so of years, to be unsafe and unsuitable for every use and necessity, whereupon Judge Elias Keyes was appointed to erect a stone jail, which he did at an expense to the shire of about fifteen thousand dollars; but in 1867, the year in which Woodstock was visited by a sweeping fire, the wood part of Judge Keyes's jail was burned. The next year the brick jail was erected. In 1881 some substantial additions were made, since which time the building has remained as it at present appears. By reason of the somewhat unusual arrangement concerning the ownership and use of the court-house, the county clerk, judge of probate and other county officers are required to have their offices in the building connected with the jail. Here they have, perhaps, as commodious quarters as the court-house would afford if the town hall was not a part of it, but the singular arrangement makes the premises somewhat remarkable.

Now, having made some mention of the events that led to the division of old Cumberland county and the erection of Windsor county from a part of it; having noted the events of the time of organizing the last named, furnishing the names of its earliest officers in various departments of its civil government; having referred to the acts that established the county seat at Woodstock, and having described briefly the several buildings erected for county purposes, it is appropriate that some space should be devoted to recording the names of those who have been connected with the several offices of the county, as provided by the laws of the State, from the time of its organization to the present. But as the old county of Cumberland was an organized department of the government of two States—New York and Vermont—at the same time (but prior to its division in 1781), which States were contending for the mastery, it is also proper that a record be made of the officers of Cumberland county under the New York authority as well as under that of Vermont. The name "Cumberland," however, became lost to Vermont when the division was made, but was continued under New York for several years thereafter.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY UNDER NEW YORK.[1]

Dedimus Potestatem Commissioners.—Date of commission, July 17, 1766, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells, John Chandler. April 7, 1768, same appointments renewed. April 14, 1772, Samuel Wells, Crean Brush. May 5, 1774, Samuel Gale. May 15, 1777, John Sessions, John Stevens. October 24, 1778, Pelatiah Fitch, John Sessions, James Clay, Micah Townsend. June 5, 1782, Charles Phelps, James Clay, Hilkiah Grout.

Commissioners of the Court.—Date of commission, February 18, 1774, Samuel Wells, Crean Brush, Samuel Knight.

Commissioners to receive property of those who had joined the enemy, March 6, 1777, James Clay, Amos Robertson, Israel Smith.

Commissioner of Forfeiture.—February 25, 1780, John Sergeant.

Judges of Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—July 16, 1766, and April 7, 1768, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells. April 14, 1772, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells, Noah Sabin. August 18, 1778, Pelatiah Fitch, John Sessions, James Clay.

Assistant Judges of Inferior Common Pleas.—July 16, 1766, Oliver Willard, John Arms, James Rogers, Zedekiah Stone, Benjamin Bellows, Thomas Chandler, jr., John Chandler. April 7, 1768, Oliver Willard, Thomas Chandler, jr., John Chandler, Samuel Stevens, Nathan Stone, William Willard, Thomas Bridgman. April 14, 1772, James Rogers, Nathan Stone, William Willard, Stephen Greenleaf, Thomas Chandler, jr., Benjamin Butterfield. August 18, 1778, Eleazer Patterson, Hilkiah Grout, Stephen Greenleaf.

Justices of the Oyer and Terminer.—June 5, 1782, Charles Phelps, James Clay, Eleazer Patterson, Hilkiah Grout, Simon Stevens, Elijah Prouty, Michael Gilson.

Justices of the Peace.—July 16, 1766, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells, Oliver Willard, John Arms, James Rogers, Zedekiah Stone, Benjamin Bellows, Thomas Chandler, jr., John Chandler, William Willard, John Church, Thomas Bridgman, Bildad Andross, Israel Curtis. April 7, 1768, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells, Oliver Willard, Thomas Chandler, jr., John Chandler, Samuel Stevens, Nathan Stone, William Willard, Thomas Bridgman, Bildad Andross,

[1] From B. H. Hall's *Eastern Vermont.*

Israel Curtis, Henry Wells, Simon Stevens. April 14, 1772, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells, Noah Sabin, James Rogers, Nathan Stone, William Willard, Stephen Greenleaf, Thomas Chandler, jr., Benjamin Butterfield, Bildad Andross, Israel Curtis, Simon Stevens, Zadock Wright, Samuel Nichols, William Williams, John Bridgman, David Loy, Ephraim Ranney, Oliver Lovell, John Bolton, Jonathan Burke, Luke Knowlton, John Winchester Dana. June 5, 1782, Charles Phelps, James Clay, Eleazer Patterson, Hilkiah Grout, Simon Stevens, Elijah Prouty, Michael Gilson, Samuel Bixby, Daniel Shepardson, Hezekiah Stowell, Bethuel Church, John Pannel, Nathan Fish, Joseph Winchester, Daniel Kathan.

County Clerks.—July 16, 1766, to April 7, 1768, John Chandler. February 25, 1772, Crean Brush, *vice* John Chandler, removed. March 7, 1774, Samuel Gale, *vice* Crean Brush, resigned. August, 1788, Micah Townsend.

Sheriffs.—July 16, 1766, Nathan Stone, term expired October 14, 1767. March 31, 1768, John Arms, by appointment. October 13, 1769, John Arms, served six months. April 17, 1770, Daniel Whipple, by appointment. October 12, 1770, to October 6, 1772, Daniel Whipple. October 1, 1773, to July 10, 1775, William Patterson. July 10, 1775, Jesse Burk. May 5, 1777, Paul Spooner, declined. August 18, 1778, to February 18, 1780, Simeon Edwards. June 5, 1782, Timothy Phelps.

Surrogates.—July 16, 1776, to April 14, 1772, Thomas Chandler. April 14, 1772, Crean Brush. August 18, 1778, James Clay.

Attorneys-at-Law.—Solomon Phelps, Micah Townsend, Charles Phelps, Samuel Knight.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

State Senators.—Prior to the year 1836 the authority of the Senate was vested in the body known by the name of "Governor and Council," and senators were previously unknown. But in the year named the State constitution was revised, and the office of representative in the State Senate created. According to the provisions of the laws as then established, the county of Windsor was entitled to four representatives in that branch of the Legislature. This was continued for a period of

something like fifteen years (1862), when three senators were elected from the county, the latter representation being maintained to the present day.

Again, prior to the year 1870, senators were elected annually, but subsequently they have held their offices for a term of two years, thus following the sessions of the Legislature. The senators who, since 1835, have represented Windsor county, with the years of their respective incumbency, have been as follows: 1836.—Francis E. Phelps, Samuel W. Porter, William Steele, Julius Converse. 1837.—Francis E. Phelps, Samuel W. Porter, William Steele, Julius Converse. 1838.—Daniel Brown, Ptolemy Edson, William Steele, Julius Converse. 1839.—Daniel Brown, Ptolemy Edson, Andrew Tracy, Julius Converse. 1840.—Abel Gilson, Barnabas Dean, Walter Palmer, Thomas P. Russell. 1841.—Abel Gilson, Barnabas Dean, Walter Palmer, Thomas P. Russell. 1842.—Hampden Cutts, John Porter, Salmon F. Dutton, Abner Field. 1843 —Hampden Cutts, John Porter, Salmon F. Dutton, Abner Field. 1844.—James Barrett, Thomas S. Barrett, Benjamin Billings, Justin Morgan. 1845.—James Barrett, Thomas S. Barrett, Benjamin Billings, Justin Morgan. 1846.—Artemas Cushman, Harvey Burton, Robert B. Cram, Dearborn H. Hilton. 1847.—Artemas Cushman, Harvey Burton, Robert B. Cram, Dearborn H. Hilton. 1848.—Oliver P. Chandler, Joseph W. Colburn, Solon Danforth, Calvin French. 1849.—Oliver P. Chandler, Joseph W. Colburn, Solon Danforth, Calvin French. 1850.—Oliver P. Chandler, Joseph W. Colburn, Daniel L. Lyman, Warren Currier. 1851.—Oliver P. Chandler, Joseph W. Colburn, Daniel L Lyman, Warren Currier. 1852.—Warren Currier, Daniel L. Lyman, Asa B. Foster, Crosby Miller. 1853.—Carlos Coolidge, Benoni Buck,——— Harvey, D. C. Dennison. 1854.—Carlos Coolidge, D C. Dennison, Daniel A. Heald, Norman Williams. 1855.—Carlos Coolidge, Norman Williams, Julius Converse, ——— Johnson. 1856.— ——— Johnson, Julius Converse, A P. Hunton, ——— Davis. 1857.—A. P. Hunton, ——— Davis, Jo. D. Hatch, Charles S. Raymond. 1858.—Charles S. Raymond, Jo. D. Hatch, Orrin C. French, John Wilder. 1859.—Orrin C. French, John Wilder, Daniel Needham, Joshua M. Aldrich. 1860.—Daniel Needham, Joshua M. Aldrich, T. S. Hubbard, Frederick C. Robbins. 1861 —T. S. Hubbard, Frederick



GOVERNOR CARLOS COOLIDGE.

C. Robbins, Thomas E. Powers, Prosper Merrill. 1862.—Prosper Merrill, James A. Pollard, Noah B. Safford. 1863.—James A. Pollard, Noah B. Safford, Wendell W. Williams. 1864.—Hugh Henry, Wendell W. Williams, Clark H. Chapman. 1865.—Clark H. Chapman, Hosea Doton, Merrick Gay. 1866.—Hosea Doton, Merrick Gay, Hiram Harlow. 1867.—W. H. Walker, F. W. Anderson, Albert Brown. 1868. —W. H. Walker, F. W. Anderson, Albert Brown. 1869.—William Collamer, A. G. Dewey, William M. Pingry. 1870.—William Collamer, A. G. Dewey, William M. Pingry. 1872.—Charles M. Lamb, Luther Adams, Charles A. Scott. 1874.—James G. Wilson, Joseph C. Parker, Merritt C. Edmunds. 1876.—Artemas Cushman, Ervin J. Whitcomb, Gilbert A. Davis. 1874.—James G. Wilson, Joseph C. Parker, Merritt C. Edmunds. 1876.—Artemas Cushman, Ervin J. Whitcomb, Gilbert A. Davis. 1878.—John F. Deane, William C. Danforth, Nelson Gay. 1880. — Ora Paul, Frederick G. Field, Hugh Henry. 1882.—Justus Dartt, James M. McIntosh, Elam M. Goodwin. 1884.—Norman Paul, E. A. Howe, Rollin Amsden. 1886. — Chester Pierce, Henry A. Fletcher, D. L. Cushing. 1888.—William E. Johnson, Marsh O. Perkins, Henry J. Parker.

County Clerks.—James Wheelock, 1781–1782; Briant Brown, 1782–1789; Lewis R. Morris, 1789–1796; Benjamin Swan, 1796–1839; Norman Williams, 1839–1867; George B. French, 1867–1885; Jay Read Pember, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—John Benjamin, 1778–1779; Benjamin Wait,[1] 1779–1781; Briant Brown, 1781–1786; Ebenezer Brewster (appointed April 18, 1781, to succeed Briant Brown, resigned); Benjamin Wait, 1786–1788; Paul Brigham, 1788–1790; William Sweetzer, 1790–1796; Lucius Hubbard, 1796–1798; William Rice, 1798–1802; William Strong, 1802–1810; Paschal P. Enos, 1810–1814; Amos Heald, 1814–1815; Solomon W. Burk, 1815–1820; Asaph Fletcher, jr., 1820–1830; Lysander Raymond, 1830–1834; Daniel Brown, 1834–1837; John Pettes, 1837–1839; Joel Lull, 1839–1842; Zenas F. Hyde, 1842–1844; Gilman Henry, 1844–1850; Lorenzo Richmond, 1850–1868; Surry W. Stimson, 1868–1880; Rollin Amsden, 1880–1884; Gardner J. Wallace, 1884–1888; Wilson S. Lovell, 1888, the present sheriff.

[1] These two sheriffs were officers of Cumberland county under Vermont.

L. of C.

State's Attorneys.—Stephen Jacobs, 1786; Amasa Paine, 1796–1802; Daniel Buck, 1802–1803; Titus Hutchinson, 1803–1813; Horace Everett, 1813–1818; Asa Aiken, 1818–1820; Jacob Collamer, 1820–1824; Isaac N. Cushman, 1824–1827; Wyllys Lyman, 1827–1831; Carlos Coolidge, 1831–1836; Oliver P. Chandler, 1836–1838; Edwin Hutchinson, 1838–1840; Henry Closson, 1840–1842; Sewall Fullam, 1842–1844; Julius Converse, 1844–1847; Sewall Fullam, 1847–1849; Luther Adams, 1849–1851; Warren C. French, 1851–1853; Calvin French, 1853–1854; James Barrett, 1854–1856; John Ward, 1856–1858; Dudley C. Dennison, 1858–1860; William Rounds, 1860–1861; Charles P. Marsh, 1861–1865; John F. Deane, 1865–1867; Samuel E. Pingree, 1867–1869; James N. Edminster, 1869–1872; William E. Johnson, 1872–1874; William H. Walker, 1874–1876; Norman Paul, 1876–1878; Gilbert A. Davis, 1878–1880; Thomas O. Seaver, 1880–1882; William W. Stickney, 1882–1884; James J. Wilson, 1884–1886; William Batchelder, 1886–1888; William B. C. Stickney, 1888–1890.

Judges of Probate.—Windsor District. Paul Spooner,[1] 1778–1782; Ebenezer Curtis, 1782–1786; Briant Brown, 1786–1787; Elijah Robinson, 1787–1802; William Hunter, 1802–1816; Uriel C. Hatch, 1816–1823; Jonathan Whipple, 1823–1830; Jabez Proctor, 1830–1834; Nomlass Cobb, 1834–1835; Thomas F. Hammond, 1835–1849; Salmon F. Dutton, 1849–1857; Henry Closson, 1857–1868; William Rounds, 1868–1878; William H. Walker, 1878–1884; Hugh Henry, 1884, the present incumbent.

Hartford District. John Throop, 1783–1793; Paul Brigham, 1793–1796; William Perry, 1796–1800; Paul Brigham, 1800–1801; Oliver Gallup, 1801–1803; Jesse Williams, 1803–1815; Benjamin Clapp, 1815–1820; Henry C. Denison, 1820–1826; Isaiah Raymond, 1826–1836; John S. Marcy, 1836–1841; Thomas P. Russell, 1841–1843: George E. Wales, 1843–1848; Josiah P. Danforth, 1848–1850; John Porter, 1850–1886; Thomas O. Seaver, 1886, present probate judge of the district.

Present County Officials.—William Rounds and Charles P. Marsh, assistant judges. Officers of the Court: Jay Read Pember, clerk; Norman Paul, deputy clerk; Wilson S. Lovell, sheriff; W. B. C. Stickney, State's attorney; Lester C. Howe, high bailiff; Jay Read Pember, sten-

[1] Appointed as an officer of Cumberland county.

ographer. Deputy sheriffs: Elliott G. White, Cavendish; William P. Dodge, Chester; Lester C. Howe, Ludlow; Samuel A. Armstrong, Norwich; Levi B. Moore, Plymouth; L. G. Coolridge, Reading; Daniel C. Jones, South Royalton; Romaine A. Spafford, Springfield; O. A. Randall, White River Junction; Edward D. Harpin, Woodstock; B. J. Mullins, Windsor. County treasurer, Hosea V. French. County auditor, Luther O. Greene. County commissioner, George O. Henry. Jail commissioners, Thomas O. Seaver, Enos R. Jennings, Hosea V. French. Road commissioners, Henry Safford, Henry J. Parker, Myron Burnett. County examining board, J. G. Sargent, W. H. Sanderson, Miss Jessie Benson.

CHAPTER IX.

Town Organizations—Not Affected by Vermont's Admission to the Union—Character of Town Government—Dates of Organization both by Vermont, New Hampshire and New York—From 1791 to the War of 1812-15—Events of the War—Peace Restored—An Era of Prosperity—Increase of Population—Subsequent Decrease—Causes of the Decline—Emigration Westward.

WHEN the State of Vermont was admitted to the Federal Union, in 1791, all that had been previously done by the State toward erecting and maintaining an independent government was confirmed and sanctioned by Congress, while the jurisdiction theretofore attempted to be exercised by New York was withdrawn and declared at an end. At that time the county of Windsor, and others of the State as well, was fairly well organized, the officers of each branch of the local government were in the exercise of their functions, and peace and plenty prevailed on every hand.

But the townships of Windsor county, or at least a majority of them, were organizations the creation of which antedated that of the State and that of the county, by a number of years. Between the governor of New Hampshire on the one side, and of New York on the other, there was but little of the territory of Vermont that had not in some

manner been granted and chartered. These grants, of course, were conflicting in numerous cases, and the grantees and their successors were compelled to pay allegiance to one or the other of the Commonwealths; and instances are not wanting in which the settlers of towns surrendered their original charter from the one government, and purchased anew from the other.

Of the several towns that now comprise Windsor county the first to be chartered was that now known as Chester, but which under the original grant was named Flamstead. The first grant of this town was made February 22, 1754. However, the charter proprietors failed to comply with the conditions and requirements of the grant, whereupon it was forfeited. The second charter of the same territory was made on the 3d of November, 1761, to another set of proprietors, and under another name, the latter being New Flamstead. Under this grant settlements were made and pioneer improvements commenced. But it appears that during the early years of the controversy between New York and the Green Mountain Boys, the inhabitants of this town were disposed to favor the New York interests, and being imbued with such spirit, yielded up or set at nought the New Hampshire charter and procured another from the former province. Under this last grant, which was made on July 14, 1766, the name of Chester was given the township, and by that name it has ever since been known. In 1771, under the New York authority, an enumeration of the town's inhabitants was made, and Chester was found to contain one hundred and fifty-two souls.

The next grants of townships now of Windsor county under the authority of New Hampshire were made on the 4th day of July, 1761, by which the towns of Hartford and Norwich were brought into existence. Then, following, two days later, on July 6th, Governor Wentworth made grants of the townships of Saltash (now Plymouth), Reading and Windsor. Pomfret came next, July 8, 1761, and was followed on the 10th of the same month by Hertford (Hartland), Woodstock and Bridgewater. Barnard was chartered on the 17th of July, 1761; Stockbridge on the 21st; Sharon on the 17th of August; Springfield and Weathersfield on the 20th; Ludlow on September 16th; Cavendish on October 12th; Andover on October 13th. All of these towns were granted during the year 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth of New

Hampshire. But not all of these towns were organized and continued under the authority of the New Hampshire charters, some subsequently, like Chester, receiving a new grant from the provincial governor of New York.

And there were other towns, too, that now form a part of this county that were organized or granted under still another jurisdiction—that of the independent district or State of Vermont, although they were, of course, a later-day creation. Bethel was one of the latter class of townships, being the result of an association, which was formed at Hanover, N. H., and which petitioned the Vermont authority for a charter right for the purpose of making a settlement on the White River and its branches. This petition was made to the Vermont Legislature in 1778, and was granted during the month of March of the same year.

In substantially the same manner was the town of Rochester brought into existence, the grant therefor being made on the 30th of July, 1781. It contained originally slightly more than twenty-three thousand acres of land, but its township area was materially increased by subsequent annexations from adjoining towns.

Royalton was one of the townships granted first under the authority of New York, on November 13, 1769, but the claimants under that charter felt insecure in their possession, and were fearful less the constantly increasing and arbitrary power of Vermont should deprive them of their believed rights, and were consequently induced to apply for a new charter under the new State, which was granted to the petitioners on December 20, 1781.

Next in the order of formation came the township of Baltimore; a small, triangular tract of land, embracing some three thousand acres, which, for the convenience of the residents of that part of the town of Cavendish who lived southeast of Hawk's Mountain, was set off into a separate sub-division of the county, by an act of the Vermont Legislature passed October 19, 1793. This is the smallest by several fold of any of the county's sub-divisions, but none the less a township, organized and conducted upon the same truly democratic plan of government so characteristic of all New England towns.

The same necessity that led to the formation of Baltimore also induced the erection of the township of Weston out of the lands that formerly

formed a part of Andover and the five thousand acre tract known as Benton's Gore. The extremely high ridges known as Mount Terrible and Markham Mountain extended north and south about through the central part of Andover, thus making it exceedingly difficult for the residents of the western part of that township to hold business communication with the eastern half; and for this reason the western inhabitants betook themselves to the State Legislature, asking that their section be erected into a separate township. Their prayer was heard, and on the 26th of October, 1799, the western part of the town, toge her with the gore, was erected into a separate town and named Weston.

The town of West Windsor is the junior of the sub-divisions of the county, its separation from the township of Windsor having been effected first in 1814, but restored during the next year. Again, in 1848, the town of Windsor was divided, and West Windsor set off. The act of the Legislature that effected the last division was passed October 26, 1848. The causes that led to this separation, the restoration and final division will be found in detail in the chapter devoted to the history of the towns affected, which need no further allusion in this place. Likewise, in the history of the several towns of the county, on subsequent pages, there will be found special mention of all the facts relating to the organization, settlement, growth and development of each from the time of its charter to the present day.

In the present connection, however, it is proper to furnish to the reader the names of the townships of this county which were organized under the jurisdiction and control of the province and subsequent State of New York; and this mention, collectively, becomes important from the fact that the preceding pages of this chapter have noted the organization under the New Hampshire and Vermont authority. The towns now forming a part of Windsor county which were chartered or granted by the governors of New York, together with the date of each, are as follows:

Bethel.[1]—This town was first chartered or granted to a company of men, most of whom were then, or afterwards became, Tories. The date of this charter is unknown.

Cavendish.—This town was chartered by New York June 16, 1772.

[1] These statements are made upon the authority of *Deming's Catalogue.*

Chester.—Already mentioned; chartered by New York July 14, 1766.

Hartland.—Chartered as "Hertferd" by New Hampshire July 10, 1761; but charter *confirmed* by New York to other proprietors July 23, 1766.

Plymouth, formerly *Saltash*.—Town granted by New York to Ichabod Fisher and others May 13, 1772.

Reading.—Granted by New York March 6, 1772, to Simon Stevens and others.

Royalton.—Chartered by New York November 13, 1769.

Springfield.—Granted by New York to Gideon Lyman March 16, 1772.

Stockbridge.—Granted by New York to William Story and others in 1761.

Weathersfield.—Granted, April 8, 1772, to Gideon Lyman and others.

Windsor.—Granted, July 7, 1766, to David Stone, 2d, and others.

From what has already been stated in this chapter it will be observed that the greater part of the towns of Windsor county were in existence a number of years prior to the organization of the county itself. When Windsor county was set off by the division of Cumberland county the character of the government of the towns was in no manner changed, and the only effect of that act was to lessen the territory included within the county, and to make its government more convenient for its inhabitants and for the State. And by the extinguishment of the New York authority and jurisdiction there seems not to have been occasioned any material change in any of the towns, and no interests appear to have been adversely affected. The people were merely changed from the jurisdiction of one State to that of another, and all controversy over the rights of States was at once and for all time ended and forgotten. Those of the town that were organized and governed under the New York charters continued for the time being their distinctive character, and the succeeding elections not infrequently found officers chosen under Vermont that had previously served under New York.

Such became the situation of affairs in this county, and in others, when Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791. Disagreements and disputes were alike compromised and dropped as the result of that consummation, and an interest in the general welfare of the whole people took the place of petty strifes and contention among individuals. [14]

With the end attained, the people of the several towns of the county entered upon an era of prosperity not before enjoyed in the history of the Commonwealth. And the people of the region were fully able to appreciate the advantages and blessings of peace and quiet, as for forty years prior to that event those who had lived in the State and upon the grants had seen nothing but a succession of combats and misfortunes and strifes and dissensions, and to them in particular was the peace that followed the year 1791 a double blessing.

But for only one short score of years were the people to be thus favored, when America found herself on the verge of another war with Great Britain; and again was the farmer to leave the field, the woodsman the forest, and the mechanic his shop, and with sword and musket again join the ranks in the defense of that independence he had so lately fought to gain. During the five years next preceding 1812 the whole country was in a state of nominal peace; but throughout these years there was gathering in the political horizon that dark cloud which was destined to plunge the nation into another foreign war. In 1775, and the years following, America fought for independence, and achieved a recognition among the powers of the earth. In 1812 she again engaged against the mother country to maintain that independence which in years past had been forcibly acquired.

The events which led to the second war with England were numerous. The United States had scrupulously observed the provisions of the peace treaty made with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution. There had been maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war with the British kingdom, when perhaps every consideration of gratitude should have induced a participation in it as against the mother country. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret, and feelings of animosity increased on this side of the Atlantic. The embargo laid by Congress on the shipping in America ports was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the English ambassador in Washington opened negotiations for the amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, and consented to a withdrawal of the obnoxious "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the

non-intercourse act with Great Britain be repealed. This was agreed upon, and the President issued a proclamation announcing that, on the 10th day of June, trade with Great Britain might be resumed; but the English government refused to ratify the proceedings and recalled their minister, whereupon the President revoked his proclamation and the non-intercourse act again became operative.

Besides the odious acts of the British Parliament, injurious and insulting in their character, the English officers claimed the right to search American vessels, seize all who were suspected of being subjects of the king, and force them into their service. Under cover of this claim the greatest outrages were perpetrated, and by it many true and loyal persons were pressed into the service of Great Britain, both against their inclination and the well established proof of their identity.

On the 12th of June, 1812, President James Madison sent a confidential communication to Congress, in which he recapitulated the long list of British aggressions, and declared it the duty of Congress to consider whether the American people should longer passively submit to the accummulated wrongs and insults perpetrated by the British, and at the same time he cautioned the House to avoid entanglements in the contests and views of other powers.

War was formally declared on the 19th day of June, 1812, but the measure was not universally sustained throughout all parts of the Middle and New England States. The opposing element was embraced in the Federal party, its chief ground of opposition being that the country was not prepared for war. The Federalists constituted a large and influential minority of the political element of Congress, and had a considerable following in the several States not in active politics. They asked for further negotiations, and met the denunciations made by the ruling party (that is, the Democratic and Republican, for it went by both names) upon the English government with savage and bitter attacks upon Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring.

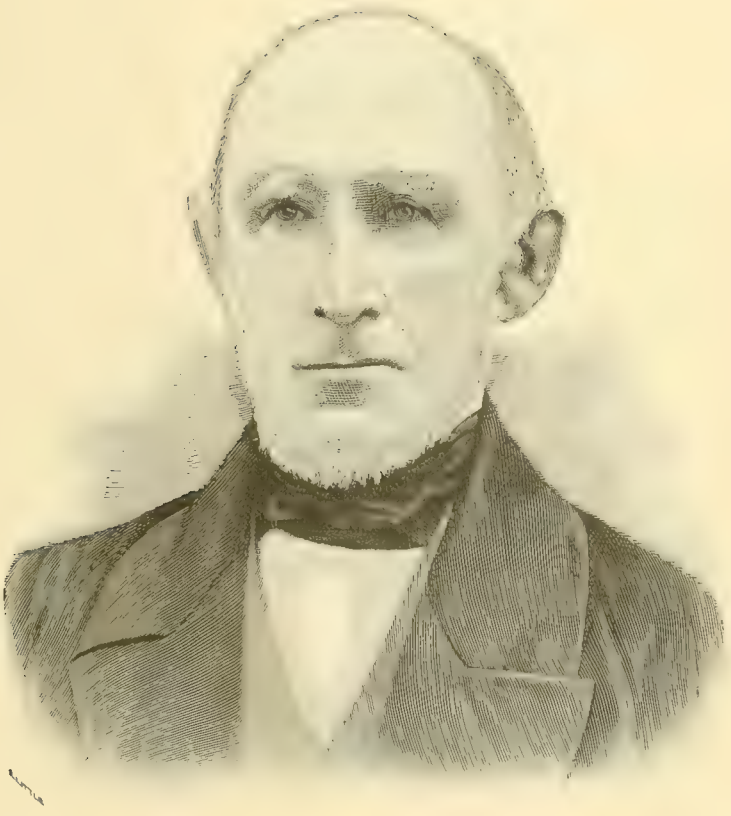
To say that there was an entire unanimity of sentiment, regarding the war measures, in Windsor county would be indeed an error. Both parties had their advocates, the Federalists being in the minority in the county, and generally in the towns. The subject of the war formed the uppermost topic of conversation at the usual places of resort, and fac-

tional feeling ran high, especially just preceding the fall elections. But the battles were fought mainly at the polls, although personal collisions were not unknown. Party nominations were made with regard to the factional sentiments, those of Federalistic tendencies calling theirs the Peace Party, and denominating their opponents as Screaming War Hawks. The Democrats and Republicans, on the other hand, were in favor of the war, and were content to be called the War Party, while for their opponents they entertained feelings of supreme contempt, charging them with cowardice and being afraid of going to war.

But this was not all that was done in Windsor county during the short but decisive struggle that followed. When the governor and the State Legislature called for troops from the counties of Vermont, no locality responded more promptly than the men of Windsor county, and all the various militia organizations were at once prepared for active operations. The events of the war need not be retold here. Men from this county were engaged in the battle at Plattsburgh, and other operations in the region of Lake Champlain, while still others joined the regular army and fought in the battles in the Middle, Southern and Western States. Many went with the army who never returned to their homes.

The results of the war are written in the conflicts on Lake Erie, the repulse of the invaders on the Delaware, the distressing scenes on the Chesapeake, the invasion of New York and the attempt to control the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. The battle at Plattsburgh, the capture of Niagara and Oswego, the burning of Newark, the battles at Black Rock and Lundy's Lane and New Orleans, together with the naval engagements in American waters, were the chief events of the war, and were followed by the withdrawal and surrender of the British forces, and the final treaty of peace, which was ratified February 17, 1815. The Americans had fought their last battle with a European foe.

After the close of the second war with England the people entered another epoch of peace, an era of unexampled prosperity in the history of the State, during which the latent and hitherto undeveloped resources of every county were brought to light and utilized to their fullest extent. During these years greater progress marked the history of Windsor, and other counties, than had all others combined. Enterprise followed enterprise, manufacture followed manufacture, agricultural



Ryland Fletcher

pursuits increased several fold, and all the arts of peace prospered beyond expectation. The population of the several towns increased with the constantly growing wealth and progress of their people, the maximum of inhabitants of the county being reached in the year 1830, as indicated by the Federal census of that year. About this time the vast extent of western country was being opened and prepared for civilized settlement, cultivation and improvement. Western Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and other territorial lands, were inviting fields for labor and speculation, and drew largely and constantly from the ambitious people of this county and State; in fact from all New England, and from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well.

Let us look for a moment and observe the fluctuations of the aggregate population of the towns of Windsor county. In 1771, six years before Vermont declared her independence, while the district was known as the New Hampshire Grants, the province of New York caused to be made an enumeration of the inhabitants of the several towns that afterward became a part of Windsor county; and the gross population as shown by that census, ten towns being included by it, was 1,205. Twenty years later, in 1791, the first Federal census was taken, and the county was shown to have a population of 15,740, since which time the enumeration made at the beginning of each decade of years has shown as follows: In 1800, 26,944; 1810, 34,877; 1820, 38,233; 1830, 40,625; 1840, 40,356; 1850, 38,320; 1860, 37,193; 1870, 36,063; and in 1880, 35,196.

Vermont is noted for her high and attractive mountains, of which all her counties are possessed to a greater or less extent, Windsor forming no exception to the rule; and while these grand hills afford a beautiful view to delight the eye of the observer, they have not a specially inviting aspect to attract the agriculturist. The lands in the valleys and on the foot-hills are, or might be with little effort, very fertile, but the higher elevations are either unfit for cultivation, or if fit are so difficult of access as to make tillage unprofitable. But in the western country an altogether different condition of affairs exists. There mechanical devices have largely taken the place of "hand" labor, and a more than reasonably good return is generally assured the husbandman with a but

comparatively small expenditure of means or muscle. Hence the emigration to other States which has told so seriously against the population and prospects of this region. Other causes than those mentioned may also have helped to contribute to the reduction of the population. It is claimed by some authorities that certain legislative restrictions have been factors in bringing about this state of things, but however that may be, is a subject for discussion not to be debated here.

CHAPTER X.

WINDSOR COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

WHEN on that eventful morning of April, 1861, Fort Moultrie's guns spelled upon the political sky of our country, in letters red as blood, the words "Civil War," the loyal sons of Windsor county, and of Vermont, breathing a spirit of patriotism as pure as the air of the grand hills around them, rushed to the Nation's Capital to uphold the honor of the flag, and preserve intact the republic. It was not with them a question what battles were to be fought, what graves filled, or what altars shivered; but donning the blue vowed, no matter what the cost, that the serpent of secession should find an eternal grave, and gasp its last amid shrieking shell and hissing bullet.

The "mystic chord of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave" brings before us, in meteoric brilliancy, the important part performed by Windsor county's soldiery in that great struggle. Loyal citizens only knew that they were needed, and they hastened to respond. They exchanged the rippling music of the mountain stream for the thunder of the deep-mouthed cannon and the deafening musketry volley; they went forth from the roof-tree of home to camp on Southern soil, and stand guard in the pitiless night beneath the sorrowing stars; they went out to be shot to death, if need be; to be fired at by a concealed and merciless foe; to struggle in delirium in hospitals, or

shiver and starve in loathsome pens, with stones for pillows and vermin for companions, that the flag might be preserved unsullied. This was the spirit that animated the volunteers of Windsor as they sprung into the arena where Titans struggled.

Remembering the beautiful sentiment expressed by Colonel Stuart Taylor, it may well be asked: Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of Windsor county, can you look up to see the morning furrow all the orient into gold without thinking what sacred graves it gilds? Or can you watch the slow declining day without wishing it could be always sunlight on the silent mounds of Windsor's patriot dead? Do you ever see the spring-time daisy, or the purple violet, but that you think of the darling dust which feeds the wild flowers of the Wilderness, of Antietam, of Gettysburg, of Spottsylvania, of Petersburg, and other fields where loved and lost are sleeping?

But the martial spirit of Windsor county was not born with the outbreak of the Rebellion; it was in being in the days when the sturdy pioneer woodsman first felled the forest, that prosperous towns might spring up, agricultural interests be enlarged, and the mechanical arts add to the wealth of the progressive inhabitants; it was in existence when the New York authorities sought to dispossess the struggling settlers from the lands which they had purchased, and to which they were justly entitled under the New Hampshire charters; it existed when Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, and other brave patriots and their followers organized themselves into the famous band of Green Mountain Boys, for the protection of homes as well as rights; it existed during the dark days of the Revolution, when the inhabitants and loyal people of the State and county found themselves deserted by their sister States, and were compelled, almost single-handed, to combat the common enemy in a battle for self-preservation; it certainly existed when, on the 16th of August, 1777, the British arms received their first decisive defeat on the bloody battlefield of Bennington. That martial spirit existed during the period of uncertainty, after the Revolution had passed, when Vermont was seeking admission to the Union, and, being practically denied by Congress, was compelled to substantially defy the power of the Federal government, in order to achieve that much desired independence and statehood for which her people were asking. Had it not

b:en for that determined martial spirit, Vermont as a State would never have been known.

That same determined spirit was inherited by a later generation of sons of Vermont, and became patent when, in 1812 and the years following, the government of Great Britain again sought to wrest the control of America from the people who held it; for, despite the opposition of the Federalists, and their obstructive measures, the loyal men of the county again marched in the defense of their country, and performed well their part in driving the invaders from the land, thus preserving intact our federal institutions.

Following the second war with England that spirit slept, and the only manifestation of its being was shown on the grand old days of "general training," when the farmer, the mechanic and the woodsman abandoned toil, and hied away to the "muster" for a season of jollification, to eat Yankee gingerbread and drink new cider, and boast of the prowess of the American eagle

But the record made by the volunteers of Windsor county from the first blaze of hostile cannon until secession was buried at Appomattox by the surrender of General Lee's sword, forms one of the most brilliant of the many grand chapters of its history. To faintly picture their services it will be necessary to refer to the regiments to which they belonged, which forms an unbroken chain of testimony to demonstrate the patriotism of the county's soldiery.

It is not to keep alive sectional animosity that the historian recites the acts of a victorious host. Would the Athenians meeting in the Angora listen to a proposition that no man speak of Marathon? Would Romans teach nothing but philosophy, and withhold from a rising generation all knowledge of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, or how Horatius held the bridge? It was not Marathon, but the memory of Marathon, which fixed the home of civilization in Europe instead of in Asia. It was not the surrender at Appomattox that binds in iron bands the States of this Union, but it is the memory of its cost, kept alive in the hearts of the people which gave to civilization its grandest onward step, and which some future Guizot, in tracing the pathway of human advancement, shall declare to the world the fullest enlargement of human liberty. And as other generations shall know the record of the services of the sons of

Windsor county, from 1861 to 1865, it will inspire them to preserve sacred the patriotic sentiment of "country first, the citizen afterward."

The first considerable contribution of Windsor county volunteers for service was made in response to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men, in April, 1861; but it was not until the 2d of May that the regiment, the First Vermont, was mustered into the United States service. To this command the county furnished two companies, B and E, known, respectively, as the Woodstock Light Infantry, and the Cavendish Light Infantry, by which names it will be seen that the greater part of each was from the town for which it was named, although other towns were represented as the company rosters will show. The other towns from which the regiment was made up were Brandon, Middlebury, Rutland, Northfield, Bradford, Burlington, St. Albans and Swanton.

The First Vermont was under the command of Colonel J. Wolcott Phelps, of Brattleboro; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock; Major Harry N. Worthen, of Bradford; Adjutant Hiram Stevens, of Enosburg, and others in the several positions, among them Drum-Major Thomas R. Clarke, of Chester.

The regiment left Rutland on the morning of May 9, 1861, under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., at which place it arrived on the 13th of the same month. For nearly a month after their arrival at this place the First was engaged in camp and reconnoissance duty, and it was not until the 10th of June that the men were actually under fire. This was the battle at Great Bethel, the only one with which the command stands credited, and that was not a specially severe nor sanguinary engagement, the fatigue of hard marches and constant exposure having a more telling effect upon the men than the battle itself. After the affair at Bethel the men of the First were kept at garrison duty and marching on scouting expeditions, until the 4th of August, when, the term of enlistment having expired, they embarked on steamers and voyaged to New Haven, arriving at that city two days later, and thence, after having been paid off and mustered out, proceeded to their several homes. Of the seven hundred and eighty-two officers and men of the First Vermont Regiment that went to Virginia, all but five returned to the State; and of those five only one, Dana H. Whitney, of Company B, was the Windsor county soldier that was killed, and he between Newport News and Hampton, on July 22, 1861.

Inasmuch as the succeeding pages will make no further account of the three months' men, but will furnish the names, by townships, of the volunteers of the county in subsequent regiments, equal justice seems to demand that at least a roll of the members of companies B and E be given. Therefore the following list shows the name of each man and the town of which he was a resident at the time of enlistment.

ROSTER COMPANY B, FIRST REGIMENT.

William W. Pelton, captain, Woodstock; Andrew J. Dike and Solomon E. Woodward, first lieutenants, and William E. Sweet, George Dimick and Royal Darby, sergeants, of Woodstock; Harvey N. Bruce, sergeant, of Pomfret; Charles O. Thompson, Edwin C. Emmons, Crayton A. Woodbury, Norman M. Hoisington, corporals, and George H. Murdock, musician, of Woodstock.

Privates from Woodstock.—Edwin R Carroll, Sylvanus Chamberlain, Nathan C. Chaflin, George W. Cobb, Homer Darling, Irving J. Faunce, Frederick Fay, Henry H. French, John Gilman, Jesse W. Leonard, Martin A. Lucas, Lewis L. Marsh, Oliver H. McKenzie, jr., Chauncey L. Murdock, Reuben M. Parker, Edwin R. Payne, George W. Paul, George C. Randall, Chauncey E. Raymond, George L. Raymond, Clifton Richmond, Edward L Richmond, Franklin B. Rice, Charles J. Taft, Henry B. Thompson, Dana H. Whitney, Henry Williamson, Seth J. Winslow. *From Hartford.*—Joseph P. Aiken, Henry P. Hyde, Sumner H. Lincoln, Mahlon M. Young. *Barnard.*—Milton J. Aiken, Henry F. Buckman, Orlando C. Smith. *Plymouth.*—Michael H. Barker, James Brown, Daniel P. Cilley, Orville M. Hudson, Luther F. Moore. *Mount Holley.*[1]—Henry H. Bishop. *Ludlow.*—Henry P. Bixby, John M. Buckley, Henry C. Cleveland, George Levey, John B. Pollard. *Hartland.*—Horace Bradley. *Fairfield, Me.*[1]—Selden Conner. *Bridgewater.*—Myron M. Dimick, John Y. Raistrick, W. Wallace Southgate, Edwin Weeden. *Pomfret.*—Henry H. Harding, Edwin B. Maxham, Ora Paul jr., Richard A. Seaver. *Stockbridge*—Albert B. Kimball, Hiram A Kimball. *Rochester.*—Edgar B. Leonard. *Acton, Mass.*[1]—George W. Mason. *Bethel.*—George W. Packard. *Reading.*—Edwin Spear. *Sherburne.*[1]—Wilton G. Wood.

[1] Out of county.



O. L. Tuttle

ROSTER COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT.

Oscar S. Tuttle, captain, Asaph Clark, first lieutenant, Salmon Dutton, second lieutenant, of Cavendish. George B. French, Cavendish, William H. Thompson, Chester, Geo. M. R. Howard, Cavendish, Benoni B. Fullam, Ludlow, sergeants. Nathan G. B. Witherell, Cavendish, Charles Boutin, Windham, Henry C. Williams, Springfield, Lowell B. Payne, Cavendish, corporals. Isaac T. Chase, Andover, Geo. C. Maxfield, Chester, musicians.

Privates from Cavendish.—Oliver H. Blanchard, William W. Carey, Fremont C. Conant, Nelson W. Emery, Samuel Fitch, Jason E. Freeman, William H. Ingleston, George S. Miller, Charles A. Shepard, William J. Sperry, George T. Spaulding, Edmund Stone, Alick Stearns, George D. Taylor, Isaac H. Weston, Jonathan B. Witherell. *From Springfield.*—James H. Allen, Albert W. Allen, William H. Blodgett, Albert S. Clapp, Ezra M. De Camp, Roswell W. Frost, Benjamin S. Kendrick, Luke Kendall, William H. Perkins, Charles Wheeler. *Weathersfield.*—Henry Allen, John Hart, Allen D. Russell. *Chester.*—Perry S. Bridges, Edward M. Carlisle, Martin Chapman, James F. Corlis, Riley Deming, Alphonso S. Field, Ira G. Hazelton, Charles A. Marshall, Jerold E. Marsdale, Gardner H. Porter, Ransom W. Rand, Henry E. Smith, George S. Spring, Benjamin M. Ware, John E. Willey. *Ludlow.*—Joseph Barber, Leonard P. Bingham, Charles W. Bishop, William H. H. Buckley, Enos M. Gould, Henry E. Lawrence, Orris Pier, Frank D. Sargent. *Andover.*—Ira E. Chase, James W. Larkin, Charles W. Larkin. *From out of county.*—Orrin S. Adams, Troy, N. H., Sewell Barker, Grafton, John Conlin, Rutland, Edward L. Hazelton, Hebron, N. H., George S. Orr, Moses E. Orr, Pawlet, William Scholar, Middleton, William F. Williams, Winchendon, Mass.

If the reader will but glance at the succeeding pages of the present chapter, especially at the roster of commissioned officers, it will at once be seen that there was scarcely a branch of the military service in which there were not some representatives from Windsor county. Most of the volunteers, enlisted in the companies and regiments subsequent to the First Vermont, were for three years' service, while not a few were among what was known as the nine months' men. Some, however, were en-

listed for one year. Taking these subsequent commands in the order of organization, it is proposed to make a brief mention of each, showing their formation, the localities in which the companies in whole or in part were reunited, and the battles in which they participated.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

There were comparatively few recruits from Windsor county in this command, it having been raised during the latter part of May and the early part of June, 1861, while the men of the First were away at the front. Those of the Second from this locality were scattered through three companies, C, E, and I, the second named having the strongest representation. None of the field and staff officers seem to have been from this county. The regiment was placed under command of Colonel Henry Whiting of St. Clair, Mich., but a native of New York State, and a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Upon the resignation of Colonel Whiting, in 1863, James H. Walbridge, formerly captain of Company A, was promoted to the command of the regiment. The other original and leading field officers of the Second were Lieutenant-Colonel George J. Stannard, Major Charles H. Joyce, and Adjutant Guilford S. Ladd. The principal company officers from Windsor county were Captain Orville Bixby and Captain Charles C. Morey, both of Royalton, who successively commanded Company E; Captain Volney S. Fullam of Ludlow, and Captain Daniel S. White of Cavendish, of Company I. Captain Charles C. Morey was formerly first lieutenant of Company C.

During the fall of 1861 the Second was formed with other State regiments into what became known as the famous Vermont Brigade, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and, finally, the Sixth Infantry Regiments. After that organization was effected the record history of the Second was that of the brigade, commencing with the battle of Lee's Mills and continuing through the years 1862, '63, '64, and to the 6th of April, 1865. But before the Vermont Brigade was organized the Second was engaged at Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861. The regiment was mustered into service June 20, 1861, and mustered out July 15, 1865.

Official List of Engagements.—Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5; Golding's Farm, June 26; Sav-

age Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30 to July 2; Crampton's Gap, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 13; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 4; Fredericksburg, June 5; Gettysburg, July 3; Funkstown, July 10; Rappahannock Station, November 7; Wilderness, May 5 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10 to 18; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12; Petersburg, June 18; Charlestown, August 21; Opequan, September 13; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 21–22; Mount Jackson, September 24; Cedar Creek, October 19; Petersburg, March 25 and April 2, 1865; Sailor's Run, April 6, 1865. A total of twenty-eight distinct engagements.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers was raised about the same time as was its immediate predecessor, but was not mustered into service until six weeks later. The author of "Vermont in the Civil War" credits to Windsor county two companies, or parts of two, from the towns of Springfield and Hartford. Just how the companies were made up will be seen by reference to the town enrollments, but there was but one company, G, in the entire regiment that had no officers from this county, while all the others seem to have been pretty fairly represented. The roster of commissioned officers shows that not only Springfield and Hartford contributed to the strength of the regiment, but Pomfret, Cavendish, Royalton, Bethel and Weathersfield as well, with some representation from other towns.

In the organization of the Third this county seems not to have been forgotten, and it is a somewhat noticeable fact that among the officers, field, staff and line, there appears the names of a number from Windsor county who have filled distinguished places in county, State and national affairs. And it is also noticeable that comparatively few of the representatives from this county were commissioned in their respective offices or positions on the field and staff at the time of organization, but were subsequently raised thereto by promotion, generally for meritorious services. Wheelock G. Veazey, then of Springfield, now generally known as Judge Veazey, was commissioned captain of Company A, May 21, 1861, but on the 10th of August was promoted major, and three days

later to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Afterward, September 16, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteer Militia. Likewise Thomas O. Seaver, now Judge Seaver of Woodstock, was captain of Company F, by commission dated May 24, 1861, and was promoted major August 13, 1861, lieutenant-colonel September 27, 1862, and colonel January 15, 1863. Horace W. Floyd, of Springfield, entered the service as second-lieutenant in Company A, and by a series of promotions, in recognition of meritorious services, was advanced to the rank of colonel, his commission as such bearing date June 4, 1865. Samuel E. Pingree, of Hartford, was first a lieutenant in Company F, but the muster-out found him commissioned colonel. The name of Redfield Proctor is known to every patriotic Vermonter. He was the first regimental quartermaster of the Third, but was promoted in September to major of the Fifth Vermont. Quartermaster Proctor entered the service as a resident of Cavendish.

Ten days after the Third was mustered into service it was encamped on Georgetown Heights, six miles from Washington, where for the first time the men saw their regimental commander, William F. Smith, formerly and then an officer of the United States army.

The experiences and vicissitudes of the field and camp-life of the Third need no recital here. The regiment formed a part of the Vermont Brigade, the First, and its record is written substantially in the history of that organization. Still, the Third was engaged in many moves and expeditions in which the brigade had no part. A good proportion of the men veteranized, and those who did not were mustered out of service July 27, 1864. Those that were veterans, with recruits, were then consolidated into six companies. The regiment proper was mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

The Third Vermont stands credited with having participated in twenty-eight engagements, as follows: Lewisville, September 11, 1861; Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5; Golding's Farm, June 26; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30 to July 2; Crampton's Gap, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 13; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 4; Fredericksburg, June 5; Gettysburg, July 3; Funkstown, July 10; Rappahannock Station, November 7; Wilderness, May 5 to 10,

1864; Spottsylvania, May 10 to 18; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12; Petersburg, June 18; Ream's Station, June 29; Washington, July 11; Charlestown, August 21; Opequan, September 13; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 21–22; Cedar Creek, October 19; Petersburg, March 25 and 27, and April 2, 1865.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Windsor county contribution to this command was, like that of the Third, scattered through the several companies that composed it, there being scarcely a single company in which some one at least of the county's towns was not represented. But there seems not to have been so great a county representation on the field and staff in the Fourth as was the case in the Third; neither is it probable that the county furnished as many men to this regiment as to the former. On the field and staff was Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen M. Pingree of Stockbridge, who was formerly first lieutenant of Company E, but who by several promotions was elevated to the rank named, his commission bearing date April 30, 1864. George B. French of Cavendish was first lieutenant of Company C, but when mustered out he was adjutant of the regiment. Henry W. Spafford of Weathersfield enlisted as regimental commissary sergeant, but was mustered out as quartermaster. Dr. Samuel J. Allen, of Hartford, was commissioned surgeon August 15, 1861, and served as such until September 30, 1864.

The Fourth was mustered into the United States service September 21, 1861, with Colonel Edwin H. Stoughton commanding; Harry N. Worthen, lieutenant-colonel; John C. Tyler, major; and Charles B. Stoughton, adjutant. None of the Windsor county contingent figured as original members of the field and staff, except Surgeon Allen. This regiment was raised during the early fall of 1861, in response to Governor Fairbanks's call for two regiments in addition to those already at the front, in respect to which call the governor's proclamation, according to Benedict, says: "The events of the 21st instant (meaning the disastrous result of Bull Run battle, July 21st), and the retreat of the United States army from the field near Manassas Junction, demonstrated the necessity of a greatly increased national force, and although no formal requisition has been made upon me by the secretary of war, nor any appor-

tionment of troops as the quota for this State communicated, yet the events referred to indicate clearly the necessity of exercising the discretionary power conferred on me by the aforesaid act for raising and organizing additional regiments. Orders will therefore be issued immediately to the adjutant and inspector-general for enlisting the Fourth and Fifth regiments of volunteers for three years or during the war, to be tendered to the general government as soon as may be practicable to arm, equip and descipline the troops for service."

These, then, were the circumstances under which the Fourth was recruited; and with such promptness was the request of the governor complied with, that within thirty days from the time both the Fourth and Fifth Regiments were raised and ready for arms and equipments. Immediately after the muster-in the Fourth left their rendezvous at Brattleboro and proceeded to the national capital, where they arrived on the evening of September 23d. Four days later the men were marched to Chain Bridge, and there joined the preceding Vermont regiments. From that time forth the service of the Fourth was exceedingly active, as will be seen from the appended list of engagements. The muster record of the Fourth Regiment states thus: "Mustered into service September 21, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out September 30, 1864. First, Second and Third Companies of Sharpshooters transferred to Fourth Regiment February 25, 1865. Veterans, recruits and troops transferred from the Sharpshooters consolidated into eight companies February 25, 1865. Recruits for one year and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1st, 1865, mustered out of service June 19, 1865. Remainder of regiment mustered out of service July 13, 1865."

Official list of engagements: Total, twenty-six. Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5; Golding's Farm, June 26; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30 to July 2; Crampton's Gap, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 13; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 4; Fredericksburg, June 5; Gettysburg, July 3; Funkstown, July 10; Rappahannock Station, November 7; Wilderness, May 5 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10 to 18; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12; Petersburg, June 18; Weldon Railroad, June 23; Charlestown, August 21; Opequan, September 13;

Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 21-22; Cedar Creek, October 19; Petersburg, March 25, 27 and April 2, 1865.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The contingent of Windsor soldiery in this command was so exceeding small as to need but slight mention in this chapter. The regiment may be considered as having been the companion of the Fourth, as it was raised at the same time and under the same call, though mainly from a distant section of the State. It was mustered into service September 16, 1861. Redfield Proctor of Cavendish was appointed major, September 25, 1861, while Myron S. Dudley of Chester, who enlisted as private in Company E, November 28, 1863, was ultimately advanced to the rank of captain of Company K. Whatever of troops were in the various companies of this regiment will be found by reference to the town rolls.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers was raised during the last half of the month of September, 1861, in pursuance of a request made upon Governor Fairbanks by the war department, and received by that officer on the same day that the Fifth was mustered into service. It would seem that having already at the front four complete regiments, all recruited within a very few months of each other, some difficulty might be encountered in at once preparing for the field another thousand men, but such was not the case. Immediately upon receipt of the request Governor Fairbanks caused recruiting offices to be established in various sections of the State for the purpose of organizing the Sixth Regiment. In this county recruiting stations were made at Norwich, Royalton and Woodstock, while there was perhaps a dozen similar offices in other counties throughout the State. The result of this effort was the enlistment of nearly enough men for a full regiment within the space of twelve days, and the lacking number was obtained very soon thereafter. The men were rendezvoused at Montpelier, where the regimental organization was perfected. On the 15th it was mustered into service, and four days later took its departure for Washington, where it lay in camp until the 24th of October, and then marched to

Camp Griffin. Here it was attached to the First Vermont Brigade, the new accession completing the strength of that celebrated military organization.

The contribution of Windsor county to the numerical strength of the Sixth seems to have been recognized by the selection of Oscar S. Tuttle of Cavendish as major. Major Tuttle was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel, and lastly, on December 18, 1862, to the command of the regiment. Also, Sumner H. Lincoln of Hartford, who was appointed adjutant in February, 1863, was advanced from rank to rank until in June, 1865, when he, in turn, was commissioned as colonel. William J. Sperry of Cavendish enlisted as private in Company E, but June 4, 1865, found him possessed of a commission as lieutenant-colonel. Hiram S. English of Woodstock, too, was enlisted as private in Company C, in August, 1862, and he was several times promoted, until he became adjutant of the regiment. Alonzo Webster of Windsor was appointed chaplain on October 3, 1863.

The towns generally of the county contributed to the regiment, no full company, it is understood, being raised in any one town; and in the same manner were the men assigned, not to a single company, but scattered through several as the squads were reported or as necessity required.

On the 16th of October, 1861, the Sixth was mustered into service. Original members, not veterans, were mustered out October 28, 1864. Veterans and recruits were consolidated into six companies, October 16, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, were mustered out June 19, 1865. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out of service June 26, 1865. A total of twenty-five battles are credited to the Sixth Regiment, being those between and inclusive of Lee's Mills, in April, 1862, and Petersburg, on the 2d of April, 1865. See preceding list.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company G, of Cavendish, and Company H, of Woodstock, comprised the Windsor county contingent of the Seventh Vermont. The command was raised in pursuance of an act of the State Legislature that authorized the governor to recruit two regiments, one to become a

part of the division that General Butler was then forming, and the other "to serve in the army of the United States until the expiration of three years from the first day of June, A. D. 1861." Under this latter provision the Seventh was organized, but the crafty Butler soon obtained from the war department an assignment of the regiment to his division, an arrangement not entirely satisfactory to the men of the command; but, notwithstanding that, the murmurs of dissatisfaction were not loud nor long. The men, of course, would have preferred joining with the other State regiments in the Army of the Potomac, but circumstances took them in another direction.

The Seventh Regiment was mustered into service on the 12th of February, 1862; and on the 10th of March, following, left the rendezvous at Rutland and proceeded to New York city, where the officers were given a public reception. On the 14th the regiment was embarked on two transports and at once began a voyage—a long and tedious one—to their destination, Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, at which place the last arriving steamer landed its passengers on the 10th of April. Here the men of the Seventh found themselves in company with the Eighth Vermont, which had been organized and sent to this point, arriving a day or two earlier than the first division of their own regiment. In due time the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, that organization being composed of the Seventh and Eighth Vermont, the Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Connecticut, the Eighth New Hampshire, Seventh and Eighth Maine, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, First and Second Vermont Batteries and a company of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. The First Brigade was commanded by General Phelps.

From the early part of summer, in the year 1862, until the muster-out of the regiment, the men of the Seventh were actively engaged in this southeastern country; and when not occupied in field duty every exertion was found necessary to counteract the evil influences of the climate and the poor quality of provisions with which they were meagerly supplied. The battles in which the regiment participated will be found in the official list appended to this sketch, but they faintly tell of the constant dangers and hardships to which the men were exposed.

In the organization of the regiment George T. Roberts, of Rutland, was appointed colonel, while Volney S. Fullam, of Ludlow, was given

the lieutenant-colonelcy, the latter being the only field officer with which Windsor county was honored. The companies which were recruited in the county, G and H, were officered respectively by Salmon Dutton, of Cavendish, and Mahlon M. Young, of Hartford, captains; George M. R. Howard, of Cavendish, and Henry H. French, of Woodstock, first lieutenants; Leonard P. Bingham, of Ludlow, and George H. Kelley, of Barnard, second lieutenants. Of course as the regiment continued in service changes were made in the company officers, but the above shows the arrangement of officers at the company organization.

List of engagements: Siege of Vicksburg, June and July, 1862; Baton Rouge, August 5th; Gonzales Station, Jaly 15, 1864; Spanish Fort, March 27 to April 11, 1865; Whistler, April 13, 1865.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Windsor county contingent in this command was quite small; still it was recognized by the elevation of Henry F. Dutton, of Ludlow, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in December, 1863. He had formerly been captain of Company H. During the latter part of the regiment's service Henry M. Pollard, also of Ludlow, was promoted to the rank of major, having previously been first lieutenant and then captain of Company I. Samuel W. Shattuck, of Norwich, was drafted July 15, 1863, and was appointed adjutant October 20, 1863. This was the entire representation of the county on the field and staff. The company officers and privates were mainly in Companies H and I, although others had a few members from the county. Company H was re-organized as a Ludlow organization. The regiment was mustered into service February 18, 1862, and mustered out June 28, 1865. It was attached to that branch of the army that operated in the southwest, being a part of General Phelps's brigade, to which the Seventh Vermont was also attached. The official list of engagements of the Eighth Vermont was as follows: Cotten, January 14, 1863; Bisland, April 12, 1863; Siege of Port Hudson, May 25 to July 9, 1864; Winchester, September 9, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 21–22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Newton, November 11, 1864.

To the Ninth Vermont Regiment of volunteer infantry the towns of Cavendish and Weathersfield made a small contribution of men, while

Ludlow and Pomfret are also credited with a slight representation. None of them, however, furnished a sufficient number to deserve much remark in this chapter. Those that were from the county were mainly in Company D, with a few in Company H. Charles Jarvis, of Weathersfield, was major of the regiment by commission dated May 24, 1863. He died of wounds received while on scout near Cedar Point, N. C., December 1, 1863. Lucius Dickinson, of Cavendish, was chaplain of the Ninth from July, 1862, to June 13, 1865.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

In the composition of the Tenth it has been generally understood that Company H was an organization of the town of Ludlow; and this impression has been formed from the fact that the company was recruited in that town. It appears, however, that comparatively few of the members of the company were residents of the town, for Windsor furnished over twenty, Weathersfield twelve, Springfield eighteen, and other towns less members, while Ludlow furnished only sixteen. Lucius T. Hunt, of Ludlow, organized the company in that town, but he received his men from wherever they happened to come. Other towns than those mentioned also had men in Captain Hunt's company, and still others, likewise residents of the county, were in other companies.

The Tenth Regiment was mustered into the United States service September 1, 1862, and on the 6th of the same month left Brattleboro for Washington, at which city it arrived on the 8th. Within a week from that time the Tenth was actively engaged in the operations between Edward's Ferry and Muddy Run, being there brigaded with regiments from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and under command at that time of General Currier Grover. The regiment was marched about from place to place for a considerable time, doing various duties, but it was not until the fall of 1863 that it participated in any set engagement, for which it was then reasonably well prepared. From that time forth until the final muster-out June 29, 1865, the Tenth took part in the following battles: Orange Grove, November 27, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10th to 18th; Tolopotomy, May 31st; Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th; Weldon Railroad, June 22–23d; Monocacy, July 9th; Winchester, September 19th; Fisher's Hill, September

21–22d; Cedar Creek, October 19th; Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Petersburg, April 2d; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

FIRST ARTILLERY—ELEVENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Company H, of Royalton, Captain James D. Rich, was the main Windsor county contribution to the formation of the Eleventh Regiment, although the county furnished other men to the command who were in companies other than H. The Eleventh was the largest regiment sent to the front by the State of Vermont, the original members, officers and men, numbering 1,315; and this aggregate was swelled by accessions from all sources to a total of 2,320.

The regiment was raised at the same time as was the Tenth, and was mustered into service on the 1st of September, 1862, and on the 7th left Brattleboro for Washington, arriving at the last named city on the evening of the 9th, going into camp after one night's rest on Capitol Hill. On the 27th the regiment was divided into detachments among the forts on the line of the northern defenses, Company H being ordered to Fort Slocum.

One of the most noticeable events in connection with the early history of the Eleventh was the change made in the character of the duties required to be performed by its members. It was recruited under the expectation of being an infantry regiment, but, by an order of the secretary of war, on the 10th of December, 1862, the regiment was made a heavy artillery regiment, its official designation being "First Artillery, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers." The department of war also authorized that the number of companies be increased to twelve, and that each, both old and new, be increased to one hundred and fifty men. This change and addition required some time to accomplish, but as the winter was approaching, no service was really lost by the delay. The regiment was not entirely filled until the expiration of several months. In February its membership reached 1,835, the greatest number attained at any one time. The Eleventh remained in the defenses of the capital until the early part of May, 1864, when it was ordered to the front, to join the Army of the Potomac, where they were to meet with and fight beside their old brethren of Vermont, the First Brigade. From this time until the regiment was finally mustered out, August 26, 1865, the men were constantly in

active service. Their battles, however, ended with the last Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Official list of battles: Spottsylvania, May 15 to 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th; Petersburg, June 18th; Weldon Railroad, June 23d; Washington, July 11th; Charlestown, August 21st; Gilbert's Ford, September 13th; Opequan, September 19th; Fisher's Hill, September 21–22; Cedar Creek, October 19th; Petersburg, March 25 and 27th, and April 2, 1865.

The following list shows the names of the members of Company H, the Windsor county company, who were captured and died, with the place of their death, in the enemy's hands. All who are here named were captured by the Confederates in the disastrous affair of Weldon Railroad on the 23d of June, 1864. Sergeant George Day died at Andersonville; Henry K. Barrett, Charleston; Wilmoth Ayres, in prison; John H. Bruce, Andersonville; Carlos R Bugbee, Goldsboro; Horace S. Dutton, Florence; Arthur M. French, James B. Goodrick, in prison; Pembroke S. Grover, Crowell M. Knowles, Andersonville; Harvey J. Lyman, Florence; George L. Morse, in prison; Samuel F. Parker, Florence; Carlos A. Stowell, in prison; Edwin W. Weston, in prison; Levi F. Wilder, Andersonville; Corporal William E. Willard, in Charleston; Samuel P. Woodward, Andersonville; Edward M. Ailes, Florence; John Brown, Andersonville; Heman Dole, in prison; Eli Faneuf, Charles W. Gleason, John Graves, jr., David Johnson, Curtis W. Ruscoe and James A. Stone, Andersonville; Carroll V. Kenyon, Goldsboro; Edward F. Smith, Danville; Jared Blanchard, jr., supposed dead; Carlos C. Hinckley, supposed dead; Charles Morey.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—(NINE MONTHS).

This regiment, as well as those that followed it, was a part of the enrolled militia-men of the State of Vermont. It was organized for active service early in the fall of 1862, and was mustered in on the 4th of October of the same year. Two of the companies were from Windsor county, A and B, known as the West Windsor Guards, Charles L. Savage, captain, and the Woodstock Light Infantry, Ora Paul, jr., captain.

On the 25th of September the regiment went into camp at Brattleboro, where the men were thoroughly drilled preparatory to active service. On the 7th of October it left camp and proceeded to Washington,

where it arrived a few days later, and was soon afterwards attached to Casey's division of the Reserve Army Corps for the defense of Washington. Here the Eleventh remained for about three weeks, when, on the 30th October, the other Vermont regiments—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth—having arrived, all were united and formed into the Second Vermont Brigade.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—(NINE MONTHS).

This regiment was organized almost wholly from the enrolled militia of Windsor and Windham counties. It had, by far, a stronger contingent of this county's men than any command that was recruited in the vicinity prior to its organization. The companies of the county in the Sixteenth were as follows: Company A, of Bethel, Henry A. Eaton, captain; Company C, of Ludlow, Asa G. Foster, captain; Company E, of Springfield, Alvin C. Mason, captain; Company G, of Barnard, Harvey N. Bruce, captain; Company H, of Felchville, Joseph C. Sawyer, captain; Company K, of Chester, Samuel Hutchinson, captain. The regiment was mustered into service on the 23d of October, 1862, having field and staff officers as follows: Colonel, Wheelock G. Veazey, Springfield; lieutenant-colonel, Charles Cummings, Brattleboro; major, William Rounds, Chester; adjutant, Jabez D. Bridgman, Rockingham; quartermaster, James D. Henry, Royalton; surgeon, Castanus B. Park, jr., Grafton; assistant surgeon, George Spafford, Windham; chaplain, Rev. Alonzo Webster, Windsor.

The Sixteenth Regiment was mustered into service on October 23, 1862, and on the next day left its rendezvous for Washington, arriving there on the 27th. It was very soon afterward formed with the other nine months Vermont regiments into the Second Brigade. The brigade was then attached to Casey's division of the Reserve Corps. On the 30th of October the brigade broke camp at Capitol Hill and marched to occupy the position formerly held by General Sickel's brigade on the road to Mount Vernon, and in this vicinity it remained during the following month. Here preparatious for the winter were made, and "Camp Vermont" established, but before all was completed marching orders were received by which part of the brigade—the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments—were sent to the vicinity of Union Mills, to picket

the line of the Occoquan and Bull Run road, from which the last detachment did not return until the 5th of December. On the 11th the brigade was ordered to occupy Sigel's vacated position near Fairfax Court House, to which place they marched on the 12th.

The only important event that occurred here during the winter was the movement made by the Confederate cavalry commanded by General Stuart, that crafty officer hoping to find some unguarded or unprepared post upon which to make an attack. As his forces approached they were fired upon by the brigade, and when he withdrew beyond range the artillery opened fire upon them. The enemy, however, did not make an attack, nor remain in the neighborhood very long. During the latter part of January, 1863, the Second Brigade occupied the quarters vacated by General Slocum's Corps at Fairfax Station. On the 2d of February the troops on the defenses of the capital were organized into the Twenty-second Army Corps, under command of Major-General Heintzleman, and to this command the brigade was attached, still forming, however, a part of Casey's division. The events that occurred in this vicinity during the balance of the winter were occasionally interesting, but of no special importance. During the latter part of March, the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments were stationed at Wolf Run Shoals, while the Fifteenth and Sixteenth were sent to Union Mills. On the 20th of April General George J. Stannard succeeded to the command of the brigade.

On the 25th of June General Stannard concentrated his brigade at Union Mills, under orders to follow the main army on the famous northward march that ended in the battle at Gettysburg. This order meant several days of severe marching, but it was accomplished, the brigade covering a distance of one hundred and twenty miles in six days, and reaching Emmitsburg, near the Pennsylvania line, on the evening of June 30. In the arrangement and disposition of the forces massed about Gettysburg, the Second Brigade was attached to the Third Division of the First Corps, the division commander being Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley. In an engagement so terrific and long continued as that at Gettysburg, it would seem impossible that any one division or brigade could perform a service so signal as to draw to itself the attention and commendation of the commanders of the whole army engaged, yet such appears to have been the case on the part of a portion of the Second Vermont Brigade.

This special performance that at once made famous this body of men was the flank movement in the rear of Pickett's charging division of Confederates, just at the proper moment, neither too soon or too late, which had the effect of checking that impetuous charge, and finally turning the possibility of defeat into a glorious victory for the Union arms. This was the only engagement of any importance in which the Sixteenth Regiment participated, but in the short space of its duration the regiment and the brigade to which it belonged made a record more enviable than that achieved by some others in all their service of years. Four days after the battle three regiments of the brigade, among them the Sixteenth, left Middletown and marched to South Mountain; thence through Boonesboro, at the latter place in plain hearing of the battle then progressing at Funkstown. On the 12th Funkstown was passed, not two hours previously having been in possession of the enemy, and the regiment then halted and formed near Hagarstown. Here, or not far from this place, a detachment of one hundred and fifty men from the Sixteenth Regiment did the last fighting of the brigade.

Then began the homeward march, although the term of enlistment had not quite expired. On the 20th of July New York was reached, and Brattleboro one day later. The regiments that comprised the Second Brigade were mustered out in the following order: The Twelfth, July 14; the Thirteenth, July 21; the Fourteenth, July 30; the Fifteenth, August 5; and the Sixteenth, August 10, 1863.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited generally in the State, as many towns being represented in its composition, probably, as could be found in any two previous regiments. The greater part of the Windsor county contribution to its strength was in Company D, which was commanded by Captain Henry A. Eaton, of Rochester, but other companies had among their members men from this shire. The regiment was mustered into service, by companies, during the early months of 1864, and at Alexandria, where it arrived April 22, was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, the latter being under the command of General Ambrose E. Burnside.

The field service of the Seventeenth commenced early in May, 1864,

and ended with the last Petersburg battle, April 2, 1865. During this comparatively brief time the regiment took part in thirteen distinct engagements, several of which covered a number of days, and many of which were among the most sanguinary of the war. They were as follows: Wilderness, May 6 to 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12 to 15; Spottsylvania, May 18; North Anna, May 25–26; Tolopotomy, May 31; Bethesda Church, June 3; Cold Harbor, June 7–8; Petersburg, June 17; Petersburg Mine, July 30; Weldon Railroad, August 21; Poplar Spring Church, September 30; Hatcher's Run, October 27 and 28; Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

THE FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

This somewhat famous organization was the only one of its kind raised in Vermont during the war; moreover it was the largest command sent out of the State in that time, numbering as it did, from first to last, 2,297 officers and men. This cavalry regiment was not recruited under the authority of the State, for the laws made no provision for such an organization. So when its originator, Lemuel B. Platt, proposed to Governor Fairbanks to raise a regiment of cavalry the latter was compelled to decline. Mr. Platt then turned to the general government and obtained the desired permission. This was at a time when the governor was recruiting infantry regiments, and it was thought that Mr. Platt might meet with some difficulty in accomplishing his task, but events proved to the contrary. Within forty-two days his regiment was full. It was mustered into service November 19, 1861. Windsor county representatives were scattered through several companies, but Company E had much the stronger contingent, in fact was considered a Windsor county company. Samuel P. Rundlett, of Royalton, was its first captain; Andrew J. Grover, of Hartford, first lieutenant; and John C. Holmes, of Springfield, second lieutenant. When their term of enlistment expired many of the men became veterans, and thus served throughout the war. The First Cavalry took to the field about the middle of December, 1861, but did not engage much in active service until the succeeding spring. From April 16, 1862, until the muster-out, however, there was no more busily occupied regiment in the service. Seventy-three engagements stand to their credit, commencing with

Mount Jackson, April 16, 1862, and ending with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865.

IN OTHER COMMANDS.

Among the regiments of Vermont soldiers to which the county of Windsor contributed recruits were those known as the United States Sharpshooters. These were not raised under the direct authority of the State, but of the United States government, the authority therefore being conferred upon Hiram Berdan, of New York. Of the eight States in which men for this special branch of the service were recruited, Vermont furnished a greater number than any other, being one-sixth of the gross number enlisted. The recruiting station in the vicinity of this county was located at Randolph, and of course the efforts of the officers in obtaining men naturally drew some recruits from this county. The county, however, had no original field or line officers, but Henry E. Kinsman, of Royalton, was raised from private in Company F through several grades, and was eventually commissioned first lieutenant, in the First Regiment. In the Second Regiment William F. Tilson, of Bethel, was, in 1864, promoted to the second lieutenancy of Company E, and Curtis Abbott, of the same town, to the rank of first lieutenant in Company H. Such of the county's men as were privates in either of these or other companies will be found in the town rolls of volunteers on later pages.

In the Second, also the Third Battery of Light Artillery, the county was represented by recruits, mainly from the northern towns, Norwich and Rochester, perhaps, furnishing the largest number, while other towns sent a less number. In the Second, Charles H. Dyer, of Rochester, was at one time first lieutenant, having been promoted from a lower grade. In the Third Battery, John H. Wright, of Norwich, was second lieutenant and promoted first lieutenant. In the same command John W. Marsh was enlisted as private, and subsequently commissioned second lieutenant. These batteries also had privates from the county, as will be shown by reference to the town rolls.

The command known as the Frontier Cavalry also seems to have had at least two commissioned officers from Windsor county. These were George B. French, of Cavendish, captain of the Second Company, and Francis G. Clark, of Chester, a first lieutenant in the same command.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following is a complete roster of the field and staff and commissioned company officers that enlisted as residents of the several towns of Windsor county; and is arranged with reference to regiment members, the three months' men being first. The same order is followed as is found in the adjutant and inspector-general's report, from which the following is compiled.

First Regiment, Three Months' Men.—Peter T. Washburn, lieutenant-colonel; commisssioned April 26, 1861; mustered out of service August 16, 1861. William W. Pelton, captain Company B; commissioned April 27, 1861; mustered out of service August 15, 1861. Oscar S. Tuttle, captain Company E; mustered out of service August 15, 1861. Andrew J. Dike, first lieutenant company B; resigned June 18, 1861. Solomon E. Woodward, first lieutenant Company B; promoted from second lieutenant; mustered out August 15, 1861. Asaph Clark, first lieutenant Company E; mustered out of service August 15, 1861. William Sweet, second lieutenant Company. B; promoted from first sergeant June 19, 1861; mustered out August 15, 1861. Salmon Dutton, second lieutenant Company E; mustered out August 15, 1861.

Second Regiment, Three Years' Service.—Augustus A. Atwood, assistant surgeon; resigned June 25, 1863. Orville Bixby, captain Company E; commissioned second lieutenant May 26, 1861; promoted first lieutenant January 11, 1862; captain August 24, 1862; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Charles C. Morey, captain Company E; private Company E April 22, 1861; promoted corporal June 20, 1861; sergeant February 10, 1862; first sergeant December 27, 1862; re-enlisted January 31, 1864; first lieutenant Company C June 20, 1864; promoted captain December 24, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. Volney S. Fullam, captain Company I May 22, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel Seventh Vermont Volunteers January 18, 1862. Daniel S. White, captain Company I; private May 7, 1861; sergeant June 20, 1861; first sergeant February 9, 1862; second lieutenant January 8, 1863; captain January 26, 1863; resigned and honorably discharged October 24, 1864, for wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Sherman W. Parkhurst, first lieutenant Company

I; resigned November 9, 1861. Harrison Dewey, second lieutenant Company E; enlisted private April 22, 1861; first sergeant June 20, 1861; dismissed from the service October 4, 1862, for absence without leave. George S. Adams, second lieutenant Company E; private April 22, 1861; corporal August 28, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; sergeant October 18, 1864; first sergeant February 7, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant July 15, 1865. Isaac N. Wadleigh, second lieutenant Company I; resigned December 14, 1861. Albert A. May, second lieutenant Company I; private Company I May 7, 1861; corporal August 18, 1862; re enlisted December 21, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; sergeant January 20, 1865; first sergeant February 15, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Third Regiment—Thomas O. Seaver, colonel; captain Company F May 24, 1861; major August 13, 1861; lieutenant-colonel September 27, 1862; colonel January 15, 1863; mustered out of service July 27, 1864. Horace W. Floyd, colonel; second lieutenant Company A May 21, 1861; first lieutenant Company F August 13, 1861; transferred to Company A December 1, 1861; captain Company C September 22, 1862; wounded June 21, 1864; major August 4, 1864; lieutenant-colonel October 18, 1864; brevet-colonel October 19, 1864, for gallantry and good conduct before Richmond and in Shenandoah Valley; colonel June 4, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Wheelock G. Veazey, lieutenant-colonel August 13, 1861; captain Company A May 21, 1861; promoted major August 10, 1861; promoted colonel Sixteenth Vermont Volunteer Militia September 27, 1862. Samuel E. Pingree, lieutenant-colonel; first lieutenant Company F May 24, 1861; captain August 13, 1861; wounded severely April 16, 1862; major September 27, 1862; lieutenant-colonel January 15, 1863; mustered out July 27, 1864. Redfield Proctor, quartermaster; commissioned June 19, 1861; promoted major Fifth Vermont Volunteers September 25, 1861. Frederick Crain, quartermaster; first lieutenant Company A May 24, 1861; quartermaster September 25, 1861; mustered out of service July 27, 1864. Daniel A. Mack, chaplain January 11, 1862; mustered out July 27, 1864. Luke B. Fairbanks, captain Company C; enlisted private May 10, 1861; promoted corporal July 16, 1861; wounded April 16, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; first lieutenant Company H June 26,

1864; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Thomas F. Leonard, captain Company I; private Company F May 10, 1861; promoted corporal; to sergeant; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; wounded July 10, 1863, May 6, 1864, and May 12, 1864; promoted second lieutenant Company C August 4, 1864; first lieutenant February 25, 1865; captain Company I May 10, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Leonard E. Bennett, captain Company K; private Company A May 21, 1861; first sergeant July 16, 1861; captain Company K August 16, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; resigned November 26, 1862. Horace French, captain Company K; private Company F May 10, 1861; sergeant July 16, 1861; first sergeant; second lieutenant Company F January 15, 1863; transferred to Company B by reason of consolidation of regiment July 24, 1864; captain Company K March 26, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Frank E. Rew, first lieutenant Company B; private Company F May 10, 1861; sergeant July 16, 1861; quartermaster-sergeant July 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company E November 10, 1862; first lieutenant Company B January 15, 1863; mustered out of service July 27, 1864. Orasmus B. Robinson, first lieutenant Company B; private Company A June 1, 1861; corporal November 1, 1861; sergeant November 7, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; sergeant major July 24, 1864; wounded September 19, 1864; second lieutenant Company A October 18, 1864; first lieutenant Company B February 25, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Edwin M. Noyes, first lieutenant Company C; second lieutenant May 23, 1861; first lieutenant November 7, 1861; died August 31, 1862. Gardner C. Hawkins, first lieutenant Company E; private Company F January 28, 1864; transferred to Company I July 25, 1864; second lieutenant Company I October 18, 1864; first lieutenant Company E February 25, 1865; discharged June 2, 1865, for wounds at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Edward A. Chandler, first lieutenant Company F; second lieutenant May 24, 1861; first lieutenant December 5, 1861; wounded severely April 16, 1862; mustered out of service July 27, 1864. Hubbard M. Phillips, first lieutenant Company H; private Company A June 1, 1861; sergeant July 16, 1861; first lieutenant August 13, 1861; second lieutenant Company E January 15, 1863; on detached service from June 20, 1863, to March 31, 1864; first lieutenant Company H July 21, 1863; mustered

out of service July 27, 1864. John R. Seaver, second lieutenant Company A; private Company F May 10, 1861; regimental commissary-sergeant July 13, 1862; second lieutenant Company A September 22, 1862; resigned February 14, 1863. Willis W. Wood, second lieutenant Company A; private June 1, 1861; corporal November 7, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; sergeant May 14, 1864; wounded August 21, 1864; first sergeant May 9, 1865; second lieutenant May 10, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865. Edmund E. Cushman, second lieutenant Company B; private Company A July 2, 1861; corporal April 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; sergeant May 14, 1864; first sergeant August 31, 1864; wounded October 19, 1864; second lieutenant Company B March 28, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865. Louis A. Pierce, second lieutenant Company D; private Company A June 1, 1861; sergeant July 16, 1861; second lieutenant Company D October 13, 1862; honorably discharged April 13, 1863, for disability. Philip V. Thomas, second lieutenant Company F; private Company F May 10, 1861; first sergeant July 16, 1861; second lieutenant December 16, 1861; resigned October 18, 1862. Daniel B. Veazey, second lieutenant Company I; private Company A June 20, 1861; second lieutenant Company I November 1, 1863; mustered out July 27, 1864. Abram J. Locke, second lieutenant Company K; private Company F October 14, 1861; corporal June 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; sergeant August 27, 1864; sergeant-major November 13, 1864; wounded May 5, 1864, and April 2, 1865; second lieutenant Company K June 1, 1865; mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

Fourth Regiment.—Stephen M. Pingree, lieutenant-colonel; first lieutenant Company E September 6, 1861; captain Company K April 21, 1862; major November 5, 1862; lieutenant-colonel April 30, 1864; mustered out of service July 13, 1865. George B. French, adjutant; first lieutenant Company C September 3, 1861; promoted adjutant July 17, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; mustered out of service September 30, 1864. Henry W. Spafford, quartermaster; enlisted as regimental commissary-sergeant October 25, 1864; promoted quartermaster November 6, 1864; mustered out of service July 13, 1865. Samuel J Allen, surgeon; commissioned August 15, 1861; mustered out of service September 30, 1864; Joseph P. Aikens, captain Company A; private Company

D August 28, 1861; promoted corporal; sergeant; first sergeant January 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; first lieutenant Company C May 5, 1864; captain Company A August 9, 1864; wounded October 19, 1864; honorably discharged March 8, 1865, for wounds. James H. Platt, jr., captain Company B; commissioned August 30, 1861; prisoner May 30, 1864; paroled and mustered out of service November 21, 1864. Henry B. Atherton, captain Company C; commissioned September 3, 1861; resigned August 12, 1862. Henry L. Terry, captain Company E; commissioned September 6, 1861; discharged September 22, 1862, for disability. William C. Tracy, captain Company G; second lieutenant Company K September 14, 1861; first lieutenant Company H November 5, 1862; captain Company G May 5, 1864; wounded same day; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864. Daniel Lillie, captain Company I; second lieutenant Company E September 6, 1861; first lieutenant April 21, 1862; captain Company I August 1, 1862; died June 6, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Francis B. Gove, captain Company K; commissioned September 14, 1861; resigned April 13, 1862. George P. Spaulding, first lieutenant Company B; private Company C August 20, 1861; sergeant September 21, 1861; first sergeant; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; second lieutenant Company K May 5, 1864; prisoner from June 20, 1864, to December 2, 1864; transferred to Company E; first lieutenant Company B June 4, 1865; mustered out as second lieutenant Company E July 13, 1865. Harlan P. Page, first lieutenant Company C; private Company E August 23, 1861; corporal September 21, 1861; sergeant May 18, 1862; first sergeant February 22, 1864; re-enlisted March 28, 1864; first lieutenant January 21, 1865; resigned May 9, 1865. Daniel D Wheeler, first lieutenant Company D; commissioned April 21, 1862; transferred to Company G March 20, 1862 (see below). Thomas Ensworth, jr., first lieutenant Company D; private Company K September 2, 1861; first sergeant September 21, 1861; second lieutenant Company C June 25, 1862; wounded May 4, 1863; first lieutenant October 20, 1863; died of wounds May 7, 1864. Charles A. Read, first lieutenant Company F; private Company C August 19, 1861; sergeant September 21, 1861; sergeant-major March 1, 1862; first lieutenant July 17, 1862; resigned January 2, 1863. Daniel D. Wheeler, first lieu-

tenant Company G; second lieutenant Company C September 3, 1861; first lieutenant Company D April 21, 1862; transferred to Company G January 18, 1863; promoted captain and A. A. G. U. S. Volunteers June 30, 1864. Curtis Abbott, first lieutenant Company H; private Company H Second U. S. S. S. November 12, 1861; corporal December 1, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; wounded May, 1864; first sergeant November 1, 1864; first lieutenant Company H, U. S. S. S., January 22, 1865; transferred to Company H Fourth Regiment February 25, 1865; mustered out of service July 13, 1865. Ransom W. Towle, second lieutenant Company A; private Company E August 24, 1861; sergeant September 21, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; second lieutenant Company A May 17, 1864; died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Lafayette Richardson, second lieutenant Company C; private Company E August 28, 1861; sergeant September 21, 1861; first sergeant February 9, 1863; second lieutenant Company C October 20, 1863; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; honorably discharged for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864 James Drury, second lieutenant Company D; private Company C August 26, 1861; corporal October 27, 1863; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; sergeant June 18, 1864; second lieutenant Company D June 4, 1865; mustered out as sergeant July 26, 1865. William F. Tilson, second lieutenant Company G; private Company E Second U. S. S. S. November 5, 1861; sergeant January 3, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864; first sergeant; second lieutenant January 22, 1865; transferred to Company G Fourth Vermont Volunteers February 25, 1865; discharged September 8, 1865, for wounds received April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.

Fifth Regiment.—Redfield Proctor, major; quartermaster Third Vermont Volunteers June 19, 1861; commissioned adjutant Fifth Volunteers September 25, 1861; resigned July 11, 1862. Myron S. Dudley, captain Company K; private Company E November 28, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; sergeant July 1, 1864; first lieutenant Company E September 15, 1864; captain Company K November 10, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Sixth Regiment.—Oscar S. Tuttle, colonel; major September 25, 1861; lieutenant-colonel September 19, 1862; colonel December 18,

1862; resigned March 18, 1863. Sumner H. Lincoln, colonel; private Company B September 17, 1861; corporal October 15, 1861; adjutant February 3, 1863; wounded May 5 and September 19, 1865; major October 21, 1864; lieutenant-colonel January 7, 1865; colonel June 4, 1865; mustered out of service as lieutenant-colonel June 26, 1865. William J. Sperry, lieutenant-colonel; private Company E September 26, 1861; sergeant October 15, 1861; second lieutenant August 21, 1862; first lieutenant March 3, 1863; captain Company C August 8, 1864; major January 7, 1865; brevet lieutenant-colonel April 2, 1865, for gallantry in assault on Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; lieutenant-colonel June 4, 1865; mustered out of service June 26, 1865. Hiram S. English, adjutant; private Company C August 14, 1862; promoted corporal; wounded May 4, 1863; sergeant May 20, 1864; first lieutenant Company C October 29, 1864; adjutant November 12, 1864; mustered out June 19, 1865. Alonzo Webster, chaplain; commissioned October 3, 1863; mustered out of service October 28, 1864. Alonzo B. Hutchinson, captain Company B; commissioned October 5, 1861; honorably discharged July 23, 1863, for wounds received in action at Bank's Ford, Virginia, May 4, 1863. Jesse C. Spaulding, captain Company C; commissioned October 7, 1861; resigned January 10, 1863. Thomas R. Clark, captain Company E; first lieutenant October 19, 1861; captain March 3, 1863; mustered out of service October 28, 1864. George C. Randall, captain Company F; first lieutenant Company C October 7, 1861; captain Company F August 21, 1862; killed in action at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864. William W. Carey, first lieutenant Company F; private Company E September 26, 1861; corporal October 15, 1861; wounded April 16, 1862; sergeant-major January 1, 1863; first lieutenant Company F May 15, 1864; mustered out October 28, 1864. Benoni B. Fullam, first lieutenant Company G; sergeant-major October 15, 1861; first lieutenant June 14, 1862; resigned October 25, 1862. Hiram A. Kimball, second lieutenant Company C; commissioned October 7, 1861; resigned July 11, 1862. John Y. Raistrick, second lieutenant Company C; private September 23, 1861; sergeant October 15, 1861; first sergeant November 20, 1861; second lieutenant August 21, 1862; wounded June 6, 1863; resigned April 21, 1864. Herman L. Small, second lieutenant Company C; private Octo-

ber 9, 1861; corporal November 20, 1861; sergeant; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; first sergeant October 1, 1864; second lieutenant April 22, 1865; mustered out June 26, 1865. John M. Buckley, second lieutenant Company E; private September 24, 1861; sergeant October 15, 1861; first sergeant October 31, 1861; wounded April 16, 1862; second lieutenant March 3, 1863; resigned August 31, 1863.

Seventh Regiment.—Volney S. Fullam, lieutenant-colonel; commissioned January 19, 1862; captain Company I, Second Vermont Volunteers, May 22, 1861; resigned August 6, 1862. Salmon Dutton, captain Company G; commissioned January 31, 1862; mustered out of service May 31, 1865. Mahlon M. Young, captain Company H; commissioned February 3, 1862; killed at Marianna, Fla., September 27, 1864. George M. R. Howard, first lieutenant Company G; commissioned January 31, 1862; resigned September 6, 1862. Leonard P. Bingham, first lieutenant Company G; second lieutenant January 31, 1862; first lieutenant September 24, 1862; resigned July 30, 1863. Milton L. Gilbert, first lieutenant Company G; private November 20, 1861; sergeant February 12, 1862; second lieutenant March 1, 1863; first lieutenant October 22, 1763; resigned July 7, 1865. Edward L. Hazelton, first lieutenant Company G; private November 30, 1861, sergeant February 12, 1862; first sergeant October 26, 1863; re-enlisted February 17, 1864; first lieutenant July 13, 1865; mustered out March 14, 1866. Henry H. French, first lieutenant Company H; commissioned February 3, 1862; died of disease at Pensacola, Fla., January 20, 1863. Edwin R. Payne, first lieutenant Company H; private December 2, 1861; sergeant February 12, 1862; first sergeant October 7, 1862; second lieutenant March 1, 1863; first lieutenant December 21, 1863; resigned April 29, 1864. James W. Larkin, second lieutenant Company G; private November 30, 1861; corporal February 12, 1862; re-enlisted February 25, 1864; sergeant June 25, 1864; first sergeant September 12, 1865; second lieutenant March 1, 1866; mustered out as first sergeant March 14, 1866. George H. Kelley, second lieutenant Company H; commissioned February 3, 1862; resigned January 27, 1863. Peter F. Riley, second lieutenant Company H; private November 26, 1861; corporal February 12, 1862; sergeant October 23, 1862; re-enlisted February 14, 1864; first sergeant Feb-

ruary 12, 1865; second lieutenant March 1, 1866; mustered out as first sergeant March 14, 1866.

Eighth Regiment.—Henry F. Dutton, lieutenant-colonel; captain Company H January 17, 1862; major June 12, 1863; lieutenant-colonel December 28, 1864; honorably discharged November 16, 1864, for wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Henry M. Pollard, major; first lieutenant Company I July 12, 1863; captain November 7, 1863; major April 6, 1865; mustered out of service June 28, 1865. Samuel W. Shattuck, adjutant; drafted July 15, 1863; appointed adjutant October 20, 1863; wounded October 19, 1864; mustered out of service June 28, 1865. Edward F. Gould, first lieutenant Company D; private January 3, 1862; sergeant February 18, 1862; re-enlisted January 5, 1864; first sergeant April 22, 1864; first lieutenant July 26, 1864; mustered out of service, June 28, 1865. Kilburn Day, first lieutenant Company E; commissioned January 1, 1862; resigned December 11, 1862. Newell H. Hibbard, second lieutenant Company E; private September 30, 1861; corporal February 18, 1862; re-enlisted January 5, 1864; sergeant February 23, 1864; first sergeant June 8, 1864; second lieutenant February 23, 1865; resigned June 12, 1865.

Ninth Regiment.—Charles Jarvis, major; captain Company D June 25, 1862; major May 24, 1863; died December 1, 1863, of wounds received while on scout near Cedar Point, N. C., December 1, 1863. Lucius C. Dickinson, chaplain; commissioned July 2, 1862; mustered out of service June 13, 1865 Asaph Clark, Company D; first lieutenant June 25, 1862; captain May 25, 1863; mustered out of service June 13, 1865. James T. Gorham, captain Company H; sergeant-major July 9, 1862; first lieutenant March 13, 1863; captain June 4, 1864; mustered out June 13, 1865. Charles W. Haskell, first lieutenant Company D; private May 27, 1862; first sergeant July 9, 1862; second lieutenant November 17, 1862; first lieutenant May 25, 1863; mustered out June 13, 1865. Justus Dartt, second lieutenant Company D; commissioned June 25, 1862; resigned November 13, 1862. Asa H. Snow, second lieutenant Company D; private June 17, 1862; corporal July 9, 1862; sergeant December 4, 1862; second lieutenant May 25, 1863; resigned December 11, 1864.

Tenth Regiment.—Lucius T. Hunt, major; captain Company H August 8, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; major November 2, 1864; honorably discharged as captain December 1, 1864, for disability. Henry G. Stiles, captain Company E; private company H August 6, 1862; first sergeant September 1, 1862; sergeant major March 24, 1864; second lieutenant Company G June 6, 1864; prisoner from June 1 to November 1, 1864; first lieutenant Company E February 9, 1865; captain May 11, 1865; mustered out of service June 29, 1865. Solomon E. Perham, captain Company H; second lieutenant August 8, 1862; first lieutenant January 19, 1863; captain November 2, 1864; mustered out of service June 22, 1865. Ezekiel T. Johnson, first lieutenant Company E; private company H August 6, 1862; corporal September 1, 1862; sergeant December 28, 1862; wounded July 9, 1864; first sergeant; second lieutenant Company E December 19, 1864; first lieutenant Company G March 22, 1865; transferred to Company E May 20, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant Company H June 22, 1865. Jerome C. Dow, first lieutenant Company H; commissioned August 8, 1862; resigned June 5, 1863. Artemas H. Wheeler, first lieutenant Company H; private August 7, 1862; sergeant September 1, 1862; first sergeant April 3, 1864; second lieutenant Company D December 19, 1864; first lieutenant Company H March 22, 1865; mustered out of service June 29, 1865.

Eleventh Regiment (*1st Regt. Heavy Artillery*).—Joseph L. Harrington, assistant-surgeon; commissioned March 4, 1865; enlisted private Company I Fourth Vermont Volunteers September 14, 1864; transferred to Company F February 25, 1865; mustered out August 25, 1865. Arthur Little, chaplain; commissioned March 20, 1863; mustered out of service June 24, 1865. George A. Bailey, captain Company B; drafted July 22, 1863; entered service as second lieutenant Company M November 2, 1863; promoted first lieutenant September 2, 1864; brevet captain April 2, 1865, for gallantry in the assault of Petersburg; captain Company K May 13, 1865; transferred to Company B June 24, 1865; mustered out August 25, 1865. James D. Rich, captain Company H; commissioned August 13, 1862; resigned July 30, 1863. George G. Tilden, captain Company H; private August 6, 1862; sergeant September 1, 1862; second lieutenant September 5, 1862; first lieutenant August 11, 1863; captain Company K December 2, 1864; transferred to Company

H February 20, 1865; brevet major April 2, 1865; mustered out of service June 24, 1865. Jabez R. Maxham, first lieutenant Company H; private August 6, 1862; first sergeant September 1, 1862; second lieutenant August 11, 1863; first lieutenant December 28, 1863; wounded slightly June 1, 1864; honorably discharged August 7, 1864, for disability. Edwin J. McWain, first lieutenant Company H; private August 6, 1862; corporal September 1, 1862; sergeant September 6, 1862; second lieutenant December 28, 1863; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to March 12, 1865; promoted first lieutenant December 2, 1864; honorably discharged May 15, 1865, as second lieutenant. Eli R. Hart, first lieutenant Company M; private August 7, 1862; sergeant September 1, 1862; first sergeant October 23, 1863; second lieutenant Company H December 28, 1863; wounded June 1, 1864; first lieutenant May 13, 1865; mustered out as second lieutenant Company H June 24, 1865. Edward Blaisdell, second lieutenant Company H; private August 7, 1862; corporal December 12, 1862; sergeant May 22, 1863; first sergeant January 22, 1864; second lieutenant May 13, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant June 24, 1865. Charles D. Stafford, second lieutenant Company H; private August 8, 1862; corporal June 15, 1864; commissioned quartermaster sergeant September 28, 1864; second lieutenant May 13, 1865; mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant June 24, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment (*Nine Months' Men*).—Charles L. Savage, captain Company A; commissioned December 1, 1861; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. Ora Paul, jr., captain Company B; commissioned July 19, 1862; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. George E. Dimick, captain Company I; commissioned January 23, 1863; second lieutenant Company B July 19, 1862; first lieutenant December 4, 1862; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. Winslow W. Wait, first lieutenant Company A; commissioned July 12, 1862; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. George L. Raymond, first lieutenant Company B; commissioned July 19, 1862; resigned November 24, 1862 Edwin C. Emmons, first lieutenant Company B; private August 19, 1862; first sergeant October 4, 1862; second lieutenant December 4, 1862; first lieutenant January 24, 1863; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. Benjamin Warren, jr., second lieutenant Company A; commissioned August 12, 1862; discharged for disability January 17, 1863.

Stephen F. Hammond, second lieutenant Company A; private August 19, 1862; first sergeant October 4, 1862; second lieutenant January 25, 1863; mustered out of service July 14, 1863. Crayton A. Woodbury, second lieutenant Company B; private August 19, 1862; sergeant October 4, 1862; first sergeant December 4, 1862; second lieutenant January 24, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1863.

Fifteenth Regiment (*Nine Months' Service*).—Redfield Proctor, colonel; commissioned September 26, 1862; mustered out of service August 5, 1863.

Sixteenth Regiment (*Nine Months' Service*).—Wheelock G. Veazey, colonel; commissioned September 27, 1862; captain Company A Third Vermont Volunteers May 21, 1861; major August 10, 1861; lieutenant-colonel August 13, 1861; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. William Rounds, major; comissioned September 27, 1862; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. Harland O. Peabody, adjutant; private Company C August 29, 1862; first sergeant October 23, 1862; second lieutenant October 23, 1862; first lieutenant Company H December 31, 1862; adjutant April 1, 1863; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. James G. Henry, quartermaster; commissioned September 29, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Alonzo Webster, chaplain; commissioned October 16, 1862; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. Henry A. Eaton, captain Company A; commissioned August 26, 1862; wounded severely July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa; mustered out August 10, 1863. Asa B. Foster, captain Company C; commissioned October 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. Alvin C. Mason, captain Company E; commissioned September 1, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Harvey N. Bruce, captain Company G; commissioned September 4, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1862. Joseph C. Sawyer, captain Company H; commissioned September 18, 1862; resigned December 26, 1862. Elmer D. Keyes, captain Company H; first lieutenant September 18, 1862; captain December 31, 1862; mustered out of service August 10, 1862. Samuel Hutchinson, captain Company K; commissioned October 1, 1862; resigned January 3, 1863. William Danforth, captain Company K; second lieutenant October 1, 1862; promoted captain January 16, 1863; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. Daniel M. Clough, first lieu-



Harvey A. Bruce

tenant Company A; commissioned August 26, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Luther F. Moore, first lieutenant Company C; commissioned October 23, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Joseph Spafford, first lieutenant Company E; commissioned September 1, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Benjamin C. Dutton, first lieutenant Company G; commissioned September 4, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. Warren E. Williams, first lieutenant Company H; second lieutenant Company E September 1, 1862; promoted first lieutenant April 2, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863. Francis G. Clark, first lieutenant Company I; second lieutenant Company G September 4, 1862; first lieutenant Company I April 1, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863. Lewis Graham, first lieutenant Company K; commissioned October 1, 1862; resigned March 12, 1863. Joseph W. Waldo, second lieutenant Company A; commissioned August 26, 1862; resigned March 12, 1863. James Tarbell, second lieutenant Company A; private September 15, 1862; sergeant January 16, 1863; second lieutenant March 16, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863. Adin H Whitmore, second lieutenant Company C; sergeant-major October 23, 1862; second lieutenant December 31, 1862; resigned March 27, 1863. Henry A. Fletcher, second lieutenant Company C; private August 29, 1862; first sergeant October 23, 1862; sergeant-major March 9, 1863; second lieutenant April 2, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863. George M. Clark, second lieutenant Company D; private September 1, 1862; sergeant October 23, 1862; second lieutenant December 31, 1862; transferred to Company E April 2, 1863. Gardner Cox, second lieutenant Company G; private September 4, 1862; first sergeant October 23, 1862; second lieutenant, April 2, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863. John C. Sanborn, second lieutenant Company H; commissioned September 18, 1862; resigned December 26, 1862. Jason E. Freeman, second lieutenant Company H; private Company K September 15, 1862; second lieutenant Company H December 31, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863. Hugh Henry, second lieutenant Company I; regimental quartermaster-sergeant October 23, 1862; second lieutenant May 12, 1863; mustered out of service August 10, 1863. George O. Hawkins, second lieutenant Company K; private September 10, 1862; first ser-

geant October 23, 1862; second lieutenant January 16, 1863; mustered out August 10, 1863.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Henry A. Eaton, lieutenant-colonel; captain Company D March 4, 1864; major August 12, 1864; lieutenant-colonel November 1, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., September 30, 1864. Ptolemy O'Meara Edson, surgeon; assistant surgeon First Cavalry November 5, 1861; surgeon Seventeenth Regiment March 16, 1864; mustered out of service February 27, 1865. Benjamin F. Giddings, Company B; private Company G March 7, 1864; first sergeant April 12, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; first lieutenant Company B August 24, 1864; captain November 1, 1864; mustered out of service July 14, 1865. Worthington Pierce, captain Company D; second lieutenant March 4, 1864; first lieutenant August 22, 1864; prisoner from July 30, 1864, to March 30, 1865; captain November 1, 1864; resigned and honorably discharged as second lieutenant June 16, 1865. Gardner W. Gibson, first lieutenant Company D; commissioned March 4, 1864; died in General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 14, 1864, of wounds received in action June 8, 1864. Leonard P. Bingham, first lieutenant Company G; commissioned April 12, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va, July 30, 1864. Henry B. Needham first lieutenant Company H; commissioned May 19, 1864; died August 6, 1864, of wounds received in action July 30, 1864. Almeron C. Inman, first lieutenant Company K; private Company D December 30, 1863; corporal March 4, 1864; sergeant July 30, 1864; first sergeant; wounded September 30, 1864; first lieutenant June 26, 1865; mustered out of service as first sergeant Company D July 14, 1865. George E. Austin, second lieutenant Company D; private Company F February 8, 1864; transferred to Company D May 1, 1864; corporal November 5, 1864; sergeant May 9, 1865; second lieutenant July 10, 1865; mustered out as sergeant Company D July 14, 1865. George W. Kingsbury, second lieutenant Company F; commissioned April 9, 1864; wounded on picket May 15, 1864; honorably discharged October 5, 1864, for wounds.

First Regiment United States Sharpshooters—Henry E. Kinsman, first lieutenant Company F; private August 20, 1861; first sergeant September 13, 1861; second lieutenant May 15, 1863; first lieutenant November 5, 1863; mustered out September 13, 1864.

Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters.—William F. Tilson, second lieutenant Company E; commissioned November 12, 1864; transferred to Company G Fourth Vermont Volunteers February 25, 1865. Curtis Abbott, first lieutenant Company H; commissioned January 22, 1865; transferred to Company H Fourth Vermont Volunteers February 25, 1865.

Second Battery Light Artillery.—Charles H. Dyer, first lieutenant; private December 11, 1861; sergeant December 16, 1861; sergeant-major May 30, 1862; second lieutenant November 1, 1862; wounded August 3, 1863; first lieutenant October 12, 1863; mustered out of service July 31, 1865.

Third Battery Light Artillery.—John H. Wright, first lieutenant; private Company B Sixth Vermont Volunteers September 7, 1861; first sergeant October 15, 1861; re-enlisted January 5, 1864; second lieutenant Third Battery January 2, 1864; first lieutenant July 26, 1864; resigned and honorably discharged as second lieutenant May 29, 1865. John W. Marsh, second lieutenant; private November 4, 1863; sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded August 19, 1864; first sergeant May 1, 1865; second lieutenant June 13, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant June 15, 1865.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Andrew J. Grover, major; first lieutenant Company E October 16, 1861; captain Company A February 1, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; major July 7, 1864; mustered out of service November 18, 1864. Ptolemy O'Meara Edson, assistant surgeon; commissioned November 5, 1861; promoted surgeon Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers April 1, 1864 Samuel P Rundlett, captain Company E; commissioned October 16, 1861; resigned March 17, 1863. Oliver T. Cushman, captain Company E; private October 12, 1861; sergeant November 19, 1861; second lieutenant April 10, 1862; first lieutenant February 1, 1863; captain March 17, 1863; wounded July 6, 1863; killed in action at Salem Church, Va., June 3, 1864. Alexander B. Chandler, captain Company E; private September 19, 1861; first sergeant November 19, 1861; second lieutenant March 17, 1863; first lieutenant June 4, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865. Rosalvo A. Howard, first lieutenant Company H; private Company F September 17, 1861; re-enlisted January 28, 1864; transferred to Company H and

promoted first sergeant November 19, 1864; to first lieutenant April 14, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865. Richard A. Seaver, second lieutenant Company E; private October 1, 1861; sergeant November 19, 1861; first sergeant; second lieutenant June 4, 1864; mustered out of service November 18, 1864. Charles N. Jones, second lieutenant Company E; private September 23, 1861; commissioned quartermaster-sergeant November 19, 1861; re-enlisted December 28, 1863; second lieutenant April 14, 1865; mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant Company E June 21, 1865.

Frontier Cavalry.—George B. French, captain Second Company; commissioned January 10, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865. Francis G. Clark, first lieutenant Second Company; commissioned January 10, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865.

ROLL OF WINDSOR COUNTY SOLDIERS.—1861–65.

The following roll of Windsor county soldiers is taken from the reports of the adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont. The town arrangement adopted by the compiler of that work is used here, as is also the other systems of classification. The names are arranged alphabetically. The figure and letter following each name indicate the regiment and company to which the person belonged.

Town of Andover.—Volunteers for three years credited prior to the call of October 17, 1863:—George W. Baldwin, 7 G, Byron C. Butterfield, 2 I, Ira C. Chase, 3 A, Isaac T. Chase, 6 E, Henry A. Comstock, 2 I, Azro B. Diggins, 9 D, George O. Dodge, 7 G, Wesley M. Dodge, 7 G, Ebenezer Farnsworth, 4 K, John French, 9 D, Ashbel K. Gould, 4 K, Homer D. Hesselton, 9 D, Rosalo A. Howard, Cav. F, Henry Hutchins, 4 7, Charles H. Larkins, 7 G, James H Larkin, 7 G, James W. Larkin, 7 G, Henry A. Lovejoy, 2 I, Vernon A. Marsh, 2 I, Harland O. Peabody, 2 I, Daniel P. Perkins, 2 I, Olin A. Pettengill, 3 A, Erastus Sargent, 10 H, Hollis W. Sheldon, 4 K, Charles B. Taylor, 9 D. Credits under call of October 17, 1863, and subsequent calls; volunteers for three years:—Julius Cunningham, Cav. F, Philo F. Fuller, 5 E, Samuel S. Hall, 10 H, Justus Hesselton, Cav. F, Henry M. Marsh, 11 G, Warren K. Spaulding, Cav. F, Cyrus S. Tuttle, Cav. F, Norman E. Tuttle, Cav. F. Volunteers re-enlisted:—Charles W. Bishop, Cav. E, Henry C. Cleveland, 6 E,

Henry A. Comstock, 2 I, George R. Crosby, Cav. F, George O. Dodge, 7 G, Wesley M. Dodge, 7 G, Benjamin F. Dwinell, 6 E, Hiram and Major Gould, Cav. E, George W. Haskell and William C. Joyce, Cav. F, Charles H. and James W. Larkin, 7 G, Simeon L. Parkhurst, 2 I, Orris Pier, 6 E, John A. Thwing and Theodore Witt, Cav. F. Volunteers for nine months, Sixteenth Regiment, Company C:—Edward O. Carlton, Lorenzo G Coolidge, Nathaniel P. Dodge, Daniel C. Gould, Richard C. Green, George C. Hesselton, Henry M. Marsh, Harland O. Peabody, Abram Rowell, Joel R. Spaulding. Drafted and paid commutation:—George P. Lincoln, Byron Stickney. Procured substitute:—William W. Pettigrew. Entered service:—John S. Marsh.

Town of Baltimore.—Volunteers for three years enlisted previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Sidney F. Remis, Moses C. Rumrill. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—George E. Bemis, Martin V. Bemis. Volunteers for one year:—Jerry Febbor, Newell Wolcott. Volunteers for nine months:—Lowell R. Bemis, William M. Holden. In United States Navy:—John A. Landgris.

Town of Barnard.—Volunteers for three years credited prior to call of October 17, 1863:—Austin V. and Edgar Adams, 4 E, Joseph P. Aikens, 4 D, Milton J. Allen, 4 E, Franklin D. Angell, 11 H, Sylvester A. Angell, 7 C, Samuel A. C. Atwood, 4 E, Eleazer W. Bartholomew, 4 E, James Brannan, 3 F, Henry F. Buckman, Cav. E, Lyman S. Buckman and Lucien C. Bullard, 4 E, James K. P. Carlin, Thomas Carlin, 3 F, Willard S. Caswell, 9 G, Benjamin F. Chamberlain, 11 H, George Chase, 4 E, Leander Corbell, 6 C, Josiah C. Dickey, 7 H, Gilman Dale, Adelbert F. Gates, George M. Goff, 4 E, George W. Goodwin, 9 I, George A. Inman, 4 E, Edward Kelly, George H. Kelly, 7 H, Albert A. Kendall, Cav. E, Nathaniel Leavitt, Daniel Lillie, Asahel H. Merick, George H. Merick, 4 E, Joseph Merick, 3 F, Andrew H. Norton, 3 K, Albert C. Packard, Philander R. Packard, 2 S–S E, Harlan P. Page, 4 E, Charles B. Perkins, 7 H, Benjamin A. Rand, 4 E, Edward O. and Forest E. Richmond, Cav. E, Peter F. Riley, 7 H, Marcella T. Russell, 11 H, Francis Stone, 9 I, Le Roy F. Stone, Edward Sweet, 4 E, Damon W. Townsend, 7 B, Charles Tupper, 4 E, James H. Turner, 11 H, Charles W. Walcott, 4 E, Alvin L. Walker, 2 S–S E,

Eldred W. Waterman, 4 E. Volunteers under call of October 17, 1863, and subsequent calls:—Willis C. Adams, 11 H, Charles C. and Milton J. Aikens, 3 Bat., James M. Barnes, 11 H, Ira Bean, Robert H. Brown, 3 Bat., Mason P. and Oscar F. Burke, 8 E, Daniel M., James C., and Joseph E. Chamberlain, 3 Bat., Walter C. Clark, 9 I, Clark C. Cook, 4 E, Simon P. Dean, 6 C, Thomas Fisher, 17 D, John Gleason, 10 –, Orwell N. Harrington, 3 Bat., William Hutchinson, 6 C, George H. Kelly, 3 Bat., Noah Lathrop, 17 H, Martin C. Lazelle, Azro D. Mirick, 3 Bat., Henry B. Needham, 17 H, Alfred E. Rand, 3 Bat., John Russell, jr., 11 H, Josiah G. White, 9 D. Volunteers for one year:—George C. Aikens, Franklin D. Angell, Cav. –, Hammond B. and Parker I. Atwood, 2 F Cav., Edward H. Bowman, Cav. –, Edwin R. and Oscar F. Campbell, Daniel Coughlin, Alexander Crowell, Emery S. Harrison, James Griffin, Augustus J. Harlow, William P. Henry, John Kelley, Cav. –, Hiram J. Luce, 9 –, Ira McCullum, Cav. –, James K. Pangborn, 9 –, Loren W. Pangborn, Cav. –, William L. Stevens, 9 –, Leroy F. Stone, Cav. –, Joseph J. Winslow, 9 –, Eben M. Wilson, Henry A. Wood, 2 F Cav. Volunteers re-enlisted:—James Brannan, 3 F, Lyman S. Buckman, 4 E, Josiah C. Dickey, 7 H, Gilman Gale, Carlton Green, 4 E, Horace Hall, Albert A. Kendall, Cav. E, Harlan P. Page, 4 E, Charles B. Perkins, 7 H, William H. Pond, Cav. E, Peter F. Riley, 7 H, Charles B. Sisson, Cav. E. In United States Navy:—Charles H. Aldrich, Leopold Diedering, Patrick Hayden, Thomas Kelley, Lewis J. Lull, John Mahoney, Daniel Sweeney. Volunteers for nine months:—Austin Abbott, 16 H, Charles C. Aikens, Cyrus H. Aikens, Charles R. Ashley, 16 H, George A. Atwood, 12 B, Frank J. Bowman, Robert H. Brown, 16 G, Monroe H. Bryant, – A, Alzo Buckman, – H, Chester Cady, Edwin R. Campbell, Oscar F. Campbell, Henry R. and Joseph E. Chamberlain, Gardner Cox, William H. Crowell, William H. Danforth, Charles W. Graves, 16 G, William P. Henry, 16 H, Lucian H. Kieth, Munroe N. Kendall, Albert Leavitt, L. Dudley Leavitt, George A. and W. Leroy Lillie, Ellis N. Parkhurst, 16 G, Frank Perkins, 16 H, Anthony C. Ray, Loress Topliff, Lucian V. Tupper, Lorenzo Wheelock, Joseph J. Winslow, 16 G, Henry A. Wood, 12 B. Entered service:—Alfred E. Lucas, William W. Mirick, Benjamin A. Rand.

Town of Bethel.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call

of October 17, 1863:—Albert and Azro Abbott, 4 E, Calvin B. Abbott, 8 B, Curtis Abbott, 2 S–S H, Channing Axdell, 6 F, Archibald Baker, 4 E, Frank Bullard, 6 C, Lewis S. Bundy, 4 D, Patrick Carney, 11 H, Constantine Chadwick, 11 H, Albert W. Chapman, 6 F, Zolva W. Chase, 8 E, Amariah C. Crane, 4 E, Kilburn Day, 8 E, Seymour G. Drury, 6 C, Franklin B. Dunton, 7 G, Azro Dustin, 3 E, George M. D. Dustin, 2 E, Timothy Dustin, First Bat., Ezra H. Emory, 8 E, Alfred D. and Charles Fairbanks, 2 S–S E, John and Luke Fairbanks, 3 F, Curtis O. Fisher and James S. Freeland, 4 E, Levi P. French, 6 C, Daniel Granger, 6 F, John Granger, 6 F, William Greenleaf, 2 H, Carlton Green, 4 E, Newell H. Hebard, 8 E, Byron Houghton, 2 –SS H, Charles N. Jones and Orvis F. Kimball, Cav. E, Robert B. Lillie, 4 E, William Magivney and Frederick H. Marks, 11 H, Orville Moore, 2 E, Henry E. Moshier, 2 S–S E, George W. Packard, 8 G, Charles L. Page, 4 E, Arthur and Granville Pearson, 2 E, Abel H. Putnam, 3 F, Alonzo D. Ralph, 4 E, Daniel A. Rogers, 6 F, Eugene Rogers, 8 E, James D. Rich, 11 H, Harry and Lyman P. Rowe, 4 E, Daniel H. Ryan, Cav. E, Collamer G. Stevens, 8 E, John Spaulding, jr., 3 F, Albert and Irwin Spooner, 4 E, Ernest B. Stuart, 9 I, William F. Tilson, 2 S–S E, James B. Tinkham, 2 E, Andrew W. Turner, 9 F, Benjamin F. Webster, 11 H, George Wedgwood, 8 E, Don C. Wilson, 3 F, Thomas R. and Wallace E. Williams, 2 E, William Young, 4 K. Volunteers under call of October, 1863, and subsequent calls:—Church G. Ballou, Horace Bannister, 8 –, Lewis B. Bates, 8 E, William L. Dean, 3 Bat., William A. Dunham, 8 F, Tracey S. Durkee, 2 S–S E, Freeman Fifield, 9 F, William H. Fisher, 17 D, Roswell Freeman, 4 C, Levi P. French, 6 C, Almon C. Goodell, 8 K, John Granger, 8 G, Henry H. Grow, 8 E, Charles H. Hardy, 6 C, Henry C. Harlow, 17 D, William Huse, 9 H, Almeron C. Inman, 17 D, Nathaniel C. Lynds, 8 D, H. Marshall Merrill, 8 E, Henry H. Miner, 8 D, William Newell, 8 E, John Pettis, 11 B, John Rice, 10 F, Loren M. Rice, 10 F, James D. Rich, 8 C, Nehemiah W. Rindge, 9 G, William H. Rollins, 9 E, Horatio N. Scott, 17 D, Ferd. Wheeler, 11 F, Don L. Willis, 17 D, Thomas Flynn, Cav. F, Joseph Lynch, 11 –, John Mack and Thomas O'Donald, Cav. –, George S. Thomas, Cav. F. Volunteers for one year:—Albert E. Abbott, Edwin E. Austin, Edward P. Barnes, Azro B. Bowen, Alonzo E Chadwick, Dennis Coto,

John H. Harrington, John Lynch, Charles W. Petty, Birney I. Pratt, James M. Preston, Leroy J Sargent, Edward Tatero, Edwin F. Thresher, Lewis W. Turner, George H. Whitney, Paschal D. Whittaker. Veterans:—Calvin B. Abbott, Curtis Abbott, Charles Blackburn, Luke B. Fairbanks, Levi B. Goddard, Newell H Hibbard, Charles N. Jones, John Morse, Henry E. Mosier, George A. Parker, Daniel H. Ryan, John Spaulding. Nine months' men, Sixteenth Regiment:—Daniel Abbott, James H. Abbott, Wesley E. Baker, Albert G. Barnes, Samuel Barrett, jr., John Bean, Lorenzo D. Bowen, Eugene M. Brooks, Abel Ryan, Lorenzo Burnham, Amos B. Chamberlain, Dexter L. Chatfield, Daniel M. Clough, Solomon A. Cross, Henry S. Drury, George S. Emery, Ira Emery, jr., Lyman S. Emery, Henry W. Flint, Eastman Gee, William H. Gee, George E. Green, Ransom S. Hubbard, Henry W. Howard, Norman W. Lillie, Patrick Marr, John R. Martin, Nelson McPherson, Marcus A. Moody, Charles A. Neff, Nathan Noyes, William H. H. Perkins, Jonathan M. Rich, Rufus S. Rogers, William J. Rogers, Charles Russell, Stillman B. Smith, Alonzo H. Spooner, David Torrey, Andrew J. Washburn, James L. Washburn, Samuel B. Young. Entered service:—William N. Abbott, Merick G. Page, James G. Tinkham. Entered United States Navy:—Nathan Allen, Joseph H. Cary, Francis Donnelly, James Ford, William Garvin, Thomas Miller, William Pye, Edward Quinn, jr.

Town of Bridgewater.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863; Second Sharpshooters, Company E:—Edward Atwood, Henry K. Blanchard, George A. Clay, Tilton Cutts, James C Daggett, Horace L. Hathorn, William A. Hathorn, Wallace E. Robinson, David B. Sawyer, Edwin A. Sawyer, Addison V. Spicer. Third Sharpshooters:—Albert S. Healy, Wilmoth Ayers, 11 H, George S. Bridge, 5 I, Edwin Briggs, Sylvester F. Briggs, Stephen A. Capron, 4 A, Charles S. Cilley, 9 D, John Dickey, 4 K, John Dugueze, 9 D, Samuel F. Dunbar, 4 A, Daniel Harrington, 9 D, Don A. Howard, 4 A, Frank P. Ivers, 4 D, David Jessmer, 6 I, Jacob D. Johnson, 3 A, Truman R. Lewis, 6 C, William Luce, 7 H, Isaiah T. Maxham, 6 C, Seth O. Perkins, 4 D, John Y. Raistrick, 6 C, Joseph Robinson, 6 C, Charles B. Sisson, Cav. E, Charles A. Smith, 7 H, Anson Snow, 4 H, Harvey J. Sprague, 10 G, Jesse D. Stevens, 2 recruited, Asa W. Stowell

and Justin A. Taylor, 4 D, Robert Thompson, 6 C, Rufus B. Tucker, 9 D, Elihu E. Wilder, 7 H, Levi F. Wilder, 11 H, Josiah P. Willard, 6 C, Luther W. Wilson, 11 H, William Woodward, 6 C, Bezaleel Wood, 3 A. Volunteers under call of October 17, 1863, and subsequent calls, for three years:—Jerry Barry, Cav., Herman Belding, 9 E, Francis Boyle, Cav., Daniel Brackett, Cav., Charles F. and Lorenzo F. Brainard, 9 E, Charles L. Brown, 11 G, George Brown, 10 –, George T. Clark, 9 E, John Clark, Cav. –, Marvin T. Clark, 9 E, George W. Davis, 10 –, John Dugueze, 11 H, Henry Ettinger, Bat., James Finn, Cav. –, John C. Fuller, 54 Mass., William Gillin, Cav. –, Hollis K. Hoyt, 9 E, George M. Hubbard, 11 G, Daniel Huse, 3 F, William D. Huse, 3 F, Richard McCrea, 3 –, Nathaniel B. Pettengill, 9 E, Michael Reynolds, 3 –, Daniel O. Robinson, 11 H, Charles F. Rowell, 11 H, James E. Sawyer, 11 H, Joseph Smith, 10 –, Edward Williams, Cav., Newell E. Woods, 11 H. Veterans:—Samuel N. Hastings, John McGowan. Volunteers for one year:—Franz Buckhardt, Marshall A. Dimmick, George W. Robbins, Alden A. Spaulding, Carl Therin, Vilroy Wilson. Volunteers for nine months, Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments:—Erasto F. Atwood, Orison A. Bartlett, George A. Chedel, Joseph C. Cilley, Charles F. Clark, Francis G. Clark, Harrison Conger, Seymour Conger, Andrew J. Ellis, Benj. F. French, Abel Gates, Lunus Hathorn, Herman Howes, Forest H. Kennedy, Charles A., Jasper H. and Oren Perkins, George G. Pratt, Daniel, Ezra J., and Wallace E. Robinson, Elisha F. Sanderson, Cornelius Scott, George Tuttle, Pliney F. Vorse, John C. Weatherby, Charles M. Wood. In United States Navy:—James M. Donald, Charles Lynch, Thomas McGrath, John O'Brien, Owen A. Riley, Charles Shumway, Charles F. Sinclair, Michael Sweeney.

Town of Cavendish.—Second Regiment:—Amos C. Spaulding, C, Charles M. Walker, I, Daniel S. White, I. Third Regiment:—Jesse Adams, F, Abram J. Locke, F, Redfield Proctor, quartermaster, John R. Seaver, F, Chas. A. Frost, F, Ozias King, E. Fourth Regiment:—Henry B. Atherton, C, David Bruin, C, Freeman C. Conant, C, Henry G. Fillebrown, C, George B. French, C, Hiram E. Hardy, C, Joseph Hickory, H, Collins L. Piper, C, Michael Shannon, K, Ceylon P. Smith, C, Horace S. Smith, C, George P. Spaulding, C, Charles Stockdale, C, Samuel Thompson (P. M.), Henry Tulliper, C, Nelson Tulliper, C,

Daniel D. Wheeler, Henry P. White, C, William Whitlow, C, Zacheus Blood, C, Henry Rock, C, James Drury, C, Michael Eagan, C, John B. Kenny, C Sixth Regiment:—William W. Cary, E, Luther and Nathan Graves, C, Edward Kingston, C, Orrin J. Lockwood, C, Charles Luther, C, Nicholas Smith, C, Jesse C. Spaulding, C, Joseph W. Sperry, E, George D. Taylor, E, Oscar S. Tuttle, major, Hiram J. Wallace, C, William H. Ingleston, E Seventh Regiment:—Sylvanus S. Barnard, G, John H. Carlton, G, James Dumpy, G, Solomon Dutton, G, Milton L. Gilbert, G, Edward L. Hazelton, G, George M. R. Howard, G, Peter O'Connor, G, Sherman Parkhurst, I, Otto Rimely, G, Charles H. Spaulding, G, Charles A. Sperry, G, Lucian A. Wilson, G, Nahum Bemis, G, William P. Brown, G, George W. and William H. Ellis, G, John S. Fitch, G, Ransom G. Fuller, G, Hial W. Holden, G, Lowell B. Payne, G, Joseph Richards, G, Levi Rock, G, Austin J. Wilson, G, Seneca A. Wilson, B, Ward D. Wilson, G, Charles L. Adams, G, Newell J. Ellis, G, Henry C. Fletcher, E, Horace J Fuller, G, Lucius A. Hesselton, G, Myron D. Hicks, A,Chancellor Page, G, Henry D. Pierce, G, Elbridge Reed, G, George Smith, A, Joseph P. Tarbell, G, Henry M. H. Thomas, A, Frederick F. Walker, G, George J. Wallace, G. Ninth Regiment:—Asaph Clark, D, Lucius C. Dickenson, Chap., William H. Snell, D, William W. Spaulding, D, George Strong, D. Tenth Regiment:—John Smith, H, James H. Webster, H. Eleventh Regiment:—John McNulty, G, William H. Webster, F, Wesley G. Sheldon, L, Wellington Yates, L. Sixteenth Regiment, Companies C, I, and K:—Joseph Ashley, Horace G. Atwood, Warren Bailey, Isaac E. Barnard, Henry H. Bemis, James Bemis, Marlow Bingham, Zacheus Blood, John Cary, Henry H. Carlisle, Melvin O. Chapman, Amos F. Crain, William B. Davis, Thomas W. Demary, Edward B. Ellis, William H. Ellis, Henry A. Fletcher, Lyman D. Foster, Jason E. Freeman, Orlow W. Fulham, Ramson R. Fuller, Samuel A. Fuller, Hial W. Holden, Charles H. Elbridge, G., George C. and Walter W. Kingston, Chester and John Langworthy, Edward F. Morgan, Charles Rice, Charles C. Spaulding, Matthew Stewart, Owen B Tufts, Frederick A. Wait, Jonathan B. Witherill, Lucian Wolcott. Seventeenth Regiment:—John P. W. Barnard, G, William Clucas, G, Chester Langworthy, G, Edward McCormick, G, Alexander, Samuel and Matthew Stewart, G, Merritt D. White, G, Henry M., Isaac

M. and Martin M. Windsor, G. Sharpshooters:—Merrill Bailey, Charles S. Bond, Alfonzo L. Field, Benjamin F. Giddings, Allen P. Miller, George S. Miller, Samuel J. Williams, Lyman D. Foster, Sanford Langworthy, Allen P. Miller. Cavalrymen:—Edmund Stone, Nathan G. B. Witherell, John Q. French, George C. Kingston, Josiah T. Lyon, Charles C. Spaulding, James A. White, Patrick Cronan, John Langworthy. Artillerymen:—Freeman C. Conant, James L. Harrington, Albert B. Adams. Volunteers found on later roll:—George L. Burbank, Albert S. Earl, George B. French, Henry Hardy, John L. Hemenway, Horace E. Needham, Abel Ray, jr, Charles Sperry, Josiah D. Thompson, Joshua Upham, William H. Upton, William Whitlow.

Town of Chester.—A roll of the volunteers of Chester under the "calls," without regard to regiment or company. Volunteers for three years previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Nathaniel O. Abbott, Elmer L. Adams, John S. Adams, Lorenzo Atwood, John C. Balch, Ethan A. Bailey, Sewell Barker, John L. Bemis, James E. Bolles, Charles W. Bridges, Perry S. Bridges, Ambrose O. Bryant, Lewis A. Bryant, Ara M. Carlisle, Edwin M. Carlisle, Martin V. Chapman, Warren H. Chapman, Ira E. Chase, Martin Church, Warner Church, Harvey O. Clark, Thomas R. Clark, James F. Collis, Amos G. Cook, Henry S. Cook, Jesse Cook, Joseph Cook, Stephen F. Cook, Ezra S. Dean, Ezra M. De Camp, Augustus A. Deming, Riley Deming, James Drury, Frederick E. Duncan, Albert S. Earl, Alfred S. Earl, Ptolemy O. Edson, Abner W. Field, John P. Field, Joseph W. Fletcher, Lucius C. Fletcher, Otis F. Fletcher, Martin W. French, Albert W. Gibson, William O. Gibson, Willard Gilson, Horace J. Glynn, Justinian C. Glynn, Norman L. Gowing, Edmund Grady, Hiland H. Hadley, George W. Harris, George E. Hazelton, James B. Herron, William J. Hulett, Albert Jefts, Byron Jefts, Daniel S. Johnson, Xenophon E. Lockwood, Gerald D. Marsdale, Charles A. Marshall, John L. Marshall, Myron E. Marshall, George C. Maxfield, Fletcher W. Miller, James Miller, William A. Miller, Norman A. Morris, Annis C. Noyes, Lewis O. Pierce, Gardner H. Porter, Ransom W. Rand, Alonzo H. Rice, Warren Richardson, Dexter S. Roberts, Rawson Sherwin, Crean A. Smith, Ambrose A. Stiles, Augustus B. Strong, Walter S. Tarbell, Wyman S. Walker, Benjamin M. Ware, Wilber F. Ware, Dana R. Ward, B. Frank Weedon,

William O. Wilbur, James D. Witherell. Under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Horace G. Atwood, John Bajoin, William F. Barnes, John P. Bliss, Robert Boyd, Jeff. L. Brimmer, John M. Buckley, Elisha Collins, Robert Cowan, Homer A. Dudley, Myron S Dudley, Ptolemy O. Edson, George W. Field, Jonas Garlack, Hiland H. Hadley, David E. Howard, James W. Johnson, Orlando D. Johnson, Luke Kelley, George W. Kingsbury, Walter W. Kingston, John Kingsley, Preston S. Knapp, Frank Ladam, John H. Lord, Michael Lynch, Edward A. Marsh, Nathan Parker, William Powers, Silas J. Smith, Alexis Snow, Cassius M. Stickney, Nelson Stone, Michael Sullivan, Eugene A. Thompson, George E. Watkins, Bradley L. Wheeler, Edward C. Whitney, John E. Willey, Davis Williams, William Woodworth, Edward Young. Volunteers for one year:—Edward C. Adams, Lorenzo Atwood, Orrin Beard, Rodney L. Benson, Laurin A. Bolles, Azro D. Bradish, Adoniran J. Chandler, Daniel B. Chandler, Harlan W. Chandler, Francis G. Clark, William J. Clark, M. Johnson Conant, Palmetus F. Cook, William H. H. Crane, Henry A. Currier, Norman W. Earl, Francis G. Fassett, Charles H. Hewitt, Frank J. Kelley, William W. Marsh, Patrick Murphy, Clarence L. Ranville, Albert E. Reed, Warren W. Richardson, Putnam J. Thompson, Charles J. Tarbell, Webster W. Ward, Sidney E. Weston. Volunteers for nine months:—Albertus Archer, Irving B. Baldwin, Orrin Beard, Warren Beard, Artemas A. Blood, Harlan W. Chandler, Joel B. Clark, Elisha Collins, Palamedus F. Cook, William H. H. Crane, Charles C. Darby, Elmer H. Dudley, Norman W. Earl, Theodore A. Edwards, Oliver Ellis, Andrew J. Farrar, Francis G. Fassett, Frederick J. Fitch, James A. Gould, William O. Gould, Almon M Gould, Hiland H. Hadley, Hiram F. Hall, Henry Hardy, Thomas W. Heald, Hugh Henry, Albert S. Holbrook, Daniel P. Kingsbury, George W. Kingsbury, Henry W. Knight, Gideon E. Lee, John J. Miner, Henry A. A. Muzzy, Joseph S. Olney, George W. Paine, Joseph Piper, 2d, Arvin E. Pond, Edwin S. Reed, William Rounds, James O. Smith, George L Spring, Charles J. Tarbell, Renselaer Tarbell, Foster E. Taylor, Alvin L. Thompson, Putnam J. Thompson, William M. Tyrrell, Wesley L. Ware, Warren C. Williams, William Williams, Lyman G. Wood. In United States Navy:—Timothy Driscoll, Robert Emerson, Patrick J. Hasson, Michael O'Brien, John N. Young.

Town of Hartford.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to

call of October 17, 1863:—Nathan A. Abbott, Cyrus A. Adams, William W. Bailey, Albert and Harvey Bartholomew, George F. Bemis, Edward Blaisdell, Oliver Buell, Joseph Caraway, Charles Carlin, Benjamin R. Clark, Oliver Clement, Robert Courser, George A. and Timothy C. Curtis, John Cuthbert, Henry H. Daniels, Henry Davidson, Levi Demmon, jr., William H. Downer, Henry S. Drake, Horace S. Dutton, William A. Field, Arthur M. and Horace French, Francis Gallagher, James Gallup, James R. Gilman, Isaac Gorman, John F. Greenwood, George W. Hardy, Eli R. Hart, John S. Harvey, Charles H. Hill, Lyman Hunt, Charles, Edward W. and George Kibbee, Crowell M. Knowles, Sumner H. Lincoln, Edward Lyman, Thomas McHugh, Moses Messier, Alvin N. Niles, Joseph C. Miner, French Morrill, Andrew H. Norton, Joseph W. Norton, Robert Orr, Samuel F. Parker, James H. Platt, jr., Oscar and Sidney E. Pierce, Samuel E. Pingree, Charles C. Powers, Edward C. Richards, Lucian A. Rider, Daniel M. Robinson, Samuel Robinson, William H. Rock, Leonard P. Rowland, Delancy Sharp, James M. Sleeper, Martin V. Sleeper, Portus B. and Stillman N. Smith, Leander Spaulding, William Stafford, Henry B. Strong, Peter Terrill, Philip V. Thomas, Valorus Thurston, Edward Trask, Engedi B. Udall, Henry M. Washburn, Charles H. Webb, Bartholomew and James Welch, Edwin W. Weston, Nelson W. Whitcomb, Willis A. Whitcomb, Henry K. White, William E. Willard, Alexis Wright, Mahlon M. Young. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Abraham Austin, David C. and James M. Babcock, William Baker, Charles H. Beach, Franklin H. and Kingsbury Boyd, William Brown, James Burdett, Oscar F. Burdick, Benjamin Chauvain, Chester Z. Cook, Francis Dew, Lewis Douse, Eli Faneuf, George E. Fogg, Joseph Foisia, Solomon B. Franklin, George B. Frost, Joseph Granger, Abram Hagar, Joseph Ham, Jeno C. Hammer, Leslie Hammond, Hial Hill, Thomas S. Hodsdon, William B. Hoyt, John Hunt, Mackson B. Lawrence, George W. Loud, George N. Mitchell, Alonzo D. Moses, Felix Rice, John Robinson, John O'Shea, Patrick Sheehe, Jason Smith, Obed Stanhope, Dexter P. Waterman, Franklin O. Willard, Lewis T. Wills, Warren W. Wrisley. Volunteers for one year:—Lyman Arnold, Horace Badger, Thomas Brackett, Nathan Brown, Patrick Burns, Robert Cuthbert, jr., Charles Dean, Lawrence Edwards, Dostie Faneuf, jr., Milo H. Glidden, Franklin Holt, Albert N. Kibbie, Albert J.

Kimball, William H. McKinlay, Donald McLeod, Francis Monroe, Levi C. and William O. Pitkin, Malcolm H. Pollard, Carlos S. and William B. Porter, Henry J. Startwell, Warren Streeter, George Swineburn, George H. Tamblin, John Thomas, Wallace B. Warren, John Williams. Veterans:—George F. Bemis, Edward R. Caswell, Timothy C. Curtis, Calvin Dyke, Marshall P. Felch, Edward F. Gould, Thomas McHugh, Lucian A. Rider, Stillman N. Smith, William Stafford, Peter Terrell. Volunteers for nine months:—Isaac W. Abbott, Alamander L. Ball, Reuben N. Barron, Frank Blaisdell, George B. Brockway, Charles Brooks, William Brothers, Nathan Brown, Charles G. Cargill, John Carlisle, Charles E. Case, Cyrenius W. Dana, Joseph R. Davis, William H. Downing, Benjamin C. Dutton, Richard Fisher, Charles S. Gardener, James M. Gilbert, Loren D. Goss, Lyman O. Gunn, John Hall, Albert E., Harper, and William Hazen, Henry F. Hathaway, Orange T. Hoisington, Alanson H. Johnson, Albert N. Kibbee, Cyrus W. Morse, James Newton, Francis A. R. Packard, Chris. C Pease, Charles Pierce, Amasa H. Pillsbury, Calvin Porter, Daniel W. Roberts, George Russ, Jasper H. Savage, Joseph C. Sawyer, Frank Saxey, Charles J. Sleeper, Lorenzo C. Thurston, David N. Winslow, John Q. Woods. (Entered service:—Joseph Bean, Byron Hunt.) In United States Navy:—John Cane, Peter Cole, Alonzo B. Davis, James Davis, Dennis W. Downing, Joseph Hippolite, Jerry Lee, Alex. McDonald, James McGinniss, John O'Donnell, John J. H. Schmalfeldt, Samuel H. Smith, Theodore H. Smith, John White, Henry Williams.

Town of Hartland.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Charles N. Allen, Roderick Bagley, Frederick Blaisdell, George H. Burrows, Charles C. Cleveland, George Colby, Charles E. Colston, 2d, Clarence E. and Oliver T. Cushman, Judah W. Dana, Hiram N. Davis, Alonzo Douglas, James Fallon, James French, Peter Green, Henry Holt, Charles Humphrey, Ira E. and James P. Hutchinson, Samuel H. Jones, Edgar H. Leonard, Thomas F. Leonard, Allen P. Messer, Charles W. and Daniel Patch, Perry Lamphire, William H. Petrie, Frederick Remington, Austin O. Rickard, Benjamin R. Rickard, Benjamin Rogers, George C. Rumrill, John Sabine, Elbridge G. Thompson, Louis O. Vaughn, Zina Walker, Charles C. Warren, John H. Willard, Seneca Young. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of Oc-

tober 17, 1863:—David Barber, Dana Boyd, Almeron Burnham, Henry Clark, Daniel M. Clough, John Cook, John A. Cutler, Harry Durphey, William H. Durphey, David A. Elkins, Josiah Elkins, jr., William R. Elkins, Charles D. Fairbanks, John Flynn, Robert Gannon, Ira A Haddock, Francis D. Hale, Austin Hazzard, Benjamin C. Hill, Stephen S. Huntley, George J. Hurley, Joseph Jones, Moses M. La Fayette, James Mack, George Martin, Henry May, Joseph Mayo, John McCarthy, Sylvester O. Mero, James Murphy, Andrew Nichols, Henry Park, Benjamin F. Rickard, Horace and Roger Sargent, George E. Startwell, Heaton B. Skinner, John E. and Richard Smith, Elisha S. Spaulding, John J. Temple, Henry Tilden, Patrick Tobin, Ransom C. White, David Wright. Volunteers for one year:—Cornelius, Cyrus R. and Dwight Bagley, Asa M. Benway, Frederick E. Blaisdell, John D. Blanchard, John W. Douglass, Thomas L. Geer, Allen Gilson, Hiram K. King, Heman C. Orcutt, Franklin Parker, William H. Petrie, James M. Sleeper, Gaius S. Thompson, Andrew J. and Zina Walker, Richard Wheeler, Albert Willard, Thomas A. Willard, Hosea B. Young. Volunteers re-enlisted, veterans:—Allen W. Berry, Henry R. Brannock, Thomas H. Fargo, Henry H. Hastings, John Jerlisan, John King, Thomas F. Leonard, William Munger, Martin V. Sleeper, John H. Willard. Volunteers for nine months:—Charles O. Alexander, William J. Allen, Cyrus R. and William W. Bagley, Thomas J. Benjamin, John W. Bramble, Sidney W. Brown, John F. Colston, Oscar P. and Ozro P. Davis, William W. Dodge, Ferdinand Fallon, Carlos Fulton, Ethan A. Giles, John S. Hardy, Benjamin F. Hatch, Benjamin D. Hathaway, Lorenzo D. Kidder, Reuben N. Lamphear, Thomas Lenahan, Andrew C. and Lewis J. M. Marcy, Joseph Mayo, James P. Nash, Lucian W. Rice, Andrew T. Richmond, Augustine W., Charles C., Daniel W. and William W. Rogers, James W. Rogers, Daniel Short, James M. Sleeper, George W. Spear, John J. Temple, Thomas Tracey, John B and Sanford M. Whitney, Clinton J. Willard. In United States Navy:—Nehemiah L. Angell, Thomas Callahan, James Conway, Frank Crises, David Dixon, John Dooley, John Gallaghar, John W. Griffith, Andrew Hanson, Peter Hanson, Jeremiah Harrigan, Thomas F. Henway, Erva Johnson, Thomas Kelley, Antonio Lopez, Ned McDonald, Elbert O. Rhodes, Thomas Table, John Tower, Horace Watkins, Robert Welch.

Town of Ludlow.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Daniel O., John W. and Wayland Adams, Edward E. Balch, James F. Baldwin, John and William J. Barrett, Dorman and Rufus F Barton, Leonard P. Bingham, Charles W. Bishop, Hiram P. Bixby, John M. Buckley, George B. Burbank, William A. Chapin, jr., Jasper N. Clark, Henry C. Cleveland, William A. Clement, Henry F. Colby, Daniel F. and John T. Coolidge, Thomas R. Cummings, Leander D Davis, Lorenzo A. Dodge, Charles W. Dow, Erwin M and Jesse B. Dunbar, Henry F. Dutton, Addison F. Eaton, Sewall Ellison, Patrick Finnigan, Benoni B. and Volney S. Fullam, Freeman H. Fuller, Albert and Oscar Gassett, Michael Gilligan, James T. Gorham, Elbert M. and Enos M. Gould, Hiram Greeley, Josiah M. Green, Martin E. Grover, Artemas W. Hall, Joseph L. Hastings, Lowell W. and Prescott R. Haven, Daniel D. and Henry G. Hemenway, Abner C. and Moses P. Hesselton, Oramel G. Howe, Daniel Keating, Francis Kelley, Patrick C. Kennedy, Henry E. Lawrence, Arthur Little, Henry H. Mandigo, Albert A. May, Alonzo E., Armin E., and Charles W. Moore, Sylvester H. Parker, Simeon L. Parkhurst, Salmon E Perham, Orris Pier, Henry L. and John B. Pollard, Augustus H. Pratt, Charles A., Joseph U., and Sullivan E. Reed, Henry H. Riggs, Augustus L. Roberts, Levi Rock, Duane O. and Ulric T. Ross, Frank B. and Henry H. Sargent, Alphonzo and George M. Sawyer, Erastus M. Simmonds, Hiram Snell, Fred B. Stickney, Sylvester C. Strong, Isaac N. Wadleigh, Freeman Wakefield, Asahel S. Whitcomb, R. Elmore Whitney, Charles H. Wyman. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Marlow and Leonard P. Bingham, William H. H. Chapman, Lucius Ingalls, Samuel Langdon, Horatio S. Lockwood, James Pollard, Charles Snow, George F. Spafford, Freeman Wakefield, Edwin H. Wheeler. Volunteers for one year:—Albert N. and Albertus J. Archer, Fred H. Barlow, Fred G. Barnard, Samuel Bell, Timothy Daily, jr., Hazen F. Fletcher, James Frazier, Benoni B. Fullam, Edward H. Green, James M. Hastings, jr., John Hayes, Charles H. Horwill, Patrick C. Kennedy, Edgar May, Peter McMorton, Francis A. Moore, Jonathan H. and Joseph U. Reed, Thomas Riley, Asahel J. Root, Lyman K. Sartwell, Byron and Milo Smith, John Snell, Alex. and Moses Snow, Samuel R. Taylor, John Withington, John P. Woodis. Volunteers re-enlisted, veterans:—Daniel O. Adams, Norman Archer,

Freeman H. Fuller, Enos M. Gould, Martin E. Grover, Lowell W. Haven, Albert A. May. Volunteers for nine months:—Frederick G. Barnard, Marquis J. Bixby, Martin V. B. Clark, Hazen Fletcher, Charles Horwill, James M. Hastings, jr., Daniel Johnson, Zenal C. Lamb, Orlando S. Osborn, Benjamin F. Pettigrew, Surry M. Ross, Darwin R. Sargent, Milo Smith, John Snell, Michael Sullivan, Leonard R. Warren, Lysander Whitney, John E. Willey. Entered service:—Albert and Alvin Chapman, James H. Porter, Martin Wyman.

Town of Norwich.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1861:—William Bicknell, George Bills, Horace and William H. Blood, Franklin Chamberlain, William H. Colburn, William H. H. Covey, Lewis and Simeon Currier, Lewis H. Dutton, John G. Fowler, Myron D. Gibbs, Charles A Goddard, James B. and Leonard H. Goodrich, Daniel and George W. Hall, Henry H. Hatch, James C. Hebard, Joseph L. Hilton, Allen H. and William H. Hopson, Alonzo B. Hutchinson, Augustus H. Johnson, Henry H. and William A. Kimball, Charles A. and Henry W. Knapp, George Lamphere, Albert, Charles M. and George Messenger, Edwin M. Noyes, Frederick Pennock, Charles A. and James M. Sargent, George W. and Henry Silver, Ransom A. Slack, John G. Smalley, Edward M. Sprout, George W. Taylor, William Tillerson, Silas N. Turner, Martin L. Wallace, Danforth Willey, John H. and Thomas K. G. Wright, Horace and Henry I. Yarrington. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to October 17, 1863:—Calvin S. Adams, John Andrews, George E. Austin, Elisha T. Bedle, John Bowker, Albert Buswell, William E. Carpenter, Alonzo D. Clapp, Burchard Clough, Almon G. and William H. Coon, Bradford M. Crawford, George Currier, Oscar F. Davis, Joseph Doucette, George M. Eastman, William T. Gammell, Freeman and George W. Gee, Marshall C. Goff, Charles W. Hartwell, Abel C. and George B Hebard, Peter Hemery, Justin G. Hinds, Charles Holt, William H. Hopson, Seaver Howard, Benjamin F. Kimball, Daniel Kimball, Willard Low, Alexis Marcotte, William McDonald, Seth McNorton, Clifford Menior, George and Robert R. Morey, James R. Neal, George W. Nye, Merrill J. Piper, Edwin R. Ray, George W. Reynolds, Peter Riley, Isaac Shaddick, Henry W. Slate, Henry Taylor, Bernard Thompson, Fred Tracy, Patrick Welch, Charles B. Whitcomb, James H. Wilkey, Alexis B. and John H. Wright, Merrill

E. and William P. Yarrington. Volunteers for one year:—Charles H. Bartlett, John E. Jenks, James Johnson, Julius Terry. Volunteers re-enlisted, veterans:—George A. Curtis, Erastus Doyle, Joseph Gadbois, Reuben W. Holland, Alpha Kimball, Oscar M. Parkhurst. Volunteers for nine months:—Aaron P. Alger, Edwin L. Ballard, Levi Benson, John B. and William L. Brown, Charles Caswell, Richard A. Colburn, Charles B. Converse, Daniel Currier, Orange P. Outing, William A. Danforth, Lewis H. Fowler, Henry G. Hawkins, Franklin Holt, David H. Huggett, Edson, Samuel and William H. Hutchinson, Lemuel R. Jenney, Michael Kelly, Thomas Marcotte, Benjamin F. Messenger, George S. Morris, Herbert B. Slack, Charles L. Swazey, George R. and Harrison H. Thurstin, James B. Tracey, Charles H. Waterman, Charles P. and Rudolphus W. Wood (entered service), Samuel W. Shattuck.

Town of Plymouth.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Alfred, Foster E. and Norman Archer, Michael W., Seth W. and Thomas O. Barker, Moses P. Bates, Eugene F. Bellows, Daniel F. Bennett, Henry R. Blanchard, Ormer D. Butler, Henry D. Carpenter, Ira D. Chamberlain, William Coffin, Winslow A. Colby, Philip W. Crosby, Andrew A. Edgerton, Willard T. Emery, Henry S. Foster, Daniel H. Gilson, Pembrook S. Grover, Eleazer A. Hall, Alphonso E., Edwin A. and Joseph F. Headle, Andrew J. Holt, David S. and Luther Johnson, jr., James Kavanaugh, Simon Lesage, Warren S. Leslie, Daniel McKane, Timothy Messer, William H. Munroe, Charles H. Morse, Joseph F. Newton, George W. and Henry M. Parker, Edson and Samuel L. Pinney, Elbridge W. Prior, Eben Rand, Frank Roys, Joseph S. Sawyer, Seneca W. Taylor, Triffley Vansalette, Orick R. Ward, Alonzo and Eben Whitney, Solomon D. Wilder. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Charles Archer, Stephen M. Butler, Smith M. Clay, Nathan Cummings, jr., Joseph A. and Sylvanus Davis, Joseph H. Eaton, Jason Ellis, Abel T. Gates, Alfred Gilbert, Thaddeus S Grover, Philip Hawkins, Nelson D Knight, Andrew A. Miner, Erwin N. and Marvin Pinney, John Y. Raistrick, Charles C. Sawyer, Amos A. Smith, George D. Stowell, Benjamin Wilder, jr., Charles Williams. Volunteers for one year:—Lewis E. Ackley, Joseph C. Bradley, Charles H. Cilley, Lyman H. Cummings, Patrick Fagan, James Hubbard, Henry C. Leslie, Edward S. Morgan, Leroy W. Sawyer, Edwin

P. and Peyton Tarble. Volunteers re-enlisted, veterans:—Michael H. and Thomas O. Barker, Ira T. Chamberlain, Winslow A. Colby, Daniel H. Gilson, William Hanley, Nathaniel Hazelton, Joseph F. Headle, Andrew J. Holt, Daniel Macaine. In the United States Navy:—Daniel Barry, Evelyn R. Carpenter, Christopher C. Hall, James Hubbard, Patrick Vaughn. Volunteers for nine months:—Abner P. and Franklin L. Archer, Leonard H. Bailey, Moses P. Baldwin, Amos H. Coolidge, Henry O. Cummings, Hezron Day, Volney L. Earl, Thomas Grove, Chris C. Hall, Orville M. Hudson, James C. Johnson, William E. Knight, Lorenzo D. and Henry J. Miner, Alfred T., Levi B. and Luther F. Moore, John W. Pierce, Leroy W. Sawyer, Norman Taylor, Eli M. Ward, Ezra M. Weston.

Town of Pomfret.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Milo P. Adams, Hollis F. and Joshua Allard, Levi F. Barnably, Allen W. Berry, Austin, Dustin J. and William Boynton, John A. Burbank, Calvin C. Cabot, Alex. B. and Edward Chandler, George Clapp, Charles E. Cowen, John W. Currier, Daniel C. Dana, Antoine Duphany, Joseph Duphiney, Aaron H. Gaige, Edward P. Hazen, Joseph Luce, John and Oramell Morse, Edgar Ordway, John W. Perkins, Alonzo C. Reed, Owen C. Riley, Harrison Rodgers, Richard A. and Thomas O. Seaver, Charles W. and Henry O. Smith, Asa H. Snow, Charles D. Stafford, Melvin A. Stevens, William J. Strong, Lucius B. Thomas, John H. Vaughn, Franklin W. Wallace, Francis R. Wallace. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Tuffield Amlaw, Charles Baraw, Erastus H. Buck, Henry Carpenter, George E. Clough, Chauncey Cronk, Nelson Drown, Henry L. Dike, Thomas W. Elkins, Robert Erwin, Daniel B. French, Dana Fuller, Mark Harrington, Eber H. Jenkins, Ellis T. Lamberton, John La Marsh, James N. Leach, Warren B. Layton, William Martin, Edgar Ordway, Edgar Petit, Joseph A. Pilkin, Horace Rollins, Joseph Ward, Chester C. Wheeler. Volunteers for one year:—Collamer P. and Ira A. Abbott, John M. Barron, Lewis Blair, John H. Chandler, Lauriston F. Danforth, Rufus Gay, Charles W. Harlon, Alba L. Jillson, John C. Keith, Frank Martin, Edward B. Maxham, John and William R. McCue, Thomas Mee, Charles E. Pilkin, William Pluden, Harrison Rogers, James Scott, Theron A. Thatcher, Harry B. Thomas, Charles H. Wood. Volunteers

re-enlisted, veterans:—Albert W. Allen, Hollis F. Allard, Franklin P. Flynn, Reuben W. Hayward, John Morse, Sylvester M. Snow. Volunteers for nine months:—William H. Adams, William P. Atwood, Ira Bean, Lewis Blair, James C. Blanchard, Harvey N. Bruce, John H. Chandler, Charles L. Clifford, Humphrey W. Colburn, John S. Currier, Henry M. Harding, Edgar and George W. Harrington, Stephen Hewitt, John E. Howland, Seneca B. Howland, John C. Keith, Henry E. King, Ellis T. Lamberton, Henry O. and Orvis F. Leonard, Edwin B. Maxham, Crosby P. Miller, Ora Paul, jr., Charles H. Seaver, Hial P. Leavy, Nelson Snow, Greenbush Strong. In United States Navy:—George Baker, Michael Dewey, Dennis Grady, Peter Mellen, John McKenna, Timothy Murphy, Benjamin Robinson, John D. Sullivan.

Town of Reading.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—William E. Amsden, Martin J. Bixby, Alphonzo Powers, Oscar B. Bryant, Andrew J. Butler, Anson O. and Frank J. Coburn, John Crosby, Elmer A., Nelson W. and Norman E. Emery, Henry E. Giddings, Collamer E., Forest D. and Henry H. Giddings, Charles C. Grant, Philip Halpin, George O. Hawkins, Henry C. Hoadley, Philemon Holden, Elmer G. Holmes, Orro A. Jenness, Napoleon B. Johnson, Gould D. Keyes, Edmund F. Mahoney, Henry T. Marsh, William O. Messenger, James H. Noyes, George W. Pierce, Simon H. Spalding, Edwin S. Spear, Samuel B. Twiss, Henry O. Wait, Kosciusko Whittemore, Lucius O. Wilkins, Wallace W. Wilkins, Charles M. Williams. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Alzaman D. Amsden, George E., George S. and James A. Brown, George J. Bundy, Andrew J. and Oliver B. Butler, Joseph Casavant, James F. Collins, John Corcoran, Levi A. Cross, Edward W. Demary, Andrew J. Drownie, Herbert A. Drown, Daniel Dunn, Philip D. Duphinney, Stillman O. Gay, Benjamin F. and Hiram A. Giddings, Noah W. Gray, Henry D. Hagar, John W. Holmes, Henry E. Kellogg, Albert W. Lang, Alfred G. Lawrence, Hobart J. Marr, John Mason, Lewis W. Merrill, Henry A. Miner, George Pappineau, Peter Pifer, Nathaniel Pifer, Andrew Richards, John Sharmen, Bryan Shay, Felix Valley, Edwin L. Wells, Harry P. Willey. Volunteers re-enlisted, veterans:—Charles C. Grant, James H. Hays, Henry C. Marsh, Edwin S. Spear, Henry O. Wait, Herman J. White. Volunteers for nine months:—Alzaman D. Amsden, Henry N. Bryant,

Ambrose D. and Elton F. Buck, George M. Clark, Cornelius J Cushman, Edmund P. Davis, Edward W. Demary, Floyd W. and George O. Hawkins, David Hoisington, Elmer D. and William W. Keyes, Moses Nichols, Edward M. North, Edwin M. Paige, Dennison Parker, Lucien Philips, Edgar C. Price, William A. and William D. Wait, Joseph D. Weston, Azro White. In United States Navy:—Declan O'Brien.

Town of Rochester.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Erastus S. Austin, Daniel Barkman, Alfred Barkman, Charles C. Beckwith, Horace A. and Truman L. Brink, Henry H. Chaffee, Royal M. Churchill, Daniel N. Coolidge, Edward S. Cooper, John and Lucius M. Dutton, Charles H. Dyer, George W. Eaton, Charles B Fiske, Volney R. Flanders, Henry and Roswell Freeman, Austin F. Gillett, Lucius W. Griswold, William C. Henry, Thomas P. Humphrey, Moses C. Hunt, James D. Huntington, John Ingleston, Daniel L., Jared L. and William H. Jones, Charles E. and George C. Keith, Albert and Malcom G. Kinsman, Elbridge J. and Herman L Knowlton, George E. Marsh, Burnap A., Charles S. and George H. Mastin, Edgar W. and Edwin J. McWain, Jacob Messer, Delos Permeter, James M. Pixley, La Fayette Richardson, Fred Richmond, David Root, Edward M. Savage, Hiland H. Shipman, Henry Simmons, Harman C. and Thomas A. Smith, Ira A. Stevens, Henry C. Swan, Henry L. Terry, Hiram E. Thatcher, Fred C. and George D. Tilden, Clarence G. Tinkham, Ransom W. Towle, Erastus W. Ward, Andre M., Harry A. and Henry C. Washburn, John O., Robert B., Martin D., Varnum B. and William P. Whitney, David L. Willey, Elbridge S. Williams, Benjamin M. Wood. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Ransom Badger, Darwin A. and Truman L. Brink, Charles W. Brooks, Ira P. Buck, Hiram W. Campbell, Solomon C. Comstock, James M. Crossman, Alfred and Henry A. Eaton, Henry T. Goodyear, Theodore H. Hall, John H. Holton, Joseph Huntington, Huntington M. Lamb, Elmer J. Leonard, Patrick Nally, Henry D. Newton, Luther I. Palmer, John F. Pearson, John F. Pillsbury, Alfred M. Richardson, Thomas J. Ryan, Edward M. Savage, Luther Spencer, jr., Charles F. Van Gilder, Andrew J. Washburn, Joshua Whitney. Volunteers for one year:—George Allen, Charles J. and Willard J. Bisbee, Ira M. Brown, Sylvester Clark, Royal E. Durkee, David and Francis A. Eaton, Dean B. and Julius G. Fas-

sett, Joseph Flanders, Sherman Harrington, Ira V. Keith, Harry J. Kidder, Joseph H. Newton, Lyman D. Rhodes, David Root, Nelson J. Thresher, Andre M. Washburn, Orville A. Wiggins. Volunteers reenlisted, veterans:—Erastus S. and Truman M. Austin, Horace A. Brink, Henry H. Chaffee, John Dutton, William H. Jones, La Fayette Richardson, Irvin Spooner, Ira A. Stevens, Ransom W. Towle, Cyrus O. Whitney, David L. Willey. Alfred Tensmyer, recruit, Volunteers for nine months:—Edwin E. and George E. Austin, Merrill Bean, Sylvester Clark, Henry H. Clough, Milton Crossman, Eugene E. and Henry A. Eaton, Julius G. Fassett, William Gifford, George R. Miner, Charles Morse, jr., Stillman J. Perkins, Joel B. Smith, Wallace W. Towle, William J. Walker. In Navy:—Daniel B. Ball. Entered service:—Henry Freeman, Edward Morse, Lucius H. Taylor.

Town of Royalton.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Cyrus and George S. Adams, Joseph W. Bailey, Henry L. and Nahum C. Baker, Mason Barney, Joseph D Beckwith, Elisha T. and Thomas Beadle, Orville Bixby, Horatio C. and Lancelot K. Blake, James F. Bourne, Benjamin F. Bowman, Edwin H. Chadwick, Fred W. Chamberlain, Charles B. Cleveland, Oscar Coburn, Horace B. Cole, Harrison Dewey, Calvin Dike, George A. Dodge, Francis P. Ellsworth, William Fallon, George Farmer, William H. Fay, John M. Fish, William S. Foster, Amos Gee, Collins F. Gifford, George N. Harper, Caleb Haynes, Charles E. Holmes, William Hopkins, James Hovendon, Silas W. and Thomas B. Howard, Jesse W. Johnson, Timothy Kiley, Henry E. Kinsman, Anzin, Charles A. and George F. Luce, Harvey J., Horace H. and Joel F. Lyman, Daniel A. Mack, Charles C. Morey, Henry H. Osgood, Charles A. Paige, George W. Pierce, Preston A. Rand, Joseph Rollinson, Benjamin A. Root, Samuel P. Rundlett, William H. Sanborn, John F. Shepard, George F. Shettleworth, Henry A. and Henry C. Smith, Alonzo D., Nathan D., Reuben and Richard G. Spalding, Cornelius Stevens, Elbridge A. Stockwell, Luman C. Tenney, Joseph A. Trask, Oramel H. and Owen R. Vesper, Albigence and Dillingham Waldo, Alonzo L. Waterman, Wesley Watts, Henry H. Wheeler, Bliss P. and Edward S. Wills, James A. Wolcott. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Oliver E. Adams, Prosper Allard, Irving H. Atwood, Charles C. and Eugene T. Beedle, Will-

iam B. Bement, John A. Cilley, Henry C. Cleveland, John W. Conant, Charles C. and George E. Coy, Seymour Culver, Henry H. Dennison, Carlos E. Farnham, Amon S. Haney, George S. Harper, John Hatch, Carter Houston, George Kilburn, Julius M. Lathrop, Daniel W. Lovejoy, Aurin F. Luce, Joel F. Lyman, Marshall Morey, Marquis L. Metcalf, Lorenzo D. Miller, George W. Smith, George A. Wales, Edward S. Wills. Volunteers for one year:—Harnden W. Benson, George A. Bingham, Frank Blanchard, Abraham C. Bowen, Albert H. Bowman, George S. Bridge, Alonzo Clark, Albert R. Cowdry, Carlos B. and Milo H. Cushman, Charles P. Coy, Pliney E. Davis, jr., George T. Driggs, George W. Ensworth, Lavgas Gee, Gilbert Granger, Harry W. Hastings, Charles H. Johnson, John G. Lasure, Daniel W. Lovejoy, Edward F. Lyman, David Martin, Henry E. Morse, Alfred Paige, George H. Pierce, Frank F. Reynolds, Joseph A. Robinson, Eugene W. Rolfe, Jason S. Royce, Oliver H. Stevens, Myron Fuller, Albert M., Henry R. and Willard G. Waldo, Hastings A. Willey. Volunteers re-enlisted:—George S. Adams, Lancelot K. Blake, Benjamin F. Bowman, William H. Fay, William S. Foster, Daniel B. George, Orville E. Moore, Charles C. Morey, Alonzo D. Spalding, Orrin R Vesper, James A. Wolcott. In United States Navy:—Benjamin F. and George W. Waldo. Volunteers for nine months:—Oliver A. Atwood, Royal F. Baker, Warren F. Bennett, Henry Clark, William D. Conant, Carlos C. and Charles P. Coy, Franklin Dennison, George W. Dewey, Alba M. Fay, John H. Fowler, Frank Hall, Philip Howard, Charles H. Johnson, Kendrick J. Kinney, Amos Leavitt, jr., Dwight P. Lesure, Daniel W. Lovejoy, Edgar B. Metcalf, William D. Paige, Perry F. Pierce, James E. Riddle, Henry J. and Thomas S Russ, John C. Sanborn, Charles P. and Oliver H. Stevens, Benjamin F., George W., Joseph W., William and Willard L. Waldo, Marvin H. Wheeler.

Town of Sharon.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Augustus A. Atwood, Stillman S. Avery, William H. Barron, Hiram K. Blanchard, John H and Samuel B. O. Bruce, Edward W. Dam, George Day, George F and James A. Dockham, George W. Flanders, James Fox, George E. Gardner, Joel Gile, Charles W. Howe, George W. Hubbard, Langdon Kemp, William A. Kneeland, Jefferson M. Ladd, Chester B., George L. and Rufus R.

Morse, John Munsell, James N. Preston, John C. Quimby, Riley C. Rogers, David W. Sanborn, Charles H. Sawyer, Francis Y., George P. and Sylvester M. Snow, Elbridge G. Spalding, Albert V. Trowbridge, George J. Walker, Silas H. White, Hiram A., Hollis L. and Joel Willey. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Harry, jr., and Joseph D. Bruce, John Davelin, William DeWitt, Luther C. Fay, Gardner W. Gibson, Edward H. Joyce, George H. and Oramel Kendall, Michael Murphy, John D. Nelson, Franklin B. and Nelson C. Roberts, Alvora M. Sargent, Henry M. Simmonds, Daniel A. Walbridge, George W. Willey. Volunteers for one year:—Alphonzo A. and William Badger, Charles E. Bent, William H. Eaton, Wilber W. Howe, James N Hunt, Joseph Jordon, George Knapp, Patrick Monahan, Nathaniel B. Nickerson, Riley G Rogers. Volunteers re-enlisted:—James A. Dockham, Joel Gile, Hiram A. Willey. In United States Navy:—Royal F. Baker, George W. Flanders, Thomas Horn, John Kelley, John Kelley, 2d, Andrew W. and Andrew Lovejoy, Ralph B. Snow, Henry Spalding, Oscar W. Stoughton. Volunteers for nine months:—Alphonzo and George W. Badger, Alonzo Clark, Luther C. Fay, Oscar F. Fowler, George Knapp, William Martin, Charles B. Norton, Daniel L. Parkhurst, Albert Preston, Nelson C. Roberts, Don C. Slack, William W Smith, William W. Stevens, Charles E., George A., George W. and Henry S. Willey Entered service:—Hiram K. Blanchard, James M. Preston.

Town of Springfield—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—Harrison J. Adams, Albert W. Allen, Andrew A. Bailey, Alonzo Baker, Thomas C. Ball, Lewis J. Barnes, Charles L. and George F. Bates, James E. Bisber, Charles A. Bixby, William H. Blodgett, Harrison H. Brewer, Emerson A. Boynton, John Carmody, King A. Chilson, Linus O. Chittenden, Albert S. Clapp, James H Clark, William N. Cobb, William and James B. Coffin, Henry M., Marvin J. and Seymour O. Cook, Frederick Crane, Charles E. Cutler, George M., Hiram, John G. and Olcutt Damon, Frank B. and Seth F. Davis, William L. Dodge, Henry Dunbar, Jasper W. Dutton, Norris Edwards, Samuel H. R. Emery, Jasper L. Esterbrook, George E. Farnsworth, George E. Farrington, Allen P. and Edwin J. Flanders, Horace W. Floyd, David N. Follis, William Frost, Franklin, Hiram, Major and

Norman Gould, Francis and Leighton W. Griswold, Abner B. Hale, William D. Hall, Austin Harlow, Edwin D. Hatch, Edward Hayes, Charles F. Haywood, Elijah J. Herrick, James and Michael Hogan, John C. Holmes, Fry B. Hopkins, George B. Hopkins, Jonathan C. Howe, Lucius T. Hunt, Frank Johnson, George P. Knight, Levi P. Leland, Henry L. Leonard, Ira and Roswell Lockwood, John A. Lyons, Thomas Madigan, Patrick Mallon, Henry E. Marsh, Horace and James M. Martin, Oscar F. Mason, Horace E. Meacham, Theodore Merrill, John E. Miller, Charles Morse, John Murphy, Madison M. Myrick, Julius C. Newton, Wilson L. Nourse, Charles Oliver, Moses Olney, William N. Parker, Lemister M. Parks, Edwin A. Pease, Marcus L. Perham, William H. Perkins, Hubbard H. Phillips, Loomis A. Pierce, Charles F. Piper, William H. Pond, Benjamin F. Putnam, George H. and Joseph S. Randall, Allen Reed, Benjamin Rice, John Robinson, 2d, Charles F., Emerson M., Henry A., John W. and Joseph P. Rumrill, Daniel L. Shaw, Charles T. Sleeper, Elliott W. and Nathan Smith, Wesley H. Spafford, George P. Spring, George M. Stanley, John Stevens, John F. Scott, Martin A. Stowell, Oscar E. Taylor, Ransom T. Thompson, Wheelock G. Veazey, Charles Waiteman, Abram J., Benjamin F., Pliny P. and William Walker, Charles Wheeler, Fred D. Whipple, Emerson E., Franklin B. and George H. Whitcomb, John M. White, Edward T. Wilcox, Henry C. and William F. Williams, Salmon Winchester, George D. Woods, Francis Z. Zuille. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Harrison S. Adams, Silas Albee, Rolla and Samuel Barker, Aram Bingham, John Butler, Robert Carlton, Leighton M. Cass, Abram S. and Charles A. Cook, Chauncey L. Corbin, Emerson E. Davis, Jerry B. Emery, Hiram C. Fairbanks, James Fay, George A. French, William Gard, Abel H. Grennell, Thomas Griswold, Charles and Horace Hamilton, Charles Henry, Horatio M. Holmes, Charles P. Johnson, Benjamin S. Kendricks, Owen Kenney, Reuben S. Kirk, William A. Kneeland, John O. Knowlton, Corin Ladd, John La France, William Manning, Richard McDonald, Charles Morse, Mark Nugent, Myron E. Parker, Henry Perham, Frank Perry, Samuel C. Powers, Jeremiah Quirk, Michael F. Randall, Robert Robinson, Roswell W. Royce, Luman C. Rumrill, Thomas Shaw, La Forest M. Smith, Almon J. Spaulding, Wesley H. Spafford, Daniel W. Staples, David Stokes, Timothy Sullivan, George

Turner, Thomas Walwick, William L. Whitcomb, John With. Volunteers for one year:—Albert R. Ayers, James B. Coffin, Aaron D. Damon, Herbert W. Davis, George Demary, George H. Farnsworth, Marshall P. Frost, Orwell Fullam, Noah T. Gile, William A. Lee, John T. and William A Lewis, Leander C. Lockwood, James A. Partridge, James F. Roby, Richard K. Russell, Harley C Seaver, Thomas Sexton, John C. and William E. Slason, Abner E. T. Smith, John O. and Osmon A. Spring, George A. Walker, Edward P. White, Charles A. Williams. Volunteers for nine months:—John H. Albee, James H. Allen, Albert Ayers, Henry E. Benson, William B. Blanchard, Simon N. Brownson, Horace H. Burbank, Thomas Carmody, Abram S., George S. and Walter Cook, John D. Cutler, Henry C. Davis, Granville S. Derby, Isaac and Londas G. Ellis, David Fairbanks, Lewis Graham, George G. Gregg, Thomas Griswold, Henry Harlow, Walter S Heminway, Albert D. L., Charles G. and Russell S. Herrick, David A. and Leonard E. Henry, Hannibal L. Holden, Elbridge W. Hewey, Orlando Hutchins, Hilliard P. Jones, Francis F. Kenney, George S. Kingsbury, Dexter B., Frederick A. and Hoyt B. Lockwood, Francis Long, George J. Martin, Alvin H. Mason, Horace E Meacham, Horace, John W. and Zimri Messenger, Rossendel J. Messer, Lucian R. Nourse, Barney W. and Myron E. Parker, David W. Parkhurst, Nathan Perry, Orrin Putnam, Luther W. Randall, Frank F. Rice, Orrin Rice, 2d, William H. Rogers, Levi Rumrill, Charles H. Russell, David F. Safford, Thomas Saxton, William H. H. Slack, Samuel F. Slade, Hiram D. Spafford, Almon J. Spaulding, Norman B. Stone, James Tarbell, Pliny E. Washburn, James P. Way, Bartlett E. and Marshall B. White, Samuel Whiting, Adin H. Whitmore, Robert Whitsitt, Henry P. Wilson, Henry A. Wood, John P. Woodis. Entered service:—Ryland N. Bullard, Darius and Nelson Parker, Hamblin and Haskell B. Rumrill. Volunteers re-enlisted:—William H. Blodgett, Emerson A. Boynton, Warren H. Chapman, Harvey O. Clark, Edwin J. Flanders, Henry S. Foster, Norman Gould, Abner B. Hale, Joshua N. Holbrook, Levi P. Leland, Ira Lockwood, George H. Mellish, Lemister M. Parks, Adam B. and William H. Perkins, Oscar Pierce, Charles F , Henry A., John W. and Moses C. Rumrill, Edmund Stone, Willis W. Wood.

Town of Stockbridge.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to

call of October 17, 1863 :—Amasa and Cyrus Adams, Lyman C. Aldrich, Selden Barnes, Charles and William H. Blackburn, Norman H. Blanchard, Francis A. Boutwell, Edward C. and George A. Brown, John Burnham, Bingham H. Caswell, Elias B. Claflin, Henry W. Collins, Thomas R. Cunningham, Edward J. Curtis, Benjamin F. Gearing, Edgar J. Gaffield, Levi B. Goddard, William B. Hepworth, George H. and Hiram A. Kimball, Renselaer Longly, Jabez R. Maxham, John E. Morse, Stephen M. Pingree, Benjamin M. and Fernando L. Rumrill, Myron E. Savage, Franklin S. Sawyer, John A. Scabie, James M. and Lyman J. Smith, Rodney R. Thayer, Charles C. and Joel D. Waller, Edward Wheeler, Jeremiah E. Wilson, Charles Woodbury. Volunteers under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863 :—Henry Adams, Timothy C. and Ross Aldrich, Wesley F. Baker, William R. Blanchard, Erasmus C. Butterfield, Ezra S. Burnham, Charles W. and William A. Chamberlain, Alfred Curtis, William A. Dow, Joseph Flawthrop, Volney R. Flanders, Samuel N. Goldthwait, Walter Green, George Hale, Joseph Hale, David Johnson, Franklin Kimball, William H. Lucas, Rufus S. Mack, Andrew McNuff, Alanson E. Packard, Oscar W. Pain, Timothy Pendergast, Amasa Phillips, Perry F. Pierce, Sumner W. Rich, Benjamin, jr., and Hiram A. Rogers, Charles B. Rumrill, Allen A. Savage, Ira N. Smith, Michael Tearney, Walter Thompson. Volunteers for one year:—Loren Adams, Dustin Bowen, jr., Oliver E. Brewster, Peter H. Brooker, Austin H Dickerman, Joseph E. Goddard, George D. Hale, George O. Hassam, John T. Knowlton, Patrick Marr, jr., Isaac and Warren Morse, Warren L. Pierce, Amos L. Stratton, Isaac N. Taggart, James S. Williamson Volunteers for nine months :—Chauncey L. Angell, Levi H. Blanchard, Elisha P. Boutwell, William A. Chamberlain, Waldo S. Fisher, James H. Furber, Charles A. Goldthwait, Royal H. Goodell, Sumner A. Hodgkins, Francis E. R. Kidder, Chester F. Larned, Rufus S. Mack, Oscar W. Paine, Franklin Pillsbury, Ira P. Rathburn, Arzo A. Rice, Orlando J. Richardson, Charles B. Rumrill, Joseph J. Smith, jr., Joseph M. Taggart, John White. In United States Navy:—James E. Bailey, George Baker, Henry W. Bugbee, Andrew Cuthbert, John Gibbons, William Jackson, George Sinclair, James Smith, Henry Stackpole, Lyman Williams.

Town of Weathersfield.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863 :—Michael Agan, Thomas Agan, Henry Al-

len, C. Volton Bailey, Owen Bartley, Fred A. Bates, Calvin H. Bemis, Francis J., John W. and Leonard E. Bennett, Carlos and Thomas Bryant, Eben M. Cook, John Coyn, Arzo Craigne, John Daily, George and Justus Dartt, Isaac N. Davidson, John Deady, Henry E. De Camp, Mortimer Demary, Levi W. Field, Byron Fleming, Thomas B. Garry, James H. Goldsmith, Franklin N. Grimes, Thomas Hadley, Charles W. Haskill, Carlos and James N. Hatch, William L. Hobson, Austin S., Henry O. and Theodore L. Hutchinson, Charles Jarvis, Thomas W. Kendall, John B. Kenney, Lysander J. Keys, John A. Kimball, Chris. C. Lee, George L. and Oliver H. Marcy, George W. and Selden A. Nichols, Adam Perkins, Seymour G. Phillips, William Piper, Orsamus B. Robinson, David W. Sanderson, David B. and Hiland Smith, Joseph Spafford, Orlando C. Spaulding, Leonidas, Lycurgus and Paschal P. E. Strong, Algernon M. Squire, Stephen L. Taylor, Joseph and Joshua Upham, James Weston, Artemas H. Wheeler, Willis W. Wood. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Fred A. Bates, Edward G. Bloxson, James C. Bowen, Rosalro Bradish, John and William H. Brinn, Chas. F. Carlton, James S. and William J. Davis, John R. Dean, Fred H. Hobson, George C. and Richard M. Howell, Dalphus Pelkey, Eugene P. Robinson, Daniel Smith, Arzo B. Stiles, Simon P. and William H. Todd, Horace M. Walker. Volunteers for one year:—Carlos and Thomas D. Bryant, Eben M. Cook, Alba Dart, Robert H. Delano, Silas M. Demary, Jerome B. Douglas, Charles L. Ellsworth, Lewis Greenwood, Eben S. Haskill, Thomas Hobson, jr., Henry Hutchinson, Aaron P. Knight, Joseph Leroy, William D. Livingston, Charles W. Mitchell, Joseph Rollinson, William M. Smith, Henry W. Spafford, John S. Spaulding. Volunteers for nine months:—George P. Bennett, George W. Billings, Otis M. Bowen, Charles H. Boyd, Elliott and Rosalvo Bradish, Charles D. Brink, Austin S. Bronson, Servitus E. Connor, William Danforth, Alba Dart, George H. Dean, Henry E. De Camp, George and Shepard A. Dickinson, Martin H. Graves, Edward H. Hammond, Piam O. Harris, Eben S. Haskill, Clark Hill, Benjamin F. Johnson, John P. Knight, Bryant N. Lockwood, Lisime Marcotte, Martin H. Newhall, Martin O'Grady, Sylvester Putnam, Olney F. Quimby, Carlos C. Roys, Charles F. Sheldon, Joseph Spafford, Harland R., Luzerne R. and Paschal P. E. Strong, William F. Swift, Arthur C. Taylor, James B. Taylor, William E. Thompson,

Barton A. and Wesley W. Walker, Henry C. West, Henry C. White, John M. Wright. In United States Navy :—William H. Strow.

Town of Weston.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863 :—Alexander Abbott, David Allen, Harvey K. Austin, Albert D. Beckwith, Leroy A. Britton, Joseph Butterfield, Peter S. Chase, Sumner W. Coburn, John H. Colby, Nelson O. Cook, Austin Fenn, George W. Fuller, James Hale, William W. Hesselton, Adelbert R. Hill, Rosalvo S. Jefts, Willard R. F. Johnson, Frank Larbush, Ransom M. Patch, Ambrose, Loren C., Silas H. and William H. Pease, Henry H. Peck, Burton Roberts, Marshall W. Rogers, Henry and James M. Stevens, Joseph Stone, Luther Stuart, Warren P. Tenney, Sidney A. Way. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863 :—William Barry, John P. Bryant, Samuel Draggon, Stephen F. Farr, Almon H. and Freeman J. Hale, Nathan and Sidney L. Holt, William B. Nutting, James S. Pease, Rollin Perry, Martin V. Robbins, Cileston Sylvester, John J. Tracey, Henry F. West, Jay Wilkinson. Volunteers for one year :—Charles Allen, Milon N. Beckwith, Henry N. Bliss, David W. Bolster, Joseph L. Harrington, David M. Kirk, Rufus B. Kirk, Vernon A. Marsh, Levi Moore, John McAuliff, David Mossey, Jesse Parkhurst, Henry H. Phillips, Frank B. Shattuck, Loren Shippey, Albra H. Woodcock. Volunteers for nine months :—Adelbert Allen, William D. Ball, James H. Bryant, Peter Fagan, Alonzo Farley, Asa G. Foster, Hiland H. Hesselton, Sidney L. Holt, Nathan W. Johnson, Thomas O. Moore, Henry J. Parker, Samuel A. Patterson, Clark W. Pease, Harrison C. Shattuck, Judah H. West, Sylvanus Winship. In United States Navy :—Charles Brown, Almon H. Hall, Eldridge Mansfield, Leland H. Perry.

Town of West Windsor.—Volunteers for three years credited to call of October 17, 1863 :—George Anderson, John Brown, James Burns, Henry R. Brannock, Thomas F. Burnham, Wilbur F. Cady, Edmund E. Cushman, Benjamin D. Gates, Theodore Harrison, Albert S. Lamson, James Livingston, Norman W Lumbard, William H. H. Ralph, Joseph Robinson, Henry H. and Stillman H. Walker, Herman White, Thomas E. Woods. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call to of October 17, 1863 :—Thomas Adams, Joseph Aldrich, Henry C. Alexander, Isaac W. Batchelder, Seth Blanchard, James Boyle, John D. Brooks, Charles H. Brown, Reuben Chase, Charles J. F. Cushman, Michael

Feeley, John Freeman, Thomas Jones, Edward H. and George H. Lane, Henry E. Marsh, James F. Nason, Rufus Noyes, John Railey, John Rogers, John H. Rowe, Selim R. Sands, George M. and Joseph F. Savage, John Sowles, Oliver F. Sillings, Edwin S. Taylor, Andrew G. Tolman, Ward C. Walker, William Weaver, Herbert O. White. Volunteers for nine months:—Melvin Bannister, Aretus B. Blood, Dennis A. Borne, Charles B. and James H. Bowers, John W. Cady, Benjamin F. Carpenter, George W. Cook, Eugene Delano, Morris L. Dimick, Henry H., Ira M., Jabez H., Stephen F. and Ulysses H. Hammond, Martin A. and Wilbur A. Herrick, James W. Mansfield, George H. Parker, Edgar F., John W. and Norman E. E. Perkins, Gilman S. Parsons, Abel Prince, Erastus and Hosea W. Read, Fred G. Rice, Fred. Robinson, Edgar M. Ruggles, Charles L. and John A. Savage, Farwell G. Shedd, Ira C. Small, Charles Spaulding, Edwin S. and James W. Taylor, Rosto E. Turner, Winslow W. Wait, George and Henry Walker, Benjamin Warren, jr., Ira V. White, Daniel W. Woods.

Town of Windsor.—Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863:—George L. and Henry D. Bates, Wilmer C. Barnard, Joseph S. Bickford, Levi F. Blake, Thomas C. Bond, Zenas C. Bowen, Charles H. Boyd, Brigham Buswell, Samuel A. Cady, Peter Caldwell, Thomas Cass, Dwight E. Clement, George L. Colpoyes, Joseph H. Culligan, Jerome C. Dow, Thomas Ensworth, jr., William Evans, George and Samuel N. Fitch, John Gauthier, William Greenwood, James Hadley, Byron O. Hoisington, Chester Holcomb, Horace A. Houghton, Hendrick R. Howard, Ezekiel T. Johnson, William M. Jones, John B. Kellogg, Henry M. Lull, Frank Menard, Charles E. Moore, Samuel E. Mower, Franklin W. Newman, John F. Noyes, Lorenzo D. Partlow, William D. Paul, Francis E. Porter, Richard F. Rich, Truman Rose, Henry T. Seaver, William A. Sloane, Herman L. Small, Joseph A. Smith, Homer W. Stevens, Henry G. Stiles, Dan. E. and Henry J. Stone, William J. Towne, William C. Tracey, Arthur T. and Daniel Ware, Stillman C. Wheeler, Henry P. Whitcomb, Edward Wilson, Alvin Woodruff. Volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863:—Charles E. Ballou, James Brady, James Brown, George H. Bullson, Benjamin F. Carpenter, Michael Carrigan, Philip Darcius, Charles Day, Robert L. Delea, Charles C. Dinsmore,

William Ditmur, Edgar W. Gage, Charles W. Gleason, Alonzo Hall, Prentiss Hibbard, Ballister Horton, Carroll V. Kenyon, Franklin S. Lamson, Edward Moran, Charles Morey, Edward Newman, Hollis, Horace and J. Henry Norris, William H. Noyes, Orice Oakes, Norman B. Reed, Charles H. Stuart, Charles T. and James A. Stone, Charles D. and Samuel F. Sturtevant, Michael Sullivan, Ephraim Toothaker, Sullivan M. Waldron, John White, George B. and Sias T. Worthing. Volunteers for one year:—George L. Bates, Edward Blanchard, Elbridge M. Donahue, William Evans, Charles H Hill, Felix Micott, Julius C. Peck, Alfred Pierce, Simeon W. Pomeroy, Frederick L. and John B. Small, Charles H. and George S. Thompson. Volunteers for nine months:—Francis Barron, Elmer F. Benjamin, Henry S. Blanchard, H. Harrison Brewer, William Brown, Charles F. Butman, Charles H. and William P. Cady, William H. Clayton, Albert and James G. Coates, Charles H. Dake, Urias E. Damon, George R. Dinsmore, John W. Fleming, William H. Foster, John Gay, Almond Hall, Eleazer B. Haywood, Edward R. Hopkins, Allen E. Houghton, Robert H. Johnson, Harrison L. Marcy, Frederick P. Mather, Edward and Edward D. Moran, Michael Murphy, Augustus Newman, Ezra T. and Lucian Parker, Frederick L. Small, Charles, Charles T., and Guy A. Stone, Otis Thomas, Charles H and Henry B. Thompson, Sullivan Waldron, Roderick R. Williams. Entered service:—Edwin N. Brown, Owen Raymond, Austin Sloan. In United States Navy:—Samuel Cross, Albert A. Green, John Lawler, John Whipple.

Town of Woodstock.—Volunteers for three years credited prior to call of October 17, 1863:—William D. Allard, Henry G. Anthony, Austin G. Barber, Lucian Barnes, Andrew J. Beal, William W. Benson, Stephen Bishop, George E. Bridge, Lewis Bumblebee, Morris Burnham, Peter Caldwell, Rush B. Carlton, Thomas Cass, Lorenzo H. Cox, Royal Darby, Edw. W., John and William Davis, Charles, Charles A. and Theo. L. Dean, Hiram S. English, Peter H. Farrell, Irving J. Faunce, George Fletcher, Henry H. French, Francis A., Hartwell, and Hartwell L. Frink, Moses George, George P. Gilbert, Orlando B. Gillingham, George W. Grow, Samuel N. Hastings, William K. Heath, Rufus A. Holmes, Henry A. Houghton, Charles E. and Leonard L. Hubbard, James H. Hurlburt, Charles H. Jillson, Charles D., Henry L. and William Jones, John B.

Kellogg, Jacob Keyes, Elias H. Kidder, Orrin T. Leach, Martin J. Lucas, Mitchell Maney, Alonzo A. Martin, George H. Mellish, Frank and Henry H Metcalf, Michael McGill, John McGowan, Andrew McKain, Jno. A. McKenzie, William Oberly, Ed. N. Ordway, Edwin R. Paine, Edwin H. Perkins, Edward, Jacob and Charles Perry, Charles Pierce, Charles P. and George S. Pratt, Thomas C. and William H. Rahue, George C. Randall, Alfred F. Ray, Chauncy E. Raymond, Martin T. Ricard, Isaac E. Rounds, Charles Royce, Fred M. Saunders, Luther Severance, George W. Shattuck, Charles F. Smith, Charles Staples, Benjamin F. Strong, James F. Stiles, Daniel E. Taft, Aug. Tewksbury, De Algeroy Thompson, Augustus Troedean, William C. Vaughn, Henry Vondell, James Vondall, Alvin L. and Nathaniel P. Walker, Henry G., Samuel G. and Stephen P. White, Pardon A. Whitney, Edward Wilson, Charles J. Winslow, Charles A., Dana C., Edwin S. and George B. Woodward. Volunteers for three years under and after call of October 17, 1863:—Benjamin B. Allen, William Bliss, Leander Bordeau, Elisha Bradish, Jno. Browe, George Bullard, Silas Burdoo, Edward Carrigan, Henry E. Chadwick, Edson A. Chamberlain, Francis, jr., and Francis Chenette, William Clark, Henry O. Cummings, George H. Day, Charles F. Fisher, Oscar Gardner, Sabin Gartin, Moses George, William D. Gilbert, Clark M. Hall, Gardner C. Hawkins, James Hazard, David Hewson, Henry E. Howe, John Hurlburt, David Ledue, Henry H. Lewis, Jno. H. Mann, jr., Jno. W. Marsh, Lewis L. Marsh, James Masure, Edward H. Mero, Charles F. Myers, Fred Parkhurst, Worthington, Pierce, Jerome J. and William C. Pratt, Benjamin F. Putney, Leander J. Sanderson, Julius Sault, Charles Scott, Chris. D. Seymour, Asa W. Stowell, George W. Taft, Oscar A. Tyrrell, Charles B., Charles B, jr., and William H. Wentworth, Eli White, Norman B. Williams, George H. and Sylvester Woodward. Volunteers for one year:—Nelson H. Atwood, George E. Bridge, Fred C. Blossom, John Campbell, Nathan C. Claflin, Henry M. Clark, Homer Darling, Carlos B. Dutton, Fred Fallon, Jno. C. Fisher, George C. Hagar, Elbert Hewitt, Henry A. Hill, Thomas Keene, Walter P. Leonard, Newman M. Lincoln, Albert L. McClay, Benjamin S. and Jno. C. Morgan, Addison F. Palmer, Edward A. Perry, Payson A. Pierce, Winfield S. Robinson, Benjamin S. Sargent, Asa A. Shaw, Edwin K. Slack, Albert H. Switzer, Charles Veo, Gideon Vincent, Darwin E. and Henry O. Washburn, John

T. Woodward. Volunteers re-enlisted:—Rush B. Carlton, George P. Gilbert, George D. Keyes, Henry L. King, Ichabod W. Mattocks, Andrew McKain, George S. Pratt, William H. Rahue, Alfred F. Ray, Charles F. Smith, Frank H. Stiles, Louis Vaundell, Samuel B. and Stephen P. White, Dana C Woodward. Volunteers for nine months:—Horace Bradley, Edwin R. Carroll, Sylvanus Chamberlain, Alonzo D. Clapp, Hiram O. Cobb, Samuel W. Cox, John Defoe, George E. Dimick, Elbridge K. Dodge, Philip Duphinney, Charles H. Eaton, Edwin C. Emmons, Charles H. English, Friend P. Fletcher, Charles H. French, William D. Gilbert, Marshall C. Goff, Chris. Grundell, John W. Hagar, Oscar F. Hemenway, Seaver Howard, Fred Howard, James L. Hoyt, Edwin M. Jaquith, Calvin A. Laws, Ezra H. Lovell, Lorison Lucas, Lewis L. Marsh, Zebb Cobb, Chris. C. Metcalf, Orrin G. Miller, Fred Parkhurst, George W. Perry, Worthington Pierce, Dan F. Pingree, Jos. S. Pratt, Benjamin F. Putney, Lake Ransom, George L., Henry G., Isaac P. and Wallace O. Raymond, Asman W. Richardson, Laurgautis H. Rood, Edwin H. and Mark E. Slayton, Orlando C. Smith, Wallace W. Southgate, Elliot Thomas, Harvey and William S. Vaughn, Charles B. White, Seth J. Winslow, Henry C. Wood, Crayton A. Woodbury. Entered service:—George A. Bailey, Eliphalet B. Cram, Henry A. Fairbanks, James McKain. In United States Navy:—Charles Case, Samuel Cross, Albert A. Green, John Lawler.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

TO properly understand and fully appreciate the history of the judiciary of any nation or commonwealth, and the worth and attainments of the magistrates and practitioners at its bar, some knowledge of the origin and development of the machinery and spirit of this branch of civil government is necessary.

The sentiment is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of Vermont is largely copied or derived from the common law of

England, and slightly from the civil law of the Continent. In many respects this is true, and resemblances may be traced therein; there are certain changeless principles running throughout the laws of every State and people from the time of Moses to Elizabeth. The statute and common laws of England are the recognized fundamental principles upon which are based the legislative and constitutional enactments of this commonwealth, although directly the constitution of Vermont was modeled and based upon that of the State of Pennsylvania.

But long before the adoption of a constitution for Vermont the people of the region were living under a form of government established by the province of New York, by which the district now forming Windsor county was made directly subservient to the laws of the judiciary of that province. Counties were erected and courts organized; but that judicial authority was questioned and opposed, and finally set aside. It can hardly, therefore, be considered essentially within the province of this chapter to refer at any length to the organization of courts other than those established under recognized and competent authority.

An old adage teaches us that "necessity knows no law"; and it is well-known that necessity—stern necessity—made it indispensable to the safety of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants that some means should be devised by which the opponents to the policy of the majority of the people could be held in check, that the inimical conduct of the Tory element might not become dangerously contagious; for, if once become rampant, that element would certainly have endangered and entirely overthrown the institutions of the infant State, and passed its control into the hands of the New Yorkers.

And it was stern necessity, too, that impelled Ethan Allen and his compatriots to establish an informal court for the trial and punishment of the New York officers sent to the grants with warrants of dispossess and arrest; but the penalty and judgment of this court seldom went beyond a severe reprimand, and the not infrequently "impressive" effects of the "beech seal." Necessity, also, made it incumbent upon the authorities of the "separate jurisdiction" to establish courts of confiscation, not alone that Toryism might be checked, but that the means might be provided wherewith to defray the expenses of the government in political affairs, and as well to provide and maintain an armed force for aggressive and

defensive warfare, which, during that period, was waging against Great Britain.

But after the independence of Vermont had been declared, and after the constitution of the State had been adopted, assuming these transactions to have been absolutely right regardless of the fact that they were not then sanctioned by the general government, the authorities were in a position to organize courts and administer the affairs of the State more "in due form of law."

The fourth section of the original constitution of the State of Vermont declared that "Courts of Justice shall be established in every county in this State." This was adopted in 1777, but it was not until the next year that officers were chosen under its provisions. This brought into existence the first courts of the two counties, Cumberland and Bennington, that then embraced the entire territory of the State. The county of Cumberland, of which Windsor county then formed a part, was divided into two shires—Westminster and Newbury—for which judges were chosen as follows: [1] Major John Shepardson, first; Stephen Tilden, second; Hubbel Wells, third; Deacon Hezekiah Thompson, fourth; and Nathaniel Robinson, fifth, judges for the shire of Westminster. And General Jacob Bailey, first; Jacob Burton, second; William Heaton, third; Reuben Foster, fourth; and Captain John French, fifth, judges for the shire of Newbury. In June, 1778, Samuel Fletcher succeeded Hubbel Wells, and Joshua Webb succeeded Nathaniel Robinson, in the shire of Westminster; and Deacon Smalley succeeded Jacob Bailey, John Burnett succeeded Jacob Burton, and Benjamin Baldwin succeeded John French, in the shire of Newbury.

The persons above named were judges of what has been termed a Special Court for Cumberland county; and they cannot be said to have been either Supreme, Superior or County Court officers, as those distinctive courts were not then established; at least no record evidence of any such establishment during that year is to be found.

In 1779, at a legislative session holden at Bennington, in February, the General Assembly passed an act "constituting and establishing one Superior Court in the State of Vermont." This court was provided to consist of five judges, and terms of court were appointed to be held

[1] Journal of the Assembly, March 24, 1778.

"within and for the county of Cumberland, at Westminster, on the second Thursday of March next," and for the same county at Newbury on the second Thursday of September next (1779). And the same Legislature, on a later day of the session, passed another act, entitled, "An act regulating Trials and Appeals," which reads in part as follows: "Whereas, no county courts have been established in the State; which makes it necessary that all such cases or actions as would otherwise be heard before such county courts, should now be heard and determined in the superior court, Be it enacted," etc,— directing County Court actions to be determined in the Superior Court until County Courts be established, etc.

But the laws passed at this session of the Legislature were declared to be "temporary laws," and remain in force only until "the rising of the General Assembly in October next." In October, however, an act was passed extending the operation of all laws previously passed until the close of the Assembly's business in March, 1780. The October Legislature also passed an act directing that judges of the Superior Court be chosen by the joint ballot of the Governor and Council and the House of Representatives. And further, another act fixed the fees of an attorney practicing in the Superior or County Court at £6; but this was repealed November 8, 1780.

In the month of February, 1781, the county of Cumberland was divided, and out of its territory the other counties of Windham, Windsor and Orange were erected. This was followed by the organization of the new counties for all purposes, among them the establishment of County Courts; and provision was made for the election of one chief judge and four assistant judges, to be chosen by the people of the counties respectively. And about this time or a little later there was annexed to this county a considerable body of land east of the Connecticut River, due consideration for the people of which district was at once had in the appointment or selection of Windsor county officials. Whether the first judges for the county of Windsor were appointed or elected is a trifle uncertain, but that the election was held and judges chosen on the day first appointed, the last Tuesday of March, 1781, would appear to be discredited from the fact that a number of officers were taken from the New Hampshire side, while the annexation of the towns from that local-



J. Sullivan

ity was not perfected or completed until the 5th of April following. The records bearing upon this subject appear to be silent, and the only reliable evidence regarding the selection of judges of the County Court for the county is found in the proceedings of the Governor and Council for the year ending 1781. From the transactions of that body it appears that on the 16th day of April, while in session at Windsor, Elisha Payne of Lebanon, N. H., was *nominated* and *appointed* chief judge, while Joseph Marsh, Benjamin Emmons, Bezaleel Woodward and John Weld were in the same manner chosen side judges. Thus was constituted the first regular County Court of Windsor county, and the above named persons comprised the first bench of justices.

It should be stated in this connection that the record of the proceedings of the Governor and Council, upon which the above appointments were made, has the qualifying statement "are hereby appointed for the time being," etc., thus confirming the opinion that the judges for 1781 were not elected by the freemen of the county. Deming, in his catalogue of Vermont officers, does not mention any judges for Windsor during the year 1781.

The first term of the County Court for Windsor county was held at Windsor, on the last Tuesday of May, 1781, at which his Honor, Judge Payne, presided, while Joseph Marsh and Bezaleel Woodward served in the capacity of associates. Windsor was continued to be the temporary seat of justice of the new county until the efforts of Benjamin Emmons secured the permanent location for county buildings at Woodstock; and even after Woodstock became so designated, courts were afterwards held at Windsor, as a half-shire town of the county, for a number of years. In the year 1787 courts were first held at Woodstock.

It cannot be said with any present degree of certainty whether or not any of the first judges of the Windsor county courts were sufficiently versed in legal lore as to be deemed "learned in the law," a quality now essential in order to be elevated to the president or chief judgship, but with the associates or side judges it has never been required that they possess a legal education in order to qualify themselves for their duties. Elisha Payne, the first chief judge of the county, was not a lawyer, neither was his successor in office, Joseph Marsh, the school learning of the latter having been only such as was acquired in a single month.

But notwithstanding that, Judge Marsh was a learned man, and possessed such intellectual ability as made him not only an excellent judge, but withal one of the most influential men of his time. His services on the bench continued from 1782 till 1796, when he was succeeded by Luther R. Morris, the latter serving as chief judge but two years.

The courts which have been mentioned in this chapter—the Superior or Supreme, and the County Courts—were the organized ones of the shire. The revised constitution, which was adopted upon the recommendation of the Council of Censors, provided for other courts than those formed under the first constitution; and the revisions and amendments that have been made at various other times, several in number, have amply provided for the courts of the State and county, and their powers and disposition, all of which it can hardly be considered within the province of this chapter to discuss, however important and interesting the subject might be. The several changes that have been made, and the courts that have at different times been established and abolished, are within the understanding of every well-informed lawyer, and any further comment upon them would appear to be superfluous. But it will not be considered out of place to here make mention of the judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont from the year 1778 to 1800, both inclusive, for such a record will bring to the present bar the names of some of the brightest legal minds of Windsor county, whether or not they were recognized as members of the legal fraternity. The following succession is taken from "Thompson's Vermont":

1778, Moses Robinson, chief judge, John Shepardson, John Fassett, jr., Thomas Chandler, and John Throop, associates; 1779, Moses Robinson, chief judge, John Shepardson, John Fassett, jr., John Throop, and Paul Spooner, associates; 1780, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul Spooner, John Fassett, jr., Increase Moseley, and John Throop, associates; 1781, Elisha Payne, chief judge, Moses Robinson, John Fassett, jr., Bezaleel Woodward, and Joseph Cadwell, associates; 1782, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul Spooner, Jonas Fay, John Fassett, and Peter Olcutt, associates; 1783, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul Spooner, John Fassett, Peter Olcutt, and Thomas Porter, associates; 1784, Paul Spooner, chief judge, John Fassett, Nathaniel Niles, Thomas Porter, and Peter Olcutt, associates; 1785, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul

Spooner, Nathaniel Niles, John Fassett, and Thomas Porter, associates; 1786, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul Spooner, Nathaniel Niles, Nathaniel Chipman, and Luke Knowlton, associates; 1787,[1] Moses Robinson, chief judge, Nathan Niles and Paul Spooner, associates; 1788, Moses Robinson, chief judge, Paul Spooner and Stephen Row Bradley associates; 1789–90, Nathaniel Chipman, chief judge, Noah Smith and Samuel Knight, associates; 1791–92–93, Samuel Knight, chief judge, Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, associates; 1794–95, Isaac Tichenor, chief judge, Lott Hall and Enoch Woodbridge, associates; 1796, Nathaniel Chipman, chief judge, Lott Hall and Enoch Woodbridge, associates; 1797, Israel Smith, chief judge, Enoch Woodbridge and Lott Hall, associates; 1798–99–1800, Enoch Woodbridge, chief judge, Lott Hall and Noah Smith, associates.

Succession of presiding judges of the Windsor County Courts: Elisha Payne, 1781–1782; Joseph Marsh, 1782–1796; Lewis R Morris, 1796–1798; Stephen Jacob, 1798–1801; Paul Brigham, 1801–1802; Jesse Williams (declined), 1803; Elias Keyes, 1803–1814; Ebenezer Brown, 1814–1815; Elias Keyes, 1815–1817; William Strong, 1817–1818; Elihu Luce, 1818–1822; William Strong, 1822–1823; Aaron Loveland, 1824–1825; Abner Forbes, 1825; Titus Hitchinson, 1825–1833; Jacob Collamer, 1833–1842; William Hebard, 1842–1845; Daniel Kellogg, 1845–1850; Jacob Collamer, 1850–1854; Abel Underwood, 1854–1857; Isaac F. Redfield, 1857–1860; James Barrett, 1860–1880; Russell F. Taft, 1880–1882; John W. Rowell, 1882–1886. In 1886 a change was made in the judicial arrangements by which it was provided that the courts held in the county should be presided over by the judges alternately. The former practice was that one or more of the judges should be assigned to a district of the State, and hold all the courts of that district.

Succession of assistant judges: Joseph Marsh, Benjamin Emmons, Bezaleel Woodward and John Weld, by appointment from Governor and Council, April 16, 1781. Thomas Murdock, 1782–1787; Elias Weld, 1782–1790; Elijah Robinson, 1782–1801; Abel Curtis, 1782–1784; Paul Brighton, 1784–1788, and 1790–1796; Jesse Williams, 1786–1803; Asaph Fletcher, 1801–1805; Aaron Leland, 1803–1817; William Hun-

[1] After the revision of the constitution only two associate judges were chosen.

ter, 1805–1816; William Strong, 1816–1817; Amos Heald, 1817–1818; Aaron Leland, 1818–1822; Daniel Dana, 1818–1820; John Bridge, 1820–1825; Abner Forbes, 1822–1829; Aaron Loveland, 1823–1824; Thomas Emerson, 1824–1828; Samuel W. Porter, 1828–1838; William Steele, 1829–1831; Royal M Ransom, 1831–1832; Samuel C. Loveland, 1832–1834; Ephraim D. Briggs, 1834–1836; David Pierce, 1836–1845; Reuben Washburn, 1838–45; Walter Thomas and Thomas Barrett, 1845–1849; Hampton Cutts and Calvin French, 1849–1852; Gardner Winslow and Barnabas Deane, 1852–1854; Daniel Woodward and Joseph Dodge, 1854–1856; Walter Palmer and Napoleon B Roundy, 1856–1859; John S. Marcy, 1859–1872; Joseph W. Colburn, 1859–1863; John Wilder, 1863–1866; Calvin French, 1866–1879; Crosby Miller, 1872–1882; William M. Pingry, 1879–1885; William C. Danforth, 1882–1886; William Rounds,[1] 1885–1889; Nelson Gay, 1886–1887; Charles P. Marsh,[1] 1887–1889.

Of the practitioners at the bar of Windsor county, past and present, many have attained distinction, and some eminence Among the leading legal minds of this commonwealth this county has furnished her full quota. On the bench and at the bar of her courts have been found many lawyers of strict integrity and rare ability; men of worth, men of character, men whose social and mental qualities have made them famous, men whose marked attainments have made for them a high standard in the legislative halls of the State, and in the governmental affairs of the nation; men whose influence has been so salutary and all-pervading that the entire bar seems to have caught something of its spirit, and maintained a freedom from all unworthy methods as can be found in very few communities.

Difficult, indeed, would it be to name the pioneer members of the legal profession in Windsor county. It is now more than one hundred years since the first courts were organized, and the earliest dockets disclose but little information throwing any valuable light on this subject; and the early bar recorded nothing of its own history. Still, from the brief entries found in the court dockets, there appears the surnames of several who are, perhaps, entitled to be placed among the pioneers of the profession; such names as Stephen Jacobs, Elijah West, Stephen Row Brad-

[1] Present assistant judges.

ley, Jacob Smith, John Hunt, Jonathan H. Hubbard, Reuben Atwater, Nicholas Bayless, Paschel P. Enos, Daniel Farrand, Titus Hutchinson, Oliver Gallup, Charles Marsh, Paul Brigham, Amasa Payne, and other worthy counselors, among whom are found the names of Buck, Barrett, Hall, Cady, Bishop and others whose Christian names cannot now be recalled. These were the pioneers of the profession in this county, all of whom are believed to have practiced in the courts prior to the year 1800, and a number of them before 1787. From the meager and unreliable information found among the ancient court records, it would appear that Stephen Jacobs was, perhaps, the leading lawyer of the bar in his time, if the participation or appearance in the greatest number of actions entitles one to be so designated. His name, too, appears on the first dockets as attorney, but where he was admitted and how long he continued practice cannot now be accurately determined. He was State's attorney in 1786, and afterward, 1798–1801, presiding judge of the County Court.

And it is something surprising, too, to observe the great amount of ligitation engaged in over a century ago, as disclosed by the dockets, when the population of the county was less than half of what it now has. And it is a fact that before the year 1800 there was a greater number of causes on the docket than the average from year to year of the present day. At that time there was less money, but there were more disputes, as the machinery of business was less perfectly organized, and land titles were not wholly settled. The character of ligitation, say from half to three-quarters of a century ago, has been thus described by an old practitioner:

"The business of an attorney of those earlier days was largely before justices of the peace, and was chiefly, and so in all the courts, the collection of debts, by employing the severe pressure upon debtors which the law then invited. Money being scarce, business was done mainly upon credit, and to a considerable extent in barter. Older lawyers will perhaps remember the obligations made payable in 'good merchantable hollow ware,' 'fulled cloth,' 'grain,' 'neat cattle, bulls and stags excepted,' or 'good New England rum,' and the like. It was not an unusual device of the country traders to make nominal changes in their partnerships from time to time, or put forth other ostensible reasons for placing their books in the hands of the village lawyer for collection of accounts.

The temptation of fees and income dependent upon the number of suits brought, which fees were expected to come out of the debtor in the form of costs, and the credit of being reputed a sharp collecting lawyer, was a stimulus to him to push the law to its extremities of coercion. At the same time the creditor might be ready with the instructions, 'put him in jail. He will contrive some way to pay; or his friends wont suffer him to lie in jail; or the town will see the debt paid rather than support his family as paupers.' In the case of a debtor who had credit or means of credit, but no present money, the grand economy was to pursue the cause to judgment, execution and commitment, when the debtor would give a jail bond, and generally immediately violate its provisions. Then would follow a new suit upon the bond, with judgment, execution, commitment, and a second jail bond, breach and suit, and so on indefinitely, to the increasing profit of the attorney.

"After a time the Legislature, envying the lawyer's happy state, ruthlessly cut off this source of his gain by prohibiting the taking a second jail bond when the judgment was upon a jail bond, a provision now found in the revised laws Many a village lawyer in Vermont laid the foundation of a fortune for himself and family in these early conditions of practice; and it was not unusual for one to bring several hundred suits, yearly, chiefly before justices, and for small collections. The changes of fifty years in business, society, and the law have left the attorney of the present day but little of this class of business,—a change not to be deplored."

Since the settlement of the cases arising under the national bankrupt act of 1867, the dockets of the courts have been constantly growing smaller. From a published report it is found that in 1877–78, throughout the State, there were 2,581 entries of civil causes, 181 jury trials, 775 decrees in Chancery, and 209 Supreme Court judgments. In 1882–83 the business had diminished until there were only 1,391 entries of civil causes, 99 jury trials, 318 decrees in Chancery, and 183 Supreme Court judgments. On the other hand the suits tried in recent years have occasionally involved large property interests; heavy corporate litigation has noticeably increased, and lawyers of established litigation have still enough to do.

Still, men will fall into dispute, and honestly and earnestly differ upon

some business transaction; but these matters are generally settled by compromise, through the intervention of friends, and occasionally the attorney, and comparatively few of them are carried through the courts. The general tendency seems to discountenance rather than promote litigation; if the debtor is good he generally "settles" in some manner, but he against whom a debt is prosecuted to judgment may be generally considered as execution proof, and "nulla bona" is in most cases found noted in the sheriff's handwriting on the back of his writ of execution.

It would indeed be the grossest injustice imaginable to attribute to the whole early bar of Windsor county the qualities described by the quotation above from the pen of an old practitioner. That may have applied to some members of the bar, but not to the whole profession, for the great majority of lawyers, early and late, have been free from any such characterization, or any such indulgences for sordid purposes.

The Bar Association.—Societies or organizations among members of the legal profession, similar to that to which the above name has been applied, are not of infrequent formation; but it is customary that when organized they become incorporated, though it appears that that of Windsor county never entered upon such a state of existence. The first and only effort, of which there appears any record whatever, looking to the organization of a Bar Association in this county, was made at the March term of the County Court, at Woodstock, in the year 1806. It appears that at that term the assembled attorneys associated themselves together, but whether or not they adopted a constitution and by-laws can not at this day be ascertained; nor can it be learned what the precise object of the society may have been, except to attribute to the legal gentlemen comprising the association a desire to promote a more friendly acquaintance among members, and for the discussion of such legal propositions as would naturally and properly come within the province of such an organization, and for mutual protection and benefit.

Judging from the somewhat singular business transactions, in the nature of "Regulations and Rules" for the ostensible government of the society, it might fairly be inferred that the last suggested object, "mutual protection and benefit," was the controlling element that led to the organization of the association, for one of the many rules required that no practicing attorney should receive any student-at-law into his office

without the payment to the attorney of a tuition fee of two hundred and fifty dollars. Other conditions and restrictions were laid down by the association, some of which, perhaps, were intended to modify or qualify the apparently severe rules, and to provide for exceptional cases or contingencies.

This association, while it had no controlling power with the courts, did have, nevertheless, a recommendatory authority, at least so far as governing the conduct of an attorney in his relations with his clients; and there were certainly two instances in which members of the profession were disbarred by the court, at the recommendation of the society, for having engaged in practices prohibited by the rules. Therefore some good did "come out of Nazareth."

The exorbitant fee rule did not appear to have worked to the entire satisfaction of all the members of the association, but was kept in force for a period of some eight years, when its rigors were somewhat qualified by an amendment or substitute to the effect that students pay a tuition fee of fifty dollars per year. One of the original rules required that a student not possessing certain prescribed qualifications in the matter of education, should be obliged to remain in an attorney's office for a term of five years, from which fact it would seem that unless the original rule was in some manner abated, the supplementary provision that placed the fee at fifty dollars per year was no substantial modification after all.

But it is hardly proper to comment at much length upon the peculiar laws of this legal organization. Like all others, it had its advantages and its faults, which may be said to have been about equal It continued to exist till somewhere about 1840, and then passed naturally out of existence, since which time its rules have been numbered among the "obsolete laws."

During his incumbency of the office of county clerk Norman Williams prepared a list of the attorneys who were admitted to practice in Windsor county, prior to the year 1839, his compilation in the docket in which it was written being entitled thus: "List of attorneys admitted to the County Court in Windsor county previous to the year 1839. (Imperfect.)" It is believed that Mr. Williams added the word "imperfect" to indicate that he had not searched the very earliest records to ascertain who were admitted, as Mr. Jay Read Pember, the present

clerk, has "gone through" the dockets which were examined by Mr. Williams (subsequent to 1799, and continuing many years), and he makes but one addition to the roll as prepared. But Mr. Williams makes no entries of names of attorneys who were admitted or practiced in the county prior to 1799, which fact may account for what he considered an imperfect list.

Further than that above stated, Mr. Williams prepared a roll of the attorneys who were admitted in Windsor county, commencing with the May term of 1839; and this has been continued by his successors in office to the present day. The names that are given in the earlier pages of this sketch, relating to the old attorneys, are the result of Mr. Pember's research. And in addition to the explanations already made, it should be stated that the following list of attorneys cannot be considered as absolutely perfect, from the fact that there will not appear the names of those who now are or heretofore may have been lawyers of the county, but who were admitted elsewhere, in other counties, and after admission located in Windsor county for the practice of their profession; and there was a time in the history of the bar of this State when an admission to the Supreme Court was not an admission to the County Court, and conversely.

Commencing with the year 1799 the roll prepared by the persons heretofore named is as follows: 1799, March term, Luther Mills; September term, Cyrus Ware. 1800, March,[1] Zenas Clark; September, Horace Everett. 1801, March, Eliakim Spooner; September, Martin Field; December, Stephen Mix Mitchell. 1802, March, David Storrs, Alvin Foot; September, John H. Crane; December, Samuel Whitney, jr. 1803, September, Theophilus Olcutt, Stephen Grant. 1805, September, Joseph Paine. 1806, September, John Nelson. 1807, September, Henry Hutchinson. 1808, March, Job Lyman, Frederick A. Sumner; September, John M. Foster, Samuel Sheldon, Thomas Robinson. 1809, March, Henry P. Brown; September, Harvey Chase, James Hutchinson, George Woodward, David Sloan. 1810, March, Samuel Shuttleworth. 1811, March, Jonathan Hunt. 1812, September, Samuel Leland. 1814, March, Simeon Short; September, Carlos Coolidge, Nomlas Cobb. 1815, March, Daniel Wells; September, Titus Brown.

[1] The word "term" is hereafter omitted.

1816, March, Isaac N. Chshman, David Pierce. 1817, March, Asa Holton, Jason Steele, Joseph R. Jarvis. 1818, September, Nathaniel K. G. Oliver. 1820, March, Jeremiah Field; September, Wyllys Lyman, Samuel Shuttleworth, jr. 1822, September, Lyndon A. Marsh. 1825, September, Edwin Edgerton, Thomas S. Fullerton, George P. Marsh. 1826, June, Edwin Hutchinson; December, Jabez Sargent, Elijah Parker, Harvey T. Leavitt, Royal M. Ransom, Andrew Tracy. 1827, December, William May, Oramel Hutchinson. 1828, June, Alden C. Noble, Henry Hutchinson, Benjamin Swan, jr., William Gordon; December, John S. Marcy. 1829, May, Solon Grout, Edward P. Harris, Salmon F. Dutton. 1830, June, Josiah Chandler. 1831, November, Charles C. Marsh. 1832, May, Joseph Alexander Swett; November, Andrew Royce. 1833, May, Philander C. Freeman, Hamden Cutts; November, Nathaniel Sprague. 1834, November, James M. Gates. 1836, November, Sewall Fullam, jr. 1837, May, Calvin French, Luther Adams, Harrison Smith. 1838, May, William E. Smiley, Peter T. Washburne. 1839, May, William H. Duncan, of Hanover; November, James Barrett, of Woodstock. 1841, May, Sebastian R. Streeter, of Woodstock, Henry E. Stoughton, of Chester, Warren Currier, of Windsor; November, John F. Dean of Cavendish, Josiah Q. Hawkins of Reading. 1842, May, Gilbert A. Grant of Windsor, Albert M. Holbrook of Bethel, Samuel W. Slade and Abel Merrill, jr., of Woodstock, Dan Tracy of Hartford, Frederick L. Willard of Windsor, Ivory W. Richardson of Chester; November, Lyman Mason of Cavendish, Frederick C. Robbins of Ludlow. 1843, May, Charles P. Marsh of Woodstock, Daniel C. Heald of Chester, Charles Jarvis of Weathersfield; November, Noah B. Safford of Springfield, Morris A. Cook of Chester, James A. Hall of Reading. 1844, May, Warren C. French of Woodstock, Thomas Hale of Chelsea. 1845, March, Daniel C. Dennison of Royalton, Charles H. Crosby of Chester. 1846, March, Lucius C. Boynton of Woodstock. 1847, May, Clark H. Chapman of Cavendish; November, William Collamer of Woodstock, Ambrose A. Ranney of Townshend. 1848, May, Frederick Billings of Woodstock; November, Reuben H. Washburn of Ludlow, Spencer H. Leonard of Chester. 1849, May, Henry C. Stoughton of Royalton, Dudley T. Chase of Windsor, Rufus F. Andrews of Woodstock; September, Rufus F. An-

drews of Woodstock; November, Josiah W. Hubbard of Springfield, John Ward of Woodstock. 1850, May, Jabez C. Crooker of Hartland; December, Oramel S. Senter of Thetford. 1851, May, Charles M. French of Proctorsville, William Rounds, jr., of Chester; December, William J. Loveland of Norwich. 1852, May, Volney S. Fullam of Ludlow; December, Henry B. Hopkins of Chester. 1853, December, John Alonzo Chandler of Woodstock, Charles Carroll Dewey of Woodstock, Austin Adams of Windsor. 1854, May, Dennis N. Cooley of Woodstock. 1855, May, Lewis A. Grant of Chester; November, John S. Washburn of Ludlow. 1856, December, Jonathan B. Farnsworth of Woodstock, William W. Howard of Plymouth. 1857, December, Bezalee W. Lovell of Springfield, Norman Williams, jr., of Woodstock, James Gilman Henry of Woodstock. 1858, May, James J. Wilson of Bethel; December, Henry Foster Anderson of Woodstock. 1859, May, Gilbert A. Davis of Chester; December, Don H. Woodward of Springfield, Samuel E. Pingree of Bethel. 1860, May, Jacob E. Taylor of Woodstock, Royal B. Roundy of Weathersfield, Redfield Proctor of Cavendish, Stephen M Pingree of Bethel, Henry B. Atherton of Cavendish; December, Wheelock G. Veazey of Springfield 1861, May, George C. Hathaway of Woodstock, Patrick Henry Hutchinson of Chester; December, Christopher A. Webber of Rochester, William H. Walker of Ludlow. 1862, May, Henry H. Dennison of Royalton, Hugh Henry of Chester, William Wallace Southgate of Woodstock, Daniel B. Dudley of Royalton; December, Norman Paul of Pomfret. 1863, December, Moulton J. Gilman of Bethel. 1864, May, George H Tambling of Hartford; December, Thomas O. Seaver of Windsor, James N. Edminster of Windsor. 1865, May, William E. Johnson of Woodstock, Frank J. Bowman of Barnard. 1866, May, George B. French of Cavendish; December, Franklin B. Dennison of Royalton, Frank G. Clark of Woodstock. 1867, May, Edwin J. McWain of Bethel. 1868, December, James K. Polk Chamberlain of Pomfret. 1869, May, Martin H. Goddard of Ludlow, Edwin W. Fitch of Chester, John W. Marsh of Woodstock, Joseph C. Dennison of Royalton, David C. Hackett of Royalton; December, Joseph Hiland Dodge of Andover. 1870, May, Edwin White of Woodstock; December, Charles A. Wilson of Cavendish. 1871, May, John L. Spring of Lebanon; December, Wallace Van Cor

of Royalton, Hiland H. Wheeler of Woodstock. 1872, May, William Batchelder of Bethel, Alba N. Lincoln of Woodstock. 1873, May, Madison T. Sawyer of Cavendish. 1874, December, William B. C. Stickney of Bethel. 1875, December, Milo S. Buck of Cavendish, Charles M. Marsh of Woodstock, Charles Williams of Woodstock, William H. Cotton of Hartford. 1876, May, George A. Weston of Chester; December, Robert S. Southgate and Fred C. Southgate of Woodstock, S. A. Griffin of Ludlow. 1877, May, James C. Barrett of Woodstock, Josiah W. Dean of Cavendish. 1878, December, Rush T. Barrett of Woodstock, William W. Stickney of Ludlow. 1879, May, Edward T. Hodsden of Hartford; December, John H. Dennison of Royalton, Clarence W. Scott of Plymouth. 1880, May, Herbert D. Ryder of Springfield, Francis C. Hatch of Woodstock; December, James G. Harvey of Royalton. 1881, May, Frederick Arnold of Bethel; December, Joseph C. Enright of Windsor. 1882, May, John J. Simonds of Windsor, Edward D. Reardon of Springfield. 1883, May, Warren C. French of Woodstock, Charles H. Mason of Royalton. 1884, May, Frank H. Clark of Reading, Elbridge M. Bush of Cavendish. Admitted subsequent to 1884, Frank A. Walker of Ludlow, Sanford E. Emery of Cavendish, Fred W. Cady of Windsor, (1888,) Alba C. Peck of Cavendish. To the above list may be appended the names of a number of lawyers who were admitted in other counties, and who subsequently came to Windsor county to practice. This list is taken from the compilation of George B. French, who was county clerk from 1867 to 1885: Samuel W. Porter, admitted in Windham county, 1814; Julius Converse, Orange, 1826; William M. Pingry, Caledonia, 1832; Oliver P. Chandler, Caledonia, 1832; Augustus P. Hunton, Washington, 1837; Albert M. Albee, Windham, 1843; Charles M. Lamb, Orange, 1850; George L. Fletcher, Windham, 1859; Jerome W. Pierce, Windham, 1862; Charles P. Tarbell, Orange, 1870; William H. Bliss, Orange, 1877.

Personnel of the Present Bar.—At Bethel, Fred Arnold, Augustus B. Hunton, William B. C. Stickney, (State's attorney,) James J. Wilson. Cavendish, Milo S. Buck, Alva C. Peck. Chester, George L. Fletcher, Hugh Henry, (probate judge, Windsor district,) William Rounds (assistant judge). Hartford, Samuel E. Pingree, Stephen M. Pingree. Ludlow, Martin H. Stoddard, William W. Stickney, Frank A. Walker, Will-

iam H. Walker. Proctorsville, Sanford E. Emery. Royalton, Dudley C. Dennison. Springfield, Albert M. Allbe, Jerome W. Pierce. South Royalton, Charles M. Lamb, Charles P. Tarbell. Windsor, William Batchelder, Fred W. Cady, Gilbert A. Davis, Joseph C. Enright. White River Junction, James G. Harvey, John J. Simonds. Woodstock, Oliver P. Chandler, Warren C. French, William E. Johnson, Charles P. Marsh (assistant judge), Norman Paul, Thomas O. Seaver, (probate judge, Hartford district,) Frederick C. Southgate.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

WHEN we consider the importance and elevated character of the science of medicine—its object, the preservation of the health and lives, and the healing of diseases, and the amelioration of the physical and mental sufferings of our fellow human beings—its extent embracing a knowledge of all science—it is evident that medical education should engage the earnest attention of at least the entire medical profession. The advances made in all the branches of knowledge, and especially in the science of medicine during the past century, have excelled in extent and value those of all past ages; and it is no longer possible to compress its vast domain within the narrow limits of "seven professorships." The present age owes its wonderful progress to experimental and scientific research.

Evolution and development are the talismanic watch-words of the nineteenth century, and the doctrine is being accepted that things in the world do grow, and are not made; it is no longer universally accepted as a matter of religious faith that the world was created by supernatural power, for many of our deepest thinkers, men of the most profound understanding, believe that it has been gradually unfolded by the action of natural causes. But, not wishing to be accused of heresy, it may be

stated that whether the theory be according to Darwin, or Hackel, or Spencer, or some other philosopher, the law will be the same in any case, and away back, behind "protoplasm," "germinal matter" and "celular germ," there still exists abundant proof of a "First Great Cause," of an "Infinite Wisdom," for the depth of which language hath not expression. A flood of light on this subject is now pouring forth on the world, but its acceptation as a convincing truth rests in a great measure with the individual.

"The world," says Goethe, "is so framed that it cannot keep quiet." All the natural energies are brought into full force by the spirit of enterprise, by the spirit of progress. The telegraph wires wipe out all territorial boundaries, and railways penetrate the utmost confines of the earth, and by them States and Territories are bound fast together in one web.

"The Bible," says Gail Hamilton, "is full of excellent precepts, and the world is full of bad examples. If a man smite us on the right cheek, we—knock him down. If a man sues us at law, we stand suit, and if he would borrow of us we promptly turn away, unless he can give ample security."

Science and enterprise have spanned the continent with electric wires, cabled the Atlantic Ocean, given us the measurements of revolving planets, spread forth the canvas to the gale, and made the trackless ocean a highway through the world. By the use of scientific and cunningly devised instruments bleak skies and rude winds are foreseen, and the navigator places himself in safety. The electric light has displaced gas as effectually as the latter did the "tallow dip," and is established upon a secure commercial basis. School-houses, churches, newspapers, and books open up to the poorest the lights and opportunities of knowledge.

The wealth of nations increases and we see all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer perfection. In science, art and literature each succeeding generation is wiser than its predecessor. The mistakes of past experience serve as beacon-lights to warn us off the rocks and shoals of error and guide us to the port of truth.

The great and wide advancement in the different branches of medical science within the last generation is as much a marvel as the progress made in any other of the arts and sciences. The poorest laborer can now obtain advice and medicine far superior to that which royalty could command one or two centuries ago.

"The advance in medical knowledge within one's memory," say Sir James Paget, "is amazing, whether reckoned in the wonders of science not yet applied, or in practical results, in the general lengthening of life, or, which is still better, in the prevention and decrease of pain and misery, and in the increase of working power."

The dawning of medical science, which now sheds its light through the world, began with Hippocrates nearly twenty-three hundred years ago, and he first treated of medicine with anything like sound or rational principles. He wrote extensively, much of which has been translated and serves as a foundation for the succeeding literature of the profession. He relied chiefly on the healing powers of nature, his remedies being exceedingly simple. He taught that the people ought not to load themselves with excrements, or keep them in too long; and for this reason he prescribed "meats proper for loosening the belly," and if these failed he directed the use of clysters.

Three hundred years before Christ, Erasistratus invented and used the catheter, introduced the tourniquet, and produced an instrument for lithotriptic operations. Celsus flourished A. D. 50 to 120, as the greatest of Roman surgeons.

Through all the centuries from the beginning of the Christian era down to the time of the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, 1619, medicine shed but a glimmering light in the midst of the darkness then enshrouding the world, and the greatest strides in the advancement of the various branches of medical science have been made in the last one hundred years, and most of them may be placed to the credit of the last half century.

Physiologists no longer believe with Paracelsus in the sixteenth century, that the planets have a direct controlling action on the body, the sun upon the heart, and the moon upon the brain; nor do they now believe that the vital spirits are prepared in the brain by distillation; nor do they admit that the chyle effervesces in the heart under the influence of salt and sulphur, which take fire together and produce the vital flame. On the contrary, modern physiology teaches that the phenomena of the living body are the result of physical and chemical changes; the temperature of the blood is ascertained by the thermometer, and the different fluids and gases of the body are analyzed by the chemist, giving to each its own properties and function.

While the eighteenth century witnessed greater advancement in the department of medical science than any or all its predecessors, the crowning achievement seems to have been reserved for the nineteenth—the present century. Among the thousands of elements that comprise this century's advance in medical science mention will be made of but one, and that among the first discoveries, *i. e.*, the use of anesthetics, which benumb the nerves of sensation, and produce a profound but transient state of insensibility, in which the most formidable operation may be performed while the patient sleeps and dreams of home and happy hours, and the physician is left to the pleasing reflection that he is causing no pain or suffering.

But it appears that as rapid as has been this advance during the last hundred years, so, correspondingly, have there developed new forms and phases of disease to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians and scientists in the land; and while diseases, malarious in their character, have for a time defied the attempts to overcome them, they have, nevertheless, been subdued and conquered. Medical skill has proven equal to every emergency.

There is, to day, known to botanists over one hundred and forty thousand plants, a large proportion of which are being constantly added to the already appalling list of new remedies. Many of these new drugs possess little, if any, virtue, save as their sale adds to the exchequer of some enterprising pharmacist. A drug house in New England recently issued a circular, in which they advertised 33 syrups, 42 elixirs, 93 solid extracts, 150 varieties of sugar-coated pills, 236 tinctures, 245 roots, barks, herbs, seeds and flowers, 322 fluid extracts, and 348 general drugs and chemicals.

The ancients were not so well supplied with drugs. It was the custom among the Babylonians to expose the sick to the view of passengers, in order to learn of them whether they had been afflicted with a like distemper, and by what remedies they had been cured. It was also the custom of those days for all persons who had been sick, and were cured, to put up a tablet in the temple of Esculapius, wherein they gave an account of the remedies that had restored them to health. Prior to the time of Hippocrates all medicine was in the hands of the priests, and was associated with numerous superstitions, such as sympathetic

ointments applied to the weapon with which a wound was made, incantations, charms, amulets, the royal touch for the cure of scrofula, human or horse flesh for the cure of epilepsy, convulsions treated with human brains.

While all this credulous superstition of early ages, born of ignorance, existed to a vastly large extent, it has not been fully wiped out by the generally advanced education of the present day. The latest appeal to the credulity of the masses of the people is an invention to relieve the unfortunate sick, and is known as "the Faith Cure." The persons seeking to popularize this means of cure are either deceived themselves, or are deceiving others. Upon this point a popular writer says: "If the disease be an incurable one, all the prayers in the world will not cure it. Filth brings fever; prayer cannot interpose."

There is probably no department of medicine at the present time more promising of good results than is sanitary science. While physiology and pathology are making known to us the functions of the human body, and the nature and cause of disease, sanitary science is steadily teaching how the causes of disease may be removed or avoided, and health thereby secured.

Progress during the coming one hundred years, if only equal to that of the past, will more than have accomplished great works in the advancement of sanitary science; but the accomplishment of this work calls not only for the labor of the physician, but for the intelligent cooperation of the people; the physician cannot do it alone. If anything really great is to be done in the way of sanitary improvement, and of preventing disease and death, it must be done by the people themselves. This implies that they must be instructed in sanitary matters. They must be taught what unsanitary conditions most favor the origin of diseases, how disease is spread, and the means of its prevention. If it is true that that knowledge is of the greatest to us which teaches the means of self-preservation, then the importance of a wide-spread knowledge of how to prevent disease and premature death cannot be overestimated.

A number of the towns of Windsor county have already acquired the proportions of municipal being, and with every increase of population there comes an increased demand for sanitary regulations, especially in the more thickly peopled localities; and it behooves the authorities of

those towns to look well to the matter of a complete system of sewerage. This is a matter that needs prompt and efficient attention. The expense of course would be considerable, but the outlay might better be made than to defer action until disaster should come that might be a greater cost both of means and lives.

But what can be said in these pages concerning the history of the medical profession of Windsor county, and who were its pioneer representatives? Upon this question there appears but little of record, and still less of reliable tradition. The oldest living medical practitioner in the county would hardly attempt an enumeration of the practitioners that preceded him; those of the last century that rode the country over during its pioneer days. They are all gone now and have left no record of their lives and deeds for succeeding generations. Whoever they were, and wherever they may have lived, the pioneer representatives of the healing art recognized the necessity of associating together for the protection of their craft, and regulating the standard of fitness of aspirants for professional duty. Such a sentiment led to the formation of the "First Medical Society in Vermont," which was incorporated on the 25th of October, 1784. None of the incorporators, however, of that society were residents of Windsor county.

The second medical society of the State was formed in October, 1794, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature by physicians of Windsor county. The third was an organization of Franklin county, incorporated February 6, 1804; and the fourth was a Windsor county society, incorporated on the 27th of October, 1812, but not fully organized by its members until the succeeding year. These societies were county organizations. The first State society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed November 6, 1813, and was known as the "Vermont Medical Society." Among its incorporators were a number of Windsor county residents, as follows: Josiah Goodhue, Joadam Gallup, Moses Cobb, Stephen Drew, Nahum Trask, Silas Bowen, Eldad Alexander, Asaph Fletcher, Henry Gray, Erastus Torrey, Isaac Parker, Joadam Dennison, Joseph Winslow, Silas Brown, Nathaniel Pierce, Benjamin A. Dennison, Luther Fletcher, Charles Wolcott Chandler, John Burnell.

The incorporators named in the act from the several counties, or any five from a single county, were authorized to form themselves into a

county society for the same purpose as that for which the State society was created, that is: "The improvement of the theory and practice of the different branches of the healing art," etc. It is not essentially important to refer at any length to the powers and duties prescribed in the act as belonging to the State society, other than to note the fact that under it county societies were authorized, and out of which the "Medical Society of the County of Windsor" was created and organized during, or immediately after, the year 1813.

The minutes of proceedings and constitution of this old society are unquestionably lost, and nothing remains that in any manner relates to its existence except a book of charges found in the possession of Dr. Edwin Hazen, of Woodstock. This book purports to contain a record of the medical works loaned by the society to its members. The library comprised forty volumes, physiological and pathological, which were held for the use and instruction of members, and loaned to them upon proper occasion. From this book is taken the names of the physicians who were members of the society, as follows: Joseph A. Gallup, Joseph A. Denison, Nahum Trask, Erastus Torrey, John Burnell, John D. Powers, A. W. Monger, Elijah W. Alexander, Amos B. Page, Silas Bowen, Thomas Swift, Frederick Ware, James Tracy, Isaac Danforth, Alfred Page, Moses Cobb, Ora F. Paddock, John Anger, Ptolemy Edson, Willard P. Gilson, Samuel P. Page, Dyar Story, W. Bowman, John Emory, Edwin Hazen. Dr. Hazen was the last physician to become a member of the society; and he says that event occurred about 1844 or 1846; and that the society was then about to pass out of being, in fact, "on its last legs," as the Doctor expresses it.

In the year 1837, at a meeting of the society held June 13th, Dr. John Burnell read an address to the assembled members, which was a review of the history of the organization, with some reference to the events that led to its formation, and the difficulties encountered in accomplishing it. Through the kindness of Dr. Hazen we are enabled to use such extracts from the address as will be deemed of interest to the profession of the present day.

"Early in the year 1812 some four or five of us in this immediate vicinity (Woodstock), who were then young in practice, conceived the plan of associating together and forming ourselves into a kind of club,

for mutual improvement in our profession. We had understood that an attempt had been made by the physicians of the county, or some individuals of them, by petitioning the Legislature, to get an act of incorporation for a medical society for this county. But on account of the extreme jealousy of that body, of all secret societies, it being then the days of 'Washington Benevolent Societies,' 'Hartford Conventions,' etc., the petition was ridiculed out of the House by moving that it be referred to the 'mad dog committee,' which discouraged any further attempt at assistance from that source.

"Feeling the want of their aid, and supposing that some of the older practitioners might be willing to unite with us, we consulted with them upon the subject. Their advice was that another attempt should be made upon the Legislature, and recommended that an advertisement for a convention of the physicians of the county should be published, to meet in this place (Woodstock), to concert further measures upon the subject. . . . In pursuance of this advice the notice referred to was inserted in the public papers at Windsor, and the convention on the 31st of August, 1812, was the result. Some fifteen or twenty physicians were present. . . . We were determined to have a society, the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and it was thought best, all concurring therein, to try the Legislature once more, and a committee was chosen for drafting the petition.

"At our next meeting, September 23, heard and accepted the petition, and chose Dr. Joseph Winslow agent to present it, and use his endeavors to get it granted. And it is recollected that on account of the appearance in our political horizon at that time, showing less party animosity and jealousy of the influence of secret societies, and especially as Dr. Winslow was a leading man on the side of the dominant party, we had strong assurance of success, and the event proved we were not disappointed. . . . At the next meeting, January 7, 1813, our agent reported the act of the Legislature, constituting us a body politic, by the name of the Medical Society of the County of Windsor. And it likewise appears that at the same time our code of by-laws was reported by the committee which had been appointed for the purpose, and adopted by the society, which, with some alterations and amendments, still remains as our rules and regulations. At this meeting, January, 1813, a

full board of officers was chosen, and the society was first fully organized according to law. . . . From that time for several years our meetings were held alternately, annual meeting at Woodstock, and semi-annual at Windsor. . . . But we were to feel the influence of those blighting causes, which are more or less unavoidable in institutions of this kind; and which, but for the exertions of those members who preferred peace and the success of our profession to the gratification of feelings of personal animosity, our society must have come to the ground. I allude principally to an attempt which was made, fifteen years since, to introduce within the walls of this society the discussion of the merits of an unhappy law-suit between two of its members, which was then but just terminated. Although it was treated by the members generally as it should have been, after much annoyance by him who made the attempt, and one other, who espoused his cause, much injury to our cause resulted from it.

"The languishing state and final suspension of all business of our sister county societies, and consequently of the parent State society, are not among the least of the causes against which we have had to contend. Where shall we look for this cause which is operating so generally to paralyze all efforts for the furtherance of medical science and the respectability of our profession? By referring to the records of a meeting of this society in June, 1823, it will be found that the following resolution was introduced, and published in the *Woodstock Observer*, or ordered to be there published:

"'Whereas, the medical literature of our State has its progress impeded by the public interest and influence being divided between Castleton and Burlington; Resolved, therefore, by the Windsor County Medical Society, that we recommend the union of those schools, and invite the attention of the Vermont Medical Society, and of the several societies, to this subject.'

"If it was thought in 1823, when we had but two medical schools in the State, that they were exerting a bad influence in dividing public interest, how much more influence of the same kind will three schools exert, and one having two courses of lectures in each year? Lest it may be thought that the foregoing resolution had its origin in the prejudice of members of this society towards those medical schools, or any

of the faculty at the head of them, it may be proper to mention that it was introduced and advocated by two of the gentlemen then connected with the Castleton Academy of Medicine."

The reader will at once observe from the tenor of the foregoing extracts that there evidently existed an inharmonious feeling in the profession relating to the system of management of the medical college then in operation at the county seat. This would appear to be the real object of the worthy Doctor's address, to give voice and expression to his sentiment upon the subject, although in so doing he gave something of the history of the old medical society of the county. In another and still later part of his essay, the Doctor says: "But, it may possibly be agreed that if there are too many schools of medicine, it is an evil which will cure itself, cannot be supported, some of them must go down. True, Mr. President, they may, but in the meantime what will become of our medical society, that ought to be the supervisor of these institutions, while all our principal and leading physicians are engaged with all their might in sustaining each his favorite school? In the meantime, too, we shall be inundated with 'quackery,' which is already making fearful inroads in our goodly State."

It is quite evident that Dr. Burnell was zealously engaged in the laudable effort of endeavoring to save the medical society from dismemberment and dissolution; but, notwithstanding that, the society ceased to exist about the year before mentioned

The Clinical School of Medicine.—During the latter part of the year 1799 Dr. Joadam, or as he was more commonly styled, Joseph A. Gallup, came to reside and engage in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Woodstock. He is remembered as being a decidedly eccentric and erratic person, and like all such possessed determination of character to a remarkable degree, a quality that is now commonly termed obstinacy. But, notwithstanding these traits, Dr. Gallup was a man of learning and great medical ability in the special branches he most favored, and of excellent understanding in his profession in general.

And like many men called great, Dr. Gallup possessed a "hobby," it being his greatest desire, that amounted almost to a passion with him, that he might at some day establish a medical school at Woodstock, for

the thorough training and education of the young men of the region who aspired to membership in the medical fraternity. To this end the doughty Doctor labored earnestly and zealously, but it was not until the year 1826 that his idea began to assume a definite form. By that time he was prepared to announce to the general public the fact of his having established at Woodstock a Clinical School of Medicine, amply provided with a competent corps of instructors and lecturers upon the several topics necessary for the thorough and complete education of all medical students who sought to avail themselves of its benefits. However, some untoward event occurred that compelled a temporary suspension of the affairs of the school, and it was not until the early part of March, 1827, that it was in fact opened.

The institution was managed during the year almost solely by its worthy founder and such medical gentlemen as he had brought here who constituted the "faculty"; but the successes of the first series of lectures were not particularly gratifying, while the expenses were considerable. But, not dismayed by misfortune, Dr. Gallup the next year succeeded in interesting a large number of the medical profession of the county in the matter of his enterprise, and the result was a numerously signed petition to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, that the school might be established and conducted on a more substantial basis. The matter, in the nature of an act, came before the Legislature, passed through the customary committee, was opposed by some and favored by others, and finally put upon its passage, and defeated.

This misfortune, together with other disturbances, had the effect of temporarily disorganizing the economy of the school, and caused a postponement of the course of lectures arranged for the fall term of 1828; but by the succeeding spring the affairs of the school were resumed under more favorable conditions than had previously existed. By this time the friends of the enterprise had provided a suitable building for the lectures and other instruction, and another similar institution had taken this one under its patronage to the extent of conferring such degrees as were desirable, the adverse determination of the Vermont Legislature having left the Woodstock school without such authority. Thus, despite the action of the General Assembly, the enterprise founded by Dr. Gallup became finally established upon a reasonably substantial ba-

sis, and so it was continued a number of terms and school years. Degrees were conferred upon the qualified candidates through the friendly officers of other institutions, and for a time the Clinical School of Medicine actually appeared to prosper.

But during these years, too, there existed and was gradually increasing an element of opposition and dissatisfaction with the management of the institution; and although the residents of the village of Woodstock and vicinity came to the relief of Dr. Gallup, and promised and gave him substantial encouragement and aid, the opposition at length acquired such strength as to threaten the destruction of the school, and the final result was the founding of another medical institution in the same town, in January, 1834. Two such enterprises of course could not stand. At length friends of both interfered in the interest of harmony and the general welfare, and a compromise was speedily effected, under which Dr. Gallup was prevailed upon to surrender his interest in the enterprise into other hands and control. His connection thereby ceased, and the affairs of the school at once assumed another form, and the act that brought into being the "Vermont Medical College" was soon afterward passed by the Legislature.

That act was passed by the Legislature on the 26th of October, 1835, and named as corporators David Palmer, Henry H. Childs, Willard Parker, Benjamin C. C. Parker and John A. Pratt; but the name of the institution was left to the determination of these corporators and their associates, to be decided upon at their first meeting. This meeting was held on the 20th of April, 1836, and of which Dr. David Palmer was chairman, and Dr. Willard Parker secretary. After the meeting had been organized the corporate name, "Vermont Medical College," was adopted. Norman Williams was then elected a member of the corporation. Then followed the adoption of by-laws, and the election of officers, with this result: Henry A. Childs, president; David Palmer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary. These professorships were adopted: The theory and practice of medicine and obstetrics, Henry M. Childs, professor; surgery and physiology, Willard Parker, M. D., professor; chemistry and materia medica, David Palmer, M. D., professor; anatomy, Robert Watts, M. D., professor. A number of changes and additions were subsequently made in relation to the professorships of

the college, but those just named were adopted at the first meeting of the corporators.

However gratifying to its officers and to the people of this vicinity may have been the successes which crowned their efforts in establishing the Vermont Medical College, it was not destined to enjoy a long life. As has been stated heretofore, the institution was brought into existence in the year 1835, and put into operation during the following year. In 1843 its zenith of success was attained, but soon thereafter came a decline, a gradual falling away both in interest and patronage that finally ended in a complete abandonment of the enterprise, by the resignation of its faculty in the year 1856, although the real and personal property of the college trustees was not disposed of until the year 1862.

Unlike the school founded by Dr. Gallup, the Vermont Medical College was empowered to confer "all such medical degrees, honors, diplomas or licenses as are usually given or conferred in colleges or medical institutions, but shall confer no other than medical degrees." This was embraced in the corporate act. The last exercise of authority under the above quoted provision occured at the annual meeting of the trustees, June 24, 1856. During this unfortunate period an effort was made to revive the institution. Frequent and earnest consultations were held, in which the advice of learned physicians and college professors was asked and given, but to no good purpose; the college failed for lack of material support. In 1861 the board of trustees at a meeting held September 9th decided to place the property in the hands of Charles Chapman and Philo Hatch, as agents to sell the same at the best advantage. On the 11th of October, 1862, the real estate was sold at public auction, Dr. Edwin Hazen, of Woodstock, becoming the purchaser for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was realized from the sale of the personal property of the corporation. The old college building still stands on the hill, in the southwest part of Woodstock village; but the character of its occupancy is materially different from that for which it was originally intended, being now a dwelling and boarding-house for summer visitors.

During the years of its existence the Vermont Medical College graduated a very large number of students, as will be seen from the appended statement. But it appears that previous to June 6, 1837, there was a

connection between this institution and the Middlebury College, and that the degrees conferred by the Woodstock college was done through the medium of the Middlebury College; but at the time stated the trustees adopted this resolution: "Resolved, that the connection of this institution with the Middlebury College be and is hereby dissolved, and that in future degrees shall be conferred by and under the authority of this institution."

The graduates of the Vermont Medical College need not be named in this sketch, from the fact that very few of them were residents of the county; but it will be proper to state the gross number of students graduated with the close of the school year, each of which graduates carried away with him the title of "M. D." In June, 1836, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the president of Middlebury College on eleven graduates; in 1837, on sixteen graduates; in 1838, on seventeen; 1839, on fifteen: in 1840, on twenty three; in 1841, eighteen; 1842, thirteen; 1843, fourteen; 1844, fifteen; 1845, twenty-eight; 1846, twenty-four; 1847, twenty-five; 1848, thirty; 1849, twenty-five; 1850, nineteen; 1851, twenty-six; 1852, twenty-five; 1853, twenty-two; 1854, ten; 1855, five; 1856, ten.

Succession of officers from time of incorporation to 1856: 1836, Henry W. Childs, president; David Palmer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary. 1837, the records of the board of trustees for this year do not disclose an election of officers, but it is understood that those for the preceding year were continued, either by election or omission to elect. 1838, Henry A. Childs, president; David Palmer, vice president; Norman Williams, secretary. 1839, David Palmer, president; Rev. B. C. C. Parker, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary; John A. Pratt, treasurer. 1840, David Palmer, president; Rev. B. C. C. Parker, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary; John H Pratt, treasurer. 1841, Henry H. Childs, president;[1] Rev. B. C. C. Parker, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary; John A. Pratt, treasurer. 1842, Henry H. Childs, president; Rev. B. C. C. Parker, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary; John A. Pratt, treasurer. 1843, Henry H.

[1]Dr. Childs was chosen president at an adjourned meeting of the board. At the time of the election Dr. Palmer was seriously ill, and the trustees deferred electing a successor until his illness terminated his life.

Childs, president; Benjamin R. Palmer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary; John A. Pratt, treasurer. 1844, Henry H. Childs, president; Benjamin R. Palmer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary. 1845, no record of any officers being elected. 1846, Benjamin R. Palmer, president; Hon Jacob Collamer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary. 1847, Benjamin R. Palmer, president; Jacob Collamer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary and treasurer. 1848, Benjamin R. Palmer, president; Jacob Collamer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary and treasurer. 1849, same as in 1848. 1850, Benjamin Rush Palmer, president; Norman Williams, secretary and treasurer. (No others elected.) The years 1851–52–53 there was no change from the officers of 1850. In 1854 there appears to have been none elected except that Jacob Collamer was chosen vice-president. 1855, Jacob Collamer, president; William Henry Thayer, vice-president; Norman Williams, secretary and treasurer.

Such organizations as are in the county at the present time, that relate to the medical profession, and have their membership from among the physicians, are those known as the White River Valley Medical Association and the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, both of which are in active existence. But each has its jurisdiction extending beyond the borders of the county, and beyond the limits of the State; for the character of each society is such that physicians residing east of the Connecticut may have membership in either association, or both if they choose.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

EDUCATION is the great civilizer, and printing its greatest auxiliary. Were it not for the aid furnished by the press the great mass of people would still be groping in the darkness of the middle ages, and knowledge remain confined within the limits of the cloister.

It is surprising when searching our libraries to discover how little has been written of the "Art preservative of all arts," and the educator of

all educators. While printing has been the chronicler of all arts, professions and learning, it has recorded so little of its history as to leave even the story of its first invention and application wrapped in mystery and doubt We only know that from the old Ramage press which Faust and Franklin used, capable of producing only a hundred impressions per hour, we have now the ponderous machine which turns out one thousand copies per minute.

In glancing over the pages of history we discover the gradual developments in all the arts and sciences. We notice that they go hand in hand—one discovery points to another, one improvement in the arts leads to others continually, and the results of the last few centuries show that observations of no apparent use led to the most important discoveries and developments. The falling of an apple led Newton to unfold the theory of gravitation and its relation to the solar system; the discovery of the polarity of the loadstone led to the construction of the mariner's compass; the observation of the muscular contraction of a frog led to the numerous applications of galvanic electricity; the observation of the expansive force of steam lead to construction and manifold uses of the steam engine; the observation of the influence of light on chloride of silver led to the art of photography; the observation of the communication of sound by the connected rails of a railroad led to the invention of the telephone; the impressions cut in the smooth bark of the birch tree led to the art of printing—the art which transmits to posterity a record of all that is good and valuable to the world

There is progress discernible in every successive generation of man. Gradually has he advanced from a state of nude barbarism and total ignorance to a degree of perfection which gives him almost absolute dominion over all elements, and in the pride of glorious and enlightened manhood he can exclaim with Cowper:

> "I am a monarch of all I survey,
> My right there is none to dispute;
> From the center all 'round to the sea,
> I am lord of the fowl and the brute."

So long as mind shall occupy its seat, so long will progress be the watchword of man, and onward and upward will be his march to an endless and limitless ascent—where all the hidden and occult secrets of

creation will unfold their mysteries to his comprehension and crown him master of them all.

The printing-office has well been called the Poor Boy's College, and has proven a better school to many; has graduated more intellect and turned it into useful, practical channels; awakened more active, devoted thought than any *alma mater* on the earth. Many a dunce has passed through the universities with no tangible proof of fitness other than his insensible piece of parchment—himself more sheepish, if possible, than his "sheep skin." There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing-office calculated to awaken the mind to activity, and inspire a thirst for knowledge. Franklin, Stanhope, Berranger, Thiers, Greeley, Taylor and a host of other names, illustrious in the world of letters and science, have been gems in the diadem of typography, and owe their success to the influence of a printing-office.

The newspaper has become one of the chief indexes of the intelligence and progress of the community in which it is published, and its files are the foot-prints of the advancement and refinement of the period of its publication; and the printing-office is now deemed as essential as the school-house or church. It has taken the place of the rostrum and the professor's chair, and become the great teacher. No party, organization, enterprise or calling is longer considered perfect without its "organ"—the newspaper—as a mouth-piece.

In journalistic ventures Windsor county has been as prolific as perhaps any in the State, there having been established, and conducted for a greater or less length of time, between the year 1784 and this present, something like sixty or seventy separate newspaper publications, and the majority of them were put in operation prior to 1860, and covered a period when there was far less demand or necessity for newspaper information than has existed since that year. And prior to that time the publication of a newspaper, in all the details of its departments, was attended with far greater proportionate expense than at this day; for now news can be gathered from all quarters of the globe and placed before every community within twelve hours from the occurrence of an event, while formerly weeks and sometimes months elapsed before reports of transactions abroad, and the more distant parts of America, reached the newspaper office. This is the result of rapid telegraphic transmission of

news, made possible by the organization of press associations. And during the years subsequent to 1860 the actual expense of obtaining news and interesting selected miscellaneous reading matter has been materially lessened by the invention and distribution of what has been designated "patent sides," for local rural papers. Until within a very few years it was not an unusual thing for some large offices to print certain portions or sides of a paper, to the number of hundreds of thousands, and sell the prepared sheets to rural offices at a very slight advance upon the cost of the blank paper; but this means of providing and disseminating news is not now employed to so great an extent by far as it was ten or fifteen years ago.

Another device that has contributed toward lessening the cost of newspaper publications, and which supplanted largely the "patent sides" system, is that known as "plate matter," being nothing else than selected literature from the papers of large cities, and establishments designed for the preparation of the matter; all of which is stereotyped from the original work, and thus distributed at a very moderate cost to the local offices. The advantages of this system are employed in very many offices throughout the country, perhaps in some in Windsor county. This method of acquiring reading matter is far from objectionable, in fact is highly commendable, for by it the publisher of a paper is enabled to furnish his readers with carefully selected miscellany at a cost far less than was necessary to be charged a dozen or more years ago. The people, not the publisher, derive the greatest benefits from these systems.

The press in Windsor county had a beginning quite as humble as that of any other of its institutions, and whether or not it has kept even pace with them in this age of progress the reader must judge. It will not be questioned that, in every respect, as a community, the people of this county have kept even step with the spirit of advancement in human progress that has so signally distinguished the present century. Their churches and schools will compare favorably with those of any other of the several counties of the State; and as for the general characteristics of the people, whether as to enterprise, industry, morality, or intelligence, it is claimed—and with much show of reason—that Windsor county occupies an advanced position among the others of the State similarly situated. This is not only true of the present generation, but was the case even before the opening of the present century.

The honor, if it may be so called, of having founded this newspaper in Vermont belongs to Windham county; and the first paper so published was the *Vermont Gazette*, or *Green Mountain Post Boy*, the production of Judah P. Spooner and Timothy Green. Its first issue appeared in February, 1781, but its publication ceased in 1783. The second paper of the State was started at Bennington, in June, 1783, by Anthony Haswell and David Russell, and its name was the *Vermont Gazette*, or *Freeman's Depository*. This paper was continued through manifold vicissitudes until about the year 1850.

But to the county of Windsor, and to the village of the same name, is given the credit of having the third newspaper publication of this State; and that the *Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser*, founded and established in the year 1783, by George Hough and Alden Spooner. The first issue of this paper made its appearance on the 7th of August of the year named. But unlike its predecessor, the *Gazette* or *Green Mountain Post Boy*, the *Journal* proved to be a prosperous venture, and has continued in publication even to the present day, though having experienced numerous changes in proprietorship and "dress." For its establishment the proprietors, or one of them at least, purchased the materials and press of the defunct *Gazette* office at Westminster, and moved them to Windsor for the purpose of the new publication.

The early years of life of the *Journal* were not a continued series of struggles and hardships more than any other of the pioneer institutions of the county, nor were the efforts of its enterprising publishers rewarded with any remarkable success in the matter of cash accumulations. In fact, this was a commodity at that particular period most noticeable for its absence, and in every branch of business and trade the proprietors were content to receive produce of all kinds in exchange for merchandise; and in the infant days of journalism in this State it was not a rare occurrence that the publishers advertised to take "clean cotton rags" in payment for subscriptions.

The publication of the *Journal* by its original proprietors was continued without material interruption until the year 1788, but during the month of December of that year Mr. Hough retired from the partnership, and Mr. Spooner became sole proprietor, the first issue of the paper under his exclusive control being made December 29. A little more

than three years later the pioneer name of *Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser* was dropped, and *Spooner's Vermont Journal* appeared in its stead. No further change in the paper or its proprietorship was made until the year 1817, at which time Wyman Spooner, a nephew of Alden Spooner, purchased an interest. This firm continued until August 10, 1818, when the junior partner became sole owner and proprietor.

During Wyman Spooner's control the name was again changed by dropping "Spooner's," leaving the title page simply *Vermont Journal;* but on the 12th of August, 1826, Alden Spooner having again entered the office, its previous name was restored, and so continued until the early part of February of the succeeding year, when Enos Folsom became proprietor of the enterprise, Alden Spooner still holding, however, a lien on the property, and under which claim the plant was sold to Simeon Ide during the year 1828. Mr. Folsom, during his brief editorship, also cut from the heading the word Spooner's, and took, for the third time, the name *Vermont Journal.*

On the 1st of August, 1829, the *Journal* was united with the *Vermont Republican*, a paper of the town, founded in 1809 by Farnsworth & Churchill. This union was followed by the issue of the *Vermont Republican and Journal;* and again, on the 5th of January, 1835, Simeon Ide and Charles H. Smith having then succeeded to the ownership of the last named paper, the old journal, the pioneer newspaper of the county, temporarily lost its identity entirely, the new firm adopting the name of *Vermont Republican and Courier.*

However, during the year 1844, through the energy of Charles F. Merrifield, the old paper was again brought into existence, and the *Vermont Journal* was again in the community; this time, too, to remain as one of the staunch newspapers of the town and county. Since its revival the editorial management has frequently changed, but finally became firmly established under the control of the Journal Publishing Company, a character of management and ownership of late years having become quite popular. The name of the proprietary company implies that a number of persons are interested in the enterprise, from patriotic or political motives, but who are not directly in charge of the practical work of the office, that duty devolving upon one or more persons whose qualifications fit them for such service, and who are called either manager or editor, or both. Marsh O. Perkins is the present editor of the paper.



Franklin Butler

The *Vermont Journal* is to-day, and for years past has been, one of the most influential newspapers of the county, and the recognized organ of the Republican party. Its circulation is large, and by no means confined to this county; and it enjoys, moreover, a liberal advertising patronage—in successful newspaper business a *sine qua non.*

The Morning Ray.—This newspaper is understood to have been issued during the year 1791, the first number appearing in October. Thompson, however, gives no account of its existence, probably from the fact of its not having a life of more than a few months. Its proprietor was James Reed Hutchins, and its office was in Windsor.

The Windsor Federal Gazette.—As its name indicates, the *Gazette* was one of the newspapers founded in Windsor, the first issue being sent to the readers on March 3, 1801. From the character of the title it may readily be inferred that its proprietor and founder, Nahum Mower, was an adherent to the cause of the Federalists, who were then a minority party in American politics. But whether or not Mr. Mower found that his party's doctrines were not popular with the people, is perhaps uncertain, but it is nevertheless a fact that he ceased its publication during the latter part of 1804, and issued in its stead the *Post Boy and Vermont and New Hampshire Federal Courier.* Perhaps the doughty publisher imagined that this more formidable title would bring him a goodly subscription patronage from the New Hampshire side of the river, but the early death of his enterprise would indicate to the contrary. The paper continued only two short years. A file of the *Post Boy,* for such was it commonly called, is now in the library at Woodstock, and an interesting little volume it is.

The Northern Memento.—The first attempt at founding a newspaper at the county seat was made during the year 1804, when Isaiah H. Carpenter felt the public pulse by making a canvass for subscribers for his contemplated publication. Mr. Carpenter, it appears, was not a novice in journalism, for he had learned the printing trade at Windsor; and in addition to that he had "run" a little printing-office in the town of Barnard, and there published a few small books. This experience of course fully qualified the enterprising gentleman for general newspaper work —as some people believe before having tried it.

But the people of Woodstock apparently desired a paper and gave

Mr. Carpenter sufficient support to justify him in printing one for them, which he did, the first number appearing May 16, 1805. Whether this support subsequently fell off, or the publisher found the expense account greater than at first estimated, cannot now be determined, but in 1806, some time in February, the *Memento* was discontinued, and no paper was thereafter started in that town for the space of fourteen years.

The Green Mountain Palladium.—Chester was the third town in the county to which came the good fortune of having a home paper. In the year 1808 Charles, William and Henry Spear, brothers, established there the newspaper of which the above was the name. Thompson correctly numbers this among the journals "of which we know but little but their names." However, it is known that the *Palladium* continued publication for some ten or twelve years.

The Vermont Republican.—An earlier portion of this chapter has already mentioned the union of this newspaper enterprise with the *Vermont Journal*, on August 1, 1829, and the subsequent continuation of both, by Ide & Smith, under the name of *Vermont Republican and Journal*. The *Republican* was founded at Windsor on January 1, 1809, by Messrs. Farnsworth & Churchill, and was continued in existence, in its separate character, until the association with the *Journal*, and thenceforth to the time of its sale and transformation into the *Republican and Courier*, during the year 1835. The *Republican*, at the time of its founding at least, was published as the organ of the party for which it was named, and favored prosecuting the war with Great Britain, which was then threatening. The opposition, however, were determined not to be outdone in the matter of having a newspaper to advocate their side of the political questions then agitating the public mind; and to effect the acts of the Loyalists they brought into existence, in the year 1810,

The Washingtonian.—The paper was under the management of men who were experienced in newspaper work: Thomas M. Pomeroy, publisher, and Josiah Dunham, editor. The *Washingtonian* first appeared in July, 1810; but the party whose cause it championed seems not to have had sufficient strength in this region to give to it that substantial support so needful for success, and its publication was therefore discontinued in July, 1813.

The Woodstock Observer.—The second attempt at founding a newspaper at the county seat, while more successful than that preceding, was not crowned with as gratifying results as were hoped for or expected. The first step toward starting this enterprise were taken during the year 1819, David Watson, a resident of the town, and a practical printer, having charge of the matter. Watson could print, but, strange as it may appear, he was conscious of the fact that he could not edit a paper. After casting about for a time in quest of a suitable person for the editorial department, but without success, Watson concluded to put the *Observer* before the public without editorial assistance, and this was done in 1820. Several persons contributed to the columns of the *Observer*, chief among whom, perhaps, was Norman Williams. But, notwithstanding Mr. Watson's best efforts, the venture would not pay; consequently in 1823 he transferred the office to Rufus Colton, a former employee of Watson's, by whom the paper was published until 1832 and then suspended operations.

The Christian Repository.—This publication was hardly of the character that would entitle it to mention among newspapers of the county, as it was nothing else than a quarterly magazine. It was established in the year 1820, under the editorial charge of Samuel C. Loveland, and printed by David Watson of the *Observer*. In 1825 the enterprise was purchased by Rev. Robert Bartlett, by whom it was edited for about three years, and then resold to Mr. Loveland. In 1829 William Bell became proprietor, and soon after changed the character of the publication into a weekly newspaper, under the title of *Universalist Watchman and Repository*, thus making it a denominational paper. One year later a further change in its management occurred, and the title was again changed, this time appearing *Universalist Watchman, Repository and Chronicle*. In 1833 the office and material were moved to Montpelier.

The next venture into the field of journalism at Woodstock was that made in 1821 by Rev. Walter Chapin; and this, too, was a sectarian paper published every two weeks, and called the *Evangelical Monitor*. Its purpose was to promote the growth and welfare of the Congregational church. It was discontinued during the early part of 1823. In 1827 another religious bi-weekly paper was started at Woodstock, called the

Gospel Banner, under the editorial charge of Rev. Jasper Hazen. But one volume of the paper was printed. In the year 1828 David Watson began the publication of the *Vermont Enquirer;* but this venture appears to have met with still less of success than the worthy editor's former enterprise, the *Observer*, and was suspended after a few numbers.

The *Vermont Chronicle* was established at Bellows Falls by E. C. Tracy, in April, 1826, and moved, two years later, to Windsor. Here it continued to exist until 1875, enjoying a fair degree of success during its stay in the county. Several changes in ownership were made during these years, Mr. Tracy, however, remaining with the paper throughout. In 1875 the paper was moved to Montpelier, where it is still published.

In 1829 the town of Norwich first had a home paper, the name of which was the *Vermont Inquirer*, published under the direction of Messrs. Davis and Porter. It was a short lived paper, however, being discontinued sometime during the year 1831. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, 1830, the town of Chester received its second visitation of aspiring journalists, and the result was the starting of the *Freedom's Banner*, under the care of the firm of Fellows & Co. It was published in the town for about ten years, and then dropped. In the same town the *Banner* was succeeded by the *Musical Gazette*, a monthly journal published by a Mr. Silsley. Its existence, however tempting may have been its title, was quite brief, and after some three years of publication it passed out of circulation. Since that time no other newspaper has been published in Chester; at all events there appears no record of any.

The year 1830 seems to have been an eventful one in the annals of journalism in the county in general, and in Woodstock in particular; for during that year the town's people witnessed the founding of no less than four newspaper publications—*The American Whig*, by Joseph Hemenway and E. J. W. Holbrook; the *Henry Clay*, by Benjamin F. Kendall; *Liberal Extracts*, by T. E. Powers; the *Workingman's Gazette;* and still another, though a magazine in character, called the *Domestic Medical and Dietetical Monitor*, or *Journal of Health*, by John Harding of South Woodstock. It may be remarked, right here, that Woodstock was never outdone in newspaper or magazine publications

by any other town of the county, notwithstanding the fact that no paper of any kind was started in the town previous to 1805.

The American Whig appears to have been the result of a consolidation of the *Vermont Luminary*, a former paper of Randolph, and the *Equal Rights*, an embryo paper, the origin of which we know not of, but it is said to have originated in Chester, and the whole united under the combined title of the *American Whig, Vermont Luminary and Equal Rights*. Its publishers were Hemenway & Holbrook, above mentioned. The intent and purpose of this formidable journal (so in name at least) was to oppose and crush out Free Masonry, to which object the Windsor County anti-Masonic committee was pledged. This committee directed the course of the paper. In its three-fold character the paper struggled against Masonry, and incidentally against fate, for a period of about six years, and then died a martyr to the cause it chiefly espoused; but Masonry appeared not to have been seriously affected by the onslaughts of the papers. Other than the original editors, or publishers, these persons were subsequently connected with the *Whig:* Samuel Hemenway, Samuel Hemenway, jr., Ferdinand Sherwin, and Henry L. Anthony.

The *Henry Clay* was first issued in the early part of September, 1830, under the editorial care of Benjamin Franklin Kendall, while David Watson served as publisher. But after a year's continuance the name of the paper was changed to *Vermont Courier, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, thus, in name at least, outstripping its cotemporary of the same year. A couple or so years later some changes were again made, by a union with the *Windsor Republican*, and a new name, *Republican and Courier*, adopted. Still later, a change in proprietorship brought to the paper the more plain and sensible title of *Vermont Courier*, by which it was known to the time of its demise, in 1838 or thereabouts.

The *Liberal Extracts* was a journal representing the ideas of the Woodstock Free Reading Society; the latter an organization that now might be called an Infidel Club. Nahum Haskell edited the *Extracts* during its brief but eventful career. It was a monthly publication, and continued only one year.

The Workingman's Gazette was started in 1830, in the interest of the

workingmen of the vicinity, as will readily be inferred from its name. The period of its publication was quite brief. There were too many society journals emanating from the county seat, and some must go—eventually all then in existence departed. The *Gazette*, however, became merged into the *Henry Clay*, the latter then being controlled by Mr. Kendall. No further attempt was made to found a paper at the shire town until 1833, when Silas Esterbrook came out with the *Village Balance*, an anti Masonic sheet that lasted only through one year's campaign. It was followed, three years later, however, 1836, by a similar publication, *The Constitution*, edited by Henry S. Hutchinson; but this, too, died almost "a' bornin." During the same year, 1836, another paper was conducted in Woodstock, called *The Hornet*. This was an opposition sheet to the *Constitution*, and was edited by B. F. Kendall and Thomas E. Powers. It eventually shared the fate of its predecessors.

During the ten years between 1830 and 1840 the village of Windsor seems to have experienced an epidemic of newspaper ventures, there being started during that decade four journals, nothing, however, in number to compare with the great works accomplished at the county seat. The Windsor papers were: *The Journal of Temperance*, by Richards & Tracy, a semi-monthly, first number March 30, 1832; *The Windsor Statesman*, by Talford & Fletcher, started in 1833 and died in 1840; the *Spirit of Seventy-Six*, started in 1835, by Darius Jones, died 1837, by the hand of fate; the *Vermont Times*, established in 1839, by Charles H. Severance, died in infancy, 1841. No other paper was attempted in Windsor until 1847, when the *School Journal and Agriculturalist* made its appearance. It lasted just about six years. Thus the old *Vermont Journal*, with all its vicissitudes, survived all others; and who shall say this was not a "survival of the fittest?"

Thus far in these pages nothing has been said concerning the "rise and fall" of the press in the town of Springfield. Well, there was made no effort to establish a paper there prior to 1833, and then the mania of the period did not appear to strike that locality with such severity as was observable in the northern sections of the county. However, in 1833, Messrs. Coolidge & Sprague commenced the publication of the *Record of the Times*. Three years later the enterprise was dropped, and Springfield had no local paper thereafter for seventeen years. Then, in 1853,

Mr. Gurnsey commenced the publication of the *Springfield Telegraph*; but telegraphic press communications were then infrequent as compared with more recent years, so, after two years of indifferent success, the *Telegraph* suspended publication.

Next in the succession of evanescent journals in the town came *The Record and Farmer*, an enterprise established in November, 1866, by D. L. Millikin, and by whom it was published until 1868, and then sold and merged into the *Vermont Journal*. Five years later, January 1, 1873, Frank W. Stiles started the *Enterprise*, a monthly journal; but this proved unsuccessful, and was consequently withdrawn from the public after a year's publication. During the same year, 1873, E. D. Wright entered the field with the *Weekly News*, but this, too, was an unsuccessful venture, and its proprietor sold out to the *Woodstock Post*. In 1875 the *Springfield Bulletin* was born. O. A. Libby acknowledged its paternity and assumed its support. It proved a weakling, and died, aged about eight months.

The Springfield Reporter.—In the year 1878, about two and one-half years after the suspension of the *Bulletin*, the present *Springfield Reporter* was started, under the editorial supervision and control of Frank W. Stiles, the founder of the *Enterprise* of some years preceding. In 1878 Mr. Stiles found an open field for a good, newsy paper, and by that time the people of the town were also awake to the necessity of a local journal to represent their interests at large. Therefore the *Reporter* was presented to the reading public, its first issue appearing in the early part of January, 1878. The paper met with a cordial reception in the community, and increased in circulation and advertising support until it became, and still continues, firmly established upon a secure commercial basis. From its founding to the present time the *Reporter* has been under the control of Mr. Stiles.

Returning again to the successions of county newspaper enterprises it is found that in 1837 Nahum Haskell and Augustus Palmer founded the *Vermont Mercury*, at Woodstock, the first number being published on April 6th. Subsequently two changes were made in the name of the paper, the first to *Woodstock Mercury*, and the second to *Windsor County Advertiser*, the name being taken in 1853. Norman Williams and Thomas E. Powers were frequent contributors to the columns of the

Mercury, especially in that department devoted to the advocacy of the Whig doctrines, of which they, and the proprietors as well, were the local champions. The *Mercury* was discontinued about 1851.

The Spirit of the Age.—This is one of the established newspapers of the present day, but its founding dates back to the year 1840. Charles G. Eastman was the editor of the *Age* at the outset, and continued in that capacity until 1845, at which time A. E. Kimball succeeded him. Mr. Eastman, in 1843, changed the name of the paper to the *Woodstock Age*, but his successor, among his earliest acts in connection with it, restored the old name to the title page, and there it has since remained. In 1847 Mr. Kimball was succeeded by E. M. Brown, and the latter, in turn, by William D. McMaster, the present owner and editor.

The Spirit of the Age is the only recognized organ of the Democratic party at present published in this county; and while, perhaps, its circulation it confined mainly to readers of the party's faith, it has, nevertheless, a large and paying subscription list both within and without the county. That it is well edited and managed is reasonably attested by the fact that Mr. McMaster's long connection with the paper, and his reward for long continued party service, lies not only in the extensive patronage of the *Age*, but also in his elevation to the postmastership of Woodstock village.

Subsequent to the founding of the *Spirit of the Age*, and prior to 1850, three other newspapers were started at Woodstock: The *Whig Advocate*, a small campaign paper that made its appearance in 1842, with Charles P. Marsh, editor; the *Coon Hunter*, also a campaign document, and an auxiliary or supplementary publication of the *Age*; and the *Temperance Herald*. The last named paper continued some four or more years.

The Vermont Standard.—The unfortunate end that, with a single exception, overtook all previously established newspapers at the county seat, seems not to have had the effect of entirely discouraging all subsequent efforts in that direction. But on April 29, 1853, when editor Thomas E. Powers and publisher Lewis Pratt, jr., issued the first number of the *Vermont Temperance Standard*, the prospects for long continued and abundant success were not specially inviting. For had not the *Temperance Herald*, the immediate predecessor of the *Standard*, gone to the ground, and that despite the fact that its friends had contributed

five hundred dollars for its early support? But, notwithstanding that, the proprietors of the *Standard* had confidence in the enterprise they founded, and subequent events proved their judgment to be correct; but it is doubtful if even these original founders contemplated the radical change in store for their paper, by its changing from the *Temperance Standard*, presumably, from its name, an advocate of temperance, to the *Vermont Standard*, and eventually to become a recognized organ of Republicanism in the town and county. But such was not the case.

Dr. Powers continued in charge of the editorial department of the paper for nearly two years, retiring December 29, 1854, and was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Sampson. The last named editor was succeeded, two years later, January, 1857, by Luther O. Greene and W. P. Davis, both of whom were formerly connected with a paper at St. Albans. Among the early acts of these proprietors, in connection with their new acquisition, was the change of its name to the *Vermont Standard*, dropping "Temperance," as a distinguishing feature of the paper's character, but by no means relinquishing temperance advocacy Mr. Davis's connection with the paper continued until the 27th of July, 1860, when Mr. Greene became sole proprietor, and has so remained to the present day.

Subsequent to the founding of the *Standard* three attempts have been made at starting newspaper publications at the county town. The first of these attempts brought forth the *Northern Farmer*, a paper intended to be devoted to the agricultural interests of the vicinity in particular, and to current news in general. E. M. Brown and A. B. Crosby were the originators of this enterprise, but their efforts were not rewarded with any special degree of success; whereupon, in the course of a few months, the office material was removed to West Randolph. It began publication in the early part of 1855.

The *Otta Quechee Post* was established by Robert A. Perkins, and first appeared September 15, 1871. It never prospered in that locality, although its proprietor afterwards became sowewhat prominent as a journalist. The *Post* changed its name, in 1872, to the *Woodstock Post*, and advocated the election of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. It was known, or during that campaign called itself, an Independent Republican paper; but in following the plan set by the leaders of the memorable political contest, the *Post*, as well as all other so-called independent papers

of that period, found themselves fairly landed within the Democratic camp, from which some never afterwards escaped, while others did, and returned to the Republican fold. The *Post* was discontinued in 1875, the last number being issued June 4th of that year.

The *Acorn* was the result of the latest effort at starting a new paper at Woodstock, the date of its first issue being May 1, 1872. It was a monthly publication, under the charge of a number of young journalistic aspirants of the county seat. It was not a long-lived paper, and withdrew from the field in October, 1873.

The town of Hartford, or, more particularly, the village of White River Junction, has witnessed the founding of five separate newspaper enterprises, although but one, *The Landmark*, long survived the voyage over the ever-troubled waters of the sea of journalism. The first paper established in this town was *The White River Advertiser and Vermont Family Gazette*, a creation of October, 1852, and the victim of a destroying fire in 1853. It was published by Davis & Southworth. Twenty-five years later, in 1878, on the first of January, Thomas Hale commenced the publication of the *Republican Observer*; but two years of experience in the locality seems to have satisfied Mr. Hale, as he then moved the establishment to New Hampshire.

Third in the succession of papers in this town was the *Sun*, founded December 9, 1881, by Royal Cummings, but who, in March of the next year, disposed of the plant, Araunah A. Earl becoming the purchaser. On the 13th of March, 1882, Mr. Earl issued the first number of the paper under the name of *Landmark*, and as such it has ever since been published, and by the same practical, enterprising and competent proprietor. No better mention of the character and general purpose of the *Landmark* can be made than by quoting from the publisher's own advertisement, as follows: "Devoted specially and entirely to the interests of its publisher, who is independent when it will pay, neutral when it don't." The *Landmark* is one of the present papers of the county.

The *Valley News* was the result of the latest effort at starting a paper at the Junction, but it was only a feeble effort, and failed of substantial or lasting results.

The town of Ludlow has but one home paper, the *Tribune*, although

five previous attempts were made to establish a publication for that vicinity. The first effort in that direction brought forth the *Genius of Liberty*, but the paper proved of short duration. Next appeared *The Blotter*, in 1854, under the proprietorship of R. S. Warner and W. A. Bacon. The paper changed owners with frequency, which fact itself was an evidence of non-success, and was finally sold "under the hammer," as the saying goes. The purchaser, Mr. Warner, formerly its owner, endeavored to put the paper again before the public, but it was of no avail. *The Blotter* lasted from the fall of 1854 to the latter part of 1856. But Mr. Warner was not discouraged by one, or even two, unsuccessful attempts, and in January, 1860, presented to the people of Ludlow another paper, called *The Voice Among the Mountains*. But this publication, like its predecessor, made frequent changes in ownership, and was finally made a monthly. As such its days were ended with its third year, and *The Voice Among the Mountains* was no longer heard. On the 17th of April, 1866, D. E. Johnson "tried his hand" at journalism, and brought to light *The Transcript*, but during the early days of the paper Mr. Johnson died, and the office and plant were then sold to a former publisher of the Brattleboro *Record*. It proved unprofitable, and was soon discontinued.

The next newspaper of Ludlow was *The Black River Gazette*, founded in December, 1866, by R. S. Warner and Moses Burbank. In March, 1867, Mr. Burbank died, and another owner succeeded to his place. Without attempting to follow in detail all the changes in ownership of the *Gazette*, it is sufficient to state that the paper was continued with varying and indifferent success until 1884, when the then owner moved the whole plant to Brandon, and thenceforth as a Windsor county journal it ceased to exist.

The Vermont Tribune, the present newspaper of Ludlow, was founded in 1876, the first number appearing on November 24th. Its first publishers were Mott Brothers. The *Tribune* has continued, with changes, of course, in ownership, to the present day, and is now counted among the prosperous journals of the county. Its prosperity is evinced by its general appearance and the character of its contents; and it is no fulsome flattery to say that the *Tribune*, under the management of Mr. E. G. Allis, is as clean, bright, newsy and interesting a paper as can be found

in the county to-day. Mr. Allis succeeded to the proprietorship of the *Tribune* in April, 1881, his predecessor being L. B. Hibbard, who purchased from W. A. McArthur in July, 1879. The latter bought the paper in September, 1877, from F. W. Bacon, who was the successor of the founders, in February of the same year.

The *Bethel Courier*, while it is hardly a newspaper of the county, nevertheless circulates as such, is still entitled to at least a passing notice. The paper is printed at West Randolph, and has an edition under the above title; also it has an editor at Bethel, Walter M. Brooks.

Among the other newspapers of the county in times passed was the *Patron's Rural*, of Rochester, a monthly publication, devoted to the Grange interest, not printed, however, in that town, but at Bellows Falls. It was started in 1882, under the local management of Alpha Messer.

The township of Royalton has had three newspapers, the first the *Vermont Advocate*, published by Wyman & Spooner for a time, and then moved to another county; the *Greenback Herald*, started in April, 1878, by E. D. Pratt, who undoubtedly expected, or at least hoped, to flood the county with greenbacks, through the efforts of the short-lived party of that name, but they did not—more's the pity; and the *South Royalton Gazette*, established in 1880, by Charles Culver, and continued only about three months.

Then, in other parts, was the *Citizen Soldier*, of Norwich, a paper purporting to represent the militia interests. It opened the "campaign" in July, 1840, and was "commanded" by Major Sweet. In February, 1841, "headquarters" were moved to Windsor, and here, in July following, it was "captured"—by the hand of misfortune.

The *Vermont News* was started in Springfield in 1879. It ceased publication seven weeks later.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, AND THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF WOODSTOCK—THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

THE history of the town of Woodstock has recently been made the subject of a considerable volume, the results of the patient toil and deep research of Mr. Henry Swan Dana; and it is no fulsome compliment to say concerning Mr. Dana's work that it is all that could be desired; clearly and concisely written, admirably well done, an honor to its editor, to its publisher, and an agreeable and welcome record to the people of the town to which it relates. Therefore it seems that another history of Woodstock, following so closely upon that just published, would be an absolutely useless undertaking, but a history of Windsor county without a history of its shire town would be much like a play minus the leading character. But one fortunate effect of the recent publication is to greatly lessen the bulk or volume of the present chapter, and renders only necessary in this connection the briefest reference to the events of the town's interesting history, for the gratification and use of the people of those towns of the county in which it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Dana's work will circulate.

Town Description and Boundaries.—Among the towns of Windsor county Woodstock occupies a central position, and this fact was one of the strongest arguments in favor of its selection as the county seat. The town is bounded on the north by Pomfret and a small part of Hartford; on the east by Hartland; on the south by Reading and West Windsor; and on the west by Bridgewater.

In common with the great majority of the county's towns, Woodstock is considered a mountainous district, but there is less of extreme heights than are found in many other localities, while between the broken ranges are extensive interval lands, more, perhaps, of the latter than numbers of other towns can boast; and in these valleys, as well as on some of the elevated rolling lands, are most excellent farms which produce abundant returns under proper cultivation.

Perhaps the most attractive mountain formation within the town is that commonly known as Mount Tom, lying in the northern portion, on the northwest of Woodstock village. This peak, if such it may be called, possesses no peculiar characteristics that are noticeably absent in the other similar mountains, but yielding to the application of man's labor, it has been made one of the most beautiful and attractive spots within the region of the county. From the main thoroughfare leading northward from the village there has been constructed, even to the mountain's greatest height, a comfortable wagon road, while on the summit openings have been made from which there is presented to the view of the beholder a most magnificent panorama of nature. This improvement upon nature's provision, as well as numerous others, is due to the generosity and public-spiritedness of Mr. Frederick Billings. Other peaks might be made equally prominent and attractive should there be expended in their adornment the same labor and attention as has been applied to Mount Tom.

The principal water-course of the town is the stream of many *aliases*, but commonly called Quechee River. To some of the Indians, original visitors to the locality, history tells us that it was known as the "Wtatock Quitchey." Under another authority it is called, evidently from the Dutch, "Wasserqueeche," while to the early proprietors and settlers it was known as "Waterqueeche." Otherwise it has been called "Otta Quechee," but common consent has abbreviated even this, and the stream is now generally designated, in more simple English, "Quechee River." The Quechee enters the town from the southeast part of Bridgewater, and thence has its course generally northeast to the northeast part of Woodstock, touches the corner of Pomfret, returns again, forms the boundary between this town and Hartford, and thence eastward, but an exceedingly tortuous course, and finally discharges its waters into the Connecticut in Hartland. Particularly through the valley of the Quechee in Woodstock is found the greatest extent of agricultural lands of the town, but a close second to that is the valley of the South Branch, a tributary of the main stream that has its source in the southeast part of the town, and drains the entire eastern part thereof.

Charters and Early Settlements.—The town of Woodstock was

brought into existence by virtue of a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, provincial governor of New Hampshire, to David Page and his associates, sixty two persons in all, and dated July 10, 1761, being the same day upon which the other towns of Hertford (Hartland) and Bridgewater were chartered. As provided by the charter the town was to contain "something more than six miles square, and no more," or its equivalent in acres, about 24,900.

In nearly every respect this charter was similar to those by which other towns were brought into existence, and the reservations were in like manner substantially the same, in the charter of Woodstock as follows: "His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, a tract of land to contain five hundred acres as marked in the plan B. W., which is to be accounted two of the within shares; one whole share for the incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one share for a glebe for the Church of England as by law established; one share for the first (settled) minister of the Gospel; one share for the benefit of a school in said town." The governor's two shares, five hundred acres, reserved for his own benefit and emolument, were situate in the northeast corner of the town, in the locality where is now situated the hamlet called Taftsville.

One of the provisions of the charter designated the time of the first meeting of the proprietors, and was as follows: "Also, that the first meeting for the choice of town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said province, shall be held on the last Tuesday of August next, which said meeting shall be notified by Oliver Willard, who is hereby also appointed moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of our said province," etc.

Under the conditions of the charter it is undoubtedly a fact that the proprietors held the prescribed first meeting and elected the several town officers, following which was made the usual survey, and possibly a division of town lots. But the government of these proprietors was not destined to be of long continuance, for, at the time the charter of Governor Wentworth was made, the controversy between the provinces of New York and New Hampshire was in progress. In 1764 that controversy took a rather sudden even if not an unexpected turn, and by it the jurisdiction hitherto exercised over this district of territory by

the provincial government of New Hampshire was vested in the province of New York.

Then, again, very soon after the granting of the original charter, certain of the proprietors commenced purchasing the interests and rights of their fellows, and it was not long before a good proportion of the lands of the town were centered in ownership in the hands of a few persons; and when the king's order of July, 1764, became generally understood, these owners of course at once sought a new charter, or at least a confirmation of the old, at the hands of the governor of New York. And there were others, too, not previously interested in the lands of the town who longed to become possessed of the same under a new and entirely distinct charter. But it was not until the year 1772 that the New York authorities took decisive action in the premises, and they then made a charter patent for the town, naming as grantees Oliver Willard and his associates, the entire number being twenty-four. The date of this charter was June 3, 1772, and conveyed to the grantees or patentees "twenty four thousand and seven hundred acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways, including a tract of five hundred acres of land granted to Lieutenant William Leslie, and containing, exclusive of the said tract and the four lots of land hereinafter described, the quantity of twenty-three thousand and two hundred acres of land and the usual allowance for highways." The lands mentioned as granted to Lieutenant Leslie referred to the five hundred-acre tract in the northeast corner of the town, originally known as the "Governor's Lands." The other reservations that contributed to the reduction of the chartered lands were the grants for public purposes.

The twenty-four grantees named in the patent issued by the New York authorities were these: Oliver Willard, Isaac Corsa, Joseph Bull, John Blagge, William A. Forbes, Benjamin Stout, jr, Cornelius Vandenburgh, Peter Vandevoort, William Talman, George Birks, Henry Gulick, William Clark, John B. Stout, Benjamin Stout, Henry Beekman, John Fowler, Caleb Hyatt, Daniel Goldsmith, Daniel Green, Samuel Stevens, Charles McEvers, James Seagrove, Christopher Blindell and Adam Gilchrist. These were persons nearly every one of whom were in no manner identified with the New Hampshire Grants, directly or indirectly, but who were favorites of the governor of the province of



Dr. Thomas E. Powers.

New York, and as a reward for their political fealty they were made grantees under the charter. But one at least of these, Oliver Willard, seems to have had a double claim upon the good will of the governor, for he was interested in very large tracts of lands on the New Hampshire Grants, not only in Woodstock, but elsewhere; and he was, moreover, an ardent supporter of the cause of New York as against the claims of the inhabitants on the grants, or those claiming rightful possession under the New Hampshire charters.

Whether or not these patentees had an organization is unknown, but it is quite probable that they did not, for no sooner had the charter been issued than Oliver Willard began possessing himself by purchase of the rights and interests of his associates, and within the space of three days from that time he became the absolute owner and sole proprietor of the entire town, exclusive of the reserved tracts heretofore referred to; and it is believed that there was no organization of the town under this patent prior to that of 1773, concerning which mention will be found on later pages.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the land titles in the town, growing out of the several attempts at obtaining charters from New York, there were pioneers who had the temerity to make settlements and improvements on the lands of the town, even before the granting of the charter to Oliver Willard and his associates. There are records, traditional or otherwise, tending to show that adventurous pioneers visited the region of the town both before and soon after the issue of the New Hampshire charter, but it is nowhere alleged that there was a permanent settlement effected prior to the coming of Timothy Knox, in the year 1765; and it is not understood that Knox made his settlement here under a claim of ownership of the lands he occupied, but rather that his taking up an abode here was the result of a desire to be temporarily exiled from the civilized and inhabited regions of the country to the southward of this State. Or, to be entirely plain, Knox, who was a student at Harvard, became disappointed in an affair of love, and, desiring to exclude himself entirely from society, came into this then wild region and built him a hut on the south branch of the Quechee, in the locality known as the Beaver Meadows, where he employed himself in trapping and hunting. He was a "squatter" on the land, but after-

ward became a regular settler among the pioneers of the town, and in 1780 was elected as one of the town fence viewers.

The second settler in the town was Andrew Powers, who purchased from Oliver Willard, in the year 1768, a tract of land embracing several hundred acres, and by whom it was divided and parcels sold to William and James Powers, sons of Andrew, and to James Sanderson, who also became settlers in the town during that year, 1768. From this time the settlement increased steadily, but not rapidly; and in 1771, the year in which the New York authorities caused to be made an enumeration of the inhabitants of old Cumberland county, Woodstock was found to contain a population of forty-two persons, which would at that time be comprehended by from seven to ten families.

In the spring of 1773 the town was found to be possessed of a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants to warrant its organization and the election of town officers. For this purpose the inhabitants of the town assembled at the dwelling of Joab Hoisington on the third Tuesday of May, 1773, and chose the following officers: Moderator, Lieutenant John Strong; town clerk, Joab Hoisington; supervisor, Benjamin Emmons; overseers of the poor, Joab Hoisington and Benjamin Emmons; assessors, John Strong and Daniel Waldo; collectors, John Sanderson and Asahel Hoisington; commissioners of highway, John Strong, Benjamin Emmons and Joab Hoisington; surveyors of highways, Joseph Call, Joab Hoisington and Sylvanus Cottle; constables, Daniel Waldo, Joseph Cottle, Ezra Drew and Joseph Call; fence viewers, John Hoisington and William Powers.

Thus there were present at this first town meeting at least twelve different persons, each of whom is presumed to have been of full age, and entitled to vote, as well as to hold office under the new town government. But it is also fair to assume that there were some who were entitled to the privileges of freemen who either were not present at the meeting, and if they were there, were not inclined to accept any of the various positions and offices dealt out on that auspicious occasion. Such may have been the case at that period of our history, but it would be considered a somewhat remarkable thing among the people of the present generation.

In order to bring to the attention of the reader the names of as many

as possible of the pioneers of the town, it has been deemed advisable to extract from the town records the succession of town officers from the time of the above meeting down to and including those chosen for the year 1780, together with such other extracts from the record book of proceedings as are thought to be of interest to the present reader. It should be stated, however, that the proceedings of the town meeting of March, 1777, are nowhere on record.

Officers chosen May 17, 1774: Moderator, John Strong; clerk, Joab Hoisington; supervisor, Asa Whitcomb; assessors, John Strong and Joab Hoisington; collectors, Benjamin Burch and Sylvanus Cottle; overseers of the poor, Asa Whitcomb and Joab Hoisington; commissioners of highways, John Sanderson, James Henwood and Oliver Farnsworth; overseers of highways, Nathan Howland, Joab Hoisington and Oliver Farnsworth; constables, Lieutenant John Strong, Rufus Carpenter, Joseph Darling and Joseph Ripley; fence viewers, Simon Davis and Ensign William Powers; "hog drivers," James Sanderson and John Sanderson; "reefe keeper," John Hoisington; town treasurer, Joab Hoisington. At this meeting the people voted to build a pound; also voted that Benjamin Emmons and William Powers be a committee to build the pound and make a clearing for a burying-ground.

At a meeting held September 13, 1774, it was voted to hire Mr. (Rev.) Aaron Hutchinson for five years in connection with Hartford and Pomfret. This is the first allusion made by the records in the matter of procuring a minister to conduct religious meetings in the town.

Officers chosen May 16, 1775: Moderator, Lieutenant John Strong; town clerk, Joab Hoisington; supervisor, Lieutenant Benjamin Emmons; overseers of the poor, Joab Hoisington, Stephen Powers and Phineas Williams; assessors, Lieutenant John Strong and Joab Hoisington; collectors, Nathan Howland and Oliver Farnsworth; constables, John Sanderson, Rufus Carpenter, James Harwood and Ebenezer Kingsley; commissioners of highways, Simon Davis, Joseph Cottle, Phineas Williams, Joab Hoisington and Elias Thomas; overseers of highways, John Strong, Benjamin Emmons, Phineas Williams, and Ebenezer Kingsley; fence viewers, Elias Thomas and William Powers; treasurer, Joab Hoisington; "hog commissioners," Benjamin Emmons and John Sanderson.

At this meeting it was voted to get a town supply of ammunition, one

hundred pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of lead and four hundred flints. Joab Hoisington and James Harwood were chosen a committee to procure the ammunition; and it was provided that the treasurer should sell to each inhabitant "one pound of powder, two pounds of lead, some flints, and no more." At this same meeting, also, Benjamin Emmons, John Strong and Joab Hoisington were chosen a "Committee of Advice" (Committee of Safety).

Officers chosen May 22, 1776: Moderator, John Strong; town clerk, Joab Hoisington; listers, Ebenezer Kingsley, Stephen Powers and Joab Hoisington; assessors, Colonel Joab Hoisington, Dr. Powers and Ebenezer Kingsley; collectors, Joseph Cottle and Elias Thomas; commissioners of highways, Captain Williams, Colonel Joab Hoisington, Simon Davis, Elias Thomas and Joseph Cottle; overseers of highways, Simon Davis, Asahel Hoisington, Captain Williams and Elias Thomas; constables, Ebenezer Kingsley and Elias Thomas; selectmen, Dr. Stephen Powers, Deacon (Benjamin) Emmons and Joab Hoisington; fence viewers, Amasa Delano and Elias Thomas; "hog drivers," John Sanderson, Asahel Hoisington and Captain (Ebenezer) Williams; sealers of weights and measures, John Hoisington and Jonathan Kingsley.

At a town meeting held July 13, 1776, Dr. Stephen Powers and Joab Hoisington were chosen a committee to have charge of the ammunition, and deal out to each man having fire-arms one-half pound of powder and one pound of lead, and to supply others as soon as they had arms.

Officers chosen March 10, 1778: Moderator, "Deacon" Emmons; town clerk, Oliver Farnsworth; treasurer, Lieutenant Joseph Safford; first selectman, Benjamin Emmons; second, Ensign Nathan Howland; third, Captain Phineas Williams; fourth, Joseph Safford; fifth, Oliver Farnsworth; constables, Nathaniel Killam and Benjamin Burch; assessors, Ebenezer Kingsley, Ebenezer Craine and Joseph Churchill; tithingman, Rufus Carpenter; overseers of highways, Warren Cottle and Phineas Sanderson; surveyors of highways, Charles Killam, Joseph Darling and Jabez Bennett; "hog rieffs," James Sanderson, Amasa Delano, Elias Thomas and Elijah Bayley; fence viewers, Captain Phineas Williams and Oliver Farnsworth. Voted, at this meeting, "to build two pounds, twenty feet square, one at Oliver Farnsworth's and the other at Captain Strong's."



John D. Powers, M. D.

Officers chosen March 30, 1779: Moderator, Lieutenant Joseph Safford; town clerk, Oliver Ainsworth; selectmen, Joseph Safford, Phineas Williams, Jabez Cottle, Samuel Dutton and Ephraim Brewster; treasurer, Joseph Safford; constable, Elias Thomas; collector, Stephen Delano; highway surveyors, Jonas Matthews, Josiah Dunham, Asahel Hoisington, Jonathan Kingsley and Samuel Dutton; listers, Abisha Samson, Jabez Bennett and Joseph Cottle; leather sealers, Elijah Field and Josiah Lamb; grand juror, Nathan Howland; tithingmen, Samuel Dutton and Jabez Cottle; haywards, John Sanderson and David Slayton; branders of horses, John Strong and Phineas Powers; sealer of weights and measures, Jonathan Kingsley; pound keepers, Benjamin Burch and Oliver Farnsworth; deer-reefs, Timothy Rose and Phineas Powers; fence viewers, Joseph Churchill, Jesse Safford and Amasa Delano; petit jurors, Joel Matthews, Ephraim Brewster, Jabez Cottle, Joseph Safford, John Strong, Phineas Williams, Samuel Dutton and Joseph Churchill.

Among other proceedings had at this time it was voted "to build a meeting-house on the road that goes from Samuel Pratt's to the other road, west of Oliver Farnsworth's"; and at an adjourned meeting held at the house of Dr. Powers, on April 3, 1779, it was "voted to divide the town into districts for the advantage of schooling." For this business Samuel Dutton, Phineas Williams, William Hilton, Jabez Cottle and Oliver Farnsworth were chosen a committee. It was also voted at the same time to divide the town into five school districts. On the 24th of July, of this year, the inhabitants voted to divide the town into two parishes, by an east and west center line, and chose Joel Matthews, Phineas Williams, Warren Cottle, Joseph Cottle and Oliver Williams as a committee to make the division.

Officers chosen March 6, 1780: Moderator, Jabez Cottle; town clerk, Gershom Palmer; treasurer, Nathan Howland; selectmen, Phineas Williams, Jabez Cottle, John Strong, Charles Killam and Oliver Farnsworth; constable, Nathaniel Ladd; listers, Rufus Bassett, Stephen Delano and Oliver Williams; grand jurors, Joel Matthews and Warren Cottle; collectors, Joseph Darling and Nathaniel Pool; leather sealers, Elijah Field and Lemuel Harlow; tithingmen, William Hilton and Amasa Delano; brander of horses, Joel Matthews; sealer of weights and measures, Gershom Palmer; fence viewers, Timothy Knox and Ebene-

zer Kingsley; highway surveyors, Elias Thomas, William Hilton, Joseph Churchill, Gershom Palmer and Jonathan Farnsworth.

At a meeting of the townsmen held August 14, 1780, it was voted to raise three men for service for three months on the frontier, and to pay them forty shillings per month, payable in wheat at five shillings per bushel, or rye at four shillings, or Indian corn at three shillings; also, Elias Thomas, John Strong and Phineas Williams were chosen a committee to provide said men. And it was further provided at the meeting, probably as an extra inducement for the men to enter the service, that they have the same allowance of rum that the State allows.

The foregoing record is a statement of the succession of town officers of Woodstock from the time of its first town meeting in 1773, down to and inclusive of the year 1780, excepting those elected in 1777, for which year no entry appears upon the town records, if, indeed, any were elected during that year. By this succession there is brought to notice the names of many of the pioneers of the town, but it cannot be presumed that all of them are there mentioned. It was the custom of the several towns of the State during the years 1778 and 1779, and at various later periods, to have administered to those who desired it the freeman's oath, a provision of the first constitution of the State of Vermont, and in the record-book of proceedings it was the custom to enter the names of all who took and subscribed the oath, but this, it appears, was not done in Woodstock, or if it was, no record of the freemen's names was made.

When, in 1772, the town of Woodstock was chartered or patented to Oliver Willard and his associates, it was provided by the instrument of patent that the officers of the town should be elected in conformity with its terms, and the several offices to be filled were named specifically. This was for the guidance of the people of the town, and the offices were those that were usual to the towns generally of the province of New York. Conforming to the requirements of the patent, the first town meetings were held and officers chosen under it for several years, but when the new State of Vermont was brought into existence by the declaration of independence in 1777 there seemed to be at once a tendency to elect officers in accordance with the laws adopted and laid down under the constitution of the State. But before the independence

of Vermont was declared, and as early even as 1776, there were town officers elected not according to the strict interpretation of the New York charter, but something after the custom of the towns on the grants, and in accord with the manner of choosing officers under the New Hampshire charters.

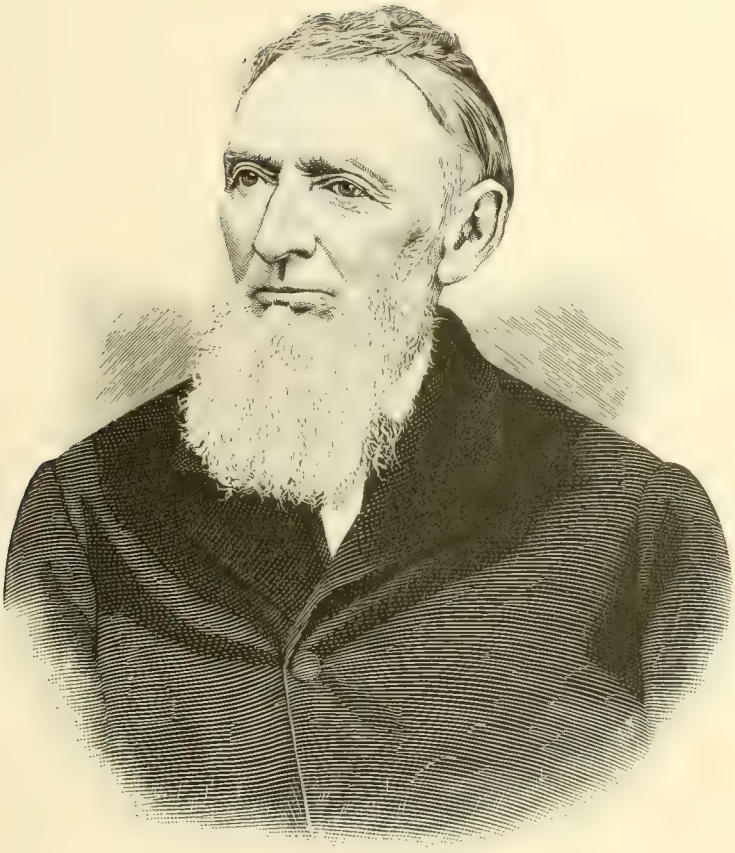
In the year 1776 the people of the town elected both listers and assessors, the offices being identical in character of duty of their incumbents, the former an office named under the law and custom of New Hampshire, and perhaps other New England provinces, while the latter, assessors, was the name of the same office under the prevailing law of New York. What motive may have induced the people to choose incumbents under both of these named offices is a question that cannot now be satisfactorily explained, but it was a matter of no great importance, for there could be no conflict of authority between the incumbents, as the same persons, Ebenezer Kingsley, Joab Hoisington, and Dr. Stephen Powers, filled both positions. At the meetings held prior to 1776 supervisors had been elected annually, but in the meeting of that year that name is dropped, and in its stead appears the more familiar title of selectmen. In 1778 "assessors" was the word used to describe the office of "listers," but in 1779 listers is restored and thereafter used, with some possible exceptions.

But it required no great effort on the part of the townsmen of Woodstock to change the character of their local government from that prescribed by New York to that adopted by the State of Vermont, and this notwithstanding the fact that the town was at that time a part of the county of Cumberland under the New York control, and continued so to be until the admission of Vermont to the Union in 1791. And it is a fact, too, that from 1778 until 1791, the town of Woodstock, and the other then organized towns of this State as well, formed a part of two distinct counties, under the authority of two separate States, each contending for the jurisdiction over the same. Every intelligent reader understands that Woodstock was organized under the immediate control of the New York authority, and that that province and subsequent State continued to exercise control over it, or at least attempted to do so, until Congress finally admitted Vermont to the Union; and it is a fact, equally well known, that in 1778 the government of the independ-

ent State of Vermont was completed, and the territory divided into counties, the part wherein lies this town being embraced by the county of Cumberland. This was continued so until 1781, when, the county being large in area and population, it was found necessary to divide old Cumberland county, and out of its territory form three new sub-divisions, the counties of Windham, Windsor and Orange.

During the period of the controversy between the State of New York and the independent State of Vermont, there was about the same prevailing sentiment existing in Woodstock as was found in a majority of the towns east of the mountains. That controversy of course commenced long years before this town was brought into existence, possibly before it was contemplated; and it was commenced before Vermont, as a State, was thought of, and while it was yet a part of the New Hampshire Grants, so called. When Woodstock was first chartered, in 1761, the proprietors naturally looked for protection and paid allegiance to the mother province, New Hampshire, but when the king's decree of 1764 fixed the western boundary of that province at the west bank of the Connecticut River, and proclaimed this region a part of the province of New York, the proprietors had no alternative than to accept the decree and look for a confirmation of their charter at the hands of the new power. They could, however, have joined hands with the settlers in the towns west of the Green Mountains, and fought the New Yorkers with the same weapons and methods as did the famous Green Mountain Boys, had it not been for the isolated situation of the town, and the further fact that the dominant sentiment in this particular region inclined to the New York jurisdiction and control, although there were but comparatively few of what were termed violent Yorkers in this locality.

The person who became proprietor and owner of the lands of Woodstock, Oliver Willard, was as a matter of course bound to favor the New York control, for, when the king's order was promulgated, he was the owner of large tracts of land under the New Hampshire charters, and to lose them would have taken nearly all of his earthly possessions. In 1763 he was a resident and proprietor of Hartland, and owned extensive tracts in other towns; moreover he was the friend of the governor of New York. His acquisition of lands in this town did not commence until after the king's order, but he then prosecuted his purchases here



John D. Powers.

with such vigor that he became its leading proprietor when the patent was issued, and still later acquired the interests of his associates, becoming at last sole owner of the entire town, except the reserved lands. His influence was exerted in behalf of the New York jurisdiction, and by it others were brought to the same inclination; and the town, at one period at least, may be considered as being largely in favor of being governed by the authorities of New York. But as other settlers came to the region, purchased their lands of Willard, paid for, occupied and improved them, his interest and influence ceased to prevail, and the town came to occupy a rather neutral position, and, still later, to favor the cause of the new State.

Among the persons who by their presence and influence contributed largely to the latter situation of affairs in the town, none was more prominent than Benjamin Emmons, concerning whom Mr Dana, in the "Governor and Council," says: In April, 1772, Benjamin Emmons left Chesterfield, and settled with his family in the town of Woodstock. He took at once an active part in organizing the new settlement, and at the first town meeting held in May, 1773, he was chosen supervisor. The duties of this office, which he filled for two years, made him familiar with the civil affairs of Cumberland county and with all the political movements of the day, over which his good judgment and his faculty for business must soon have begun to exercise an influence. At the annual town meeting in Woodstock, May, 1775, he was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety, and he remained on this committee as long as it existed. In August of the same year he was chosen a lieutenant under New York, of the upper regiment of Cumberland county, and in June, 1776, a member of the County Committee of Safety.

From the outset Emmons's own political sentiments seem to have been clear and pronounced. He was for independence of the colonies as against the mother country, and when in the New Hampshire Grants the break with New York was fairly begun, he was for the independence of the grants. Though not enrolled among the members of the Dorset Convention, at the adjourned session of this convention, held in Westminster, October 30, 1776, he was placed on a committee to canvass Cumberland and Gloucester counties, for the purpose of making the people acquainted with the objects of the convention, and of stirring up

their minds in favor of a separation from New York. At the next two sessions of this convention, held, the first in Westminster, and the second in Windsor, he was present as delegate from Woodstock. All this active service prepared the way for his being returned to the convention which assembled at Windsor on the 2d of July, 1777, and framed a constitution for the new State of Vermont. The people were not unmindful of his services thus far in securing the independence of Vermont, and at the first election held under the constitution elected him one of the twelve councilors. Furthermore, when it seemed good to establish a Court of Confiscation, soon after the General Assembly met in March, 1778, Emmons was appointed one of its members. His sound judgment and well known patriotism were sufficient reasons why he might be made a member of this court, but in some minds it may have added to his fitness for the post that he could show in his own town seven thousand acres of land to be confiscated, formerly the property of Charles Ward Apthorp, of New York.

The Revolutionary Period.—During the period of the war of the Revolution the people of the town of Woodstock had not the means of performing a prominent part in the military affairs of the State. When that war began the available men of the town numbered hardly more than a "corporal's guard," and their every energy was necessarily directed toward the improvement of their lands in order that the common comforts of life might be provided for their families. Then, too, the town was practically under the government of the province of New York, and that jurisdiction was quite tardy in its action in joining with the other colonies in throwing off the allegiance to Great Britain. This tardiness was due, in part at least, to the peculiar character of the New York government, it being what was termed a royal government, its chief executive being commissioned by the crown, and its other officers receiving their appointments directly or indirectly at the suggestion of the king or his council, and generally as a reward of fealty. In this respect New York differed from many of the American colonies, and its controlling authorities, being so constituted and chosen, were naturally faithful to their creating power. Therefore it was some time before New York could be brought to join the other provinces in making war against the mother country.

This situation of course had its influence in this region, but, notwithstanding that, the people here were opposed to the policy of Great Britain toward the colonies; and it must be remembered that the inhabitants of this region were not New Yorkers, but came mainly from the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut and New Hampshire, and the slow action on the part of New York received no sanction from this locality, however much the people here may by force of circumstances have been obliged to acquiesce in it by reason of their connection with the province named.

But when action was taken in the direction of forming military organizations on this side of the mountains no town did more according to its capacity to do than Woodstock. There were a number of men in the town who took a prominent part in organizing companies, among them Joab Hoisington, Benjamin Emmons, John Strong, Phineas Williams, and undoubtedly others whose names cannot be recalled. But there appears to be no record from which it can be determined who from the town joined the ranks and entered the service. The military companies which were represented by Woodstock men were attached to the "upper regiments" of militia, and their service was confined mainly to duty on the frontier, a service that in more modern warfare is called "guard and picket duty."

The first mention of any town action toward providing for military operations is that contained in the records of the meeting of May 16, 1775, when Joab Hoisington and James Harwood were made a committee to procure 100 pounds of powder, 200 pounds of lead and some flints, which the treasurer was directed to sell to the inhabitants, as mentioned in preceding pages. Subsequently, however, a committee was chosen "to deal out" the ammunition to men having fire-arms, and to others when they procured their arms. The first mention in the records of town action relative to procuring men for the service is that in the proceedings of a meeting held August 14, 1780, when Elias Thomas, John Strong and Phineas Williams were chosen a committee to provide three men to do duty on the frontier for three months. The proceedings of the Board of War for this year show that the town had five men in the service during the year.

It has already been stated that the militia organizations of the town

were formed under the authority of New York, and as a part of the regiments of Cumberland and Gloucester counties; but after the new State had become created and its affairs somewhat settled these commands, or part of them at least, became militia organizations under the Vermont government, and as such were subject to the order of the commander in-chief of the State troops. But the militia of Woodstock had their own homes and town to guard, as the Legislature of October, 1780, in session at Bennington, declared Woodstock to be a frontier town. And the same body, at the same session, levied a provision tax on the several towns of the State for the support of the military forces thereof, the kind and quantity required of Woodstock being as follows: 3,543 pounds of flour; 1,181 pounds of beef; 590½ pounds of salted pork; 99 bushels of Indian corn; and 49½ bushels of rye.

But during the Revolutionary war the town of Woodstock was not destined to suffer from the invasions of an armed enemy, and the nearest approach to that realization occurred during the months of August and October, 1780, the occasions of the Indian raids upon the northern towns of Barnard and Royalton, and other towns on the northern frontier. But in each of these cases the invaders made their escape with captives and plunder, and although an organized pursuit was made against the party that attacked and burned Royalton, in which pursuit possibly some of the Woodstock militia may have joined, no battle was brought on owing to the fear on the part of Colonel House that the Indians would carry out their threat to murder the prisoners in case the militia attacked them.

Woodstock made the Shire Town.—The one great cause above all others that contributed to making Woodstock a populous town in the county was the acquisition of the county buildings, its designation as the shire town of Windsor county. Still, by the inaction of the townsmen in their special meetings called to discuss this subject, the town very nearly lost the desired designation, and had a person of less energy and influence than Benjamin Emmons had charge of the project it is quite probable that the seat of justice would have been placed elsewhere than in Woodstock.

In 1781 the General Assembly passed an act by which the county of Cumberland was divided, and out of its territory the three counties of

Windham, Windsor and Orange were erected. It became necessary after this division that some one town in each of these counties should be selected as the seat of justice, and at once each possible favorable locality put forth every effort to obtain recognition and favor with the appointing power. But the legislative body of the State was not disposed to act hastily in the matter; in fact, measures of possibly greater importance were just then engrossing the public attention; the union with the New Hempshire towns, which, had it become permanent, would undoubtedly have resulted in fixing the county seat in some town other than Woodstock.

On the 5th of April, 1781, the union with the eastern towns was accomplished, and soon thereafter a law was passed by which a portion of them were annexed to Windsor county. But before the Legislature agreed to the union the question of annexation was submitted to the freemen of the several towns of this State, and the result showed a large majority of the towns to favor the project. Woodstock, however, was one of the few towns that voted against the proposition. Very fortunately for Woodstock the eastern union was dissolved, and then being near the geographical center of the county, her claims to designation as the county town were worthy of consideration; and, through the efforts of Benjamin Emmons, on the 27th day of October, 1786, the Legislature passed an "act establishing Woodstock the Shire town for the County of Windsor."

This subject needs no further mention in this connection. It will be found fully discussed and commented upon in an earlier chapter of this volume; and there also will be found a complete description of the courthouses and other county buildings that have from time to time been erected in the town.

War of 1812–15.—In the history of the State of Vermont this was a somewhat exciting period, but in the local history it was not particularly eventful, except as it may have been a season of political discussion between the Loyalists (Democrats and Republicans, for they were of the same understanding at that time) and the Federalists; and it is possible that arguments between these contending factions were not entirely confined to wordy disputes, although there is no evidence to prove to the contrary. The Loyalists were largely in the ascendancy in point of num-

bers, and the battles between them and the Federalists were fought at the polls. It was a customary thing, especially during the early years of the war, for the Federalists to call themselves the "Peace Party," while the opposition was characterized as "Screaming War Hawks." This may not have been known in this particular locality, but was so generally through the State.

It was the Loyalist party of the country that prosecuted the war, brought it on, fought it, and succeeded in beating the mother country in a contest at arms for the second time; and the Federalists occupied the same position in regard to the war as did the Tory element during the Revolution, but were less violent only in action, not in argument. They argued that the country was not prepared for war, therefore they opposed it.

Of the military organizations of the town at that time the leading one was that known as the Washington Patriot Company, or the Silver Grays, but their battles were those of peace, being confined to "muster" and "parade days." Of this company Titus Hutchinson was captain, William Ellis, first lieutenant, Oliver Williams, second lieutenant, and John Anthony, ensign The company did not enter the service, nor did any other command, as such, from the town. That there were residents of the town who were in the army at some time during the war cannot be doubted, but it would be quite difficult if not impossible to bring all their names to mind.

The War of 1861–65.—Without commenting at all upon the events of the brief period of agitation just preceding the actual outbreak of the war, or upon the events that followed the news of the attack upon Fort Sumter, the attention of the reader is directed at once to the first company that offered its services under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men to put down the Rebellion. To the First Regiment of Vermont troops this town had the credit of contributing Company B, the second company of the command, to which was accorded the second position of honor, the "left of the line." This company was the organization known as the Woodstock Light Infantry; and although known as a Woodstock company, a number of its members were from other towns of the county than this. Its officers, however, with a single exception, were men of this town. The roster shows the officers to have

been as follows: Captain, William W. Pelton; first lieutenants, Andrew J. Dike, Solomon E. Woodward; second lieutenants, Solomon E. Woodward (promoted first lieutenant), William Sweet; sergeants, William Sweet, George E. Dimick, Royal Darby, N. Bruce (Pomfret); corporals, Charles O. Thompson, Edwin C. Emmons, Crayton A. Woodbury, Norman M. Hoisington; musician, George H. Murdock. Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock, was lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment.

In an earlier chapter of this volume will be found a brief history of the several regiments of the State in which were volunteers from Woodstock, or from the county, and as a part of that chapter there is furnished a complete roll of all the volunteers from this town, as they are recorded in the reports of the adjutant and inspector-general of the State.

During the course of the war the town of Woodstock was credited with having furnished the aggregate number of three hundred and thirty-three men, or their equivalent, exclusive of three-months' volunteers, which were classified as follows: Volunteers for three years credited previous to call of October 17, 1863, 97; volunteers for three years under and subsequent to call of October 17, 1863, 53; volunteers for one year, 42; for nine months, 55; re-enlisted, 15; furnished under draft and paid commutation, 10; enrolled men who furnished substitutes, 10; procured substitutes, 15; entered United States Navy, 16; entered service, 4; miscellaneous credits, not named, 16.

The First Church Society. — The establishment of some sort of a society for holding public services of a religious character was, in early times, a necessary part of town government, and one of the public institutions organized and supported at the general expense; and after this town had become organized, and its affairs somewhat settled and running smoothly, the people began to stir themselves in the matter of engaging a minister of the gospel to preach for them. The first meeting of the inhabitants for this purpose was warned by clerk Joab Hoisington, upon the application of the overseers of the poor of the town, to meet at the clerk's house on the 13th of September, 1774. The meeting being assembled and organized, it was "Voted to hire Mr. Aaron Hutchinson for five years in connection with Hartford and Pomfret"; and further, "Voted Dr. Stephen Powers, Joab Hoisington and

John Strong a committee," probably for the purpose of carrying out the first vote.

But Rev. Hutchinson did not begin his labors as "preacher" in the town until 1776, but they were thereafter continued for the five years, and until 1781, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Daman, who appears to have been regularly installed as the first settled minister on the 26th of December of that year. At the annual town meeting held March 30, 1779, it was "Voted to build a meeting-house on the road that goes to Samuel Pratt's to the other road west of Oliver Farnsworth's." This building, had it been erected in accordance with the vote, would have stood near the center of the town, but as the population was then distributed, the meeting-house would not have been conveniently situated for the majority of the people who would probably attend the services. This condition of things led to a division of the town into parishes, the vote that brought it about being passed at a meeting held July 24, 1779. But even this proved unsatisfactory, and created a division of sentiment in the town, to such an extent that the dividing line was changed somewhat and then allowed to stand.

The first society was organized in 1781, about or just preceding the time that Rev. Daman became pastor, but, on account of a feeling of dissension in the society, growing out of matters relating to the admission of members and a difference of opinion concerning the most available and suitable location for the meeting-house, the society failed to make any substantial progress during the first ten or twelve years of its existence. The early meetings under the ministrations of Rev Hutchinson were held in convenient places: if the weather was cold in the house of some of the members, but during the warm months in Joab Hoisington's barn. In 1781 the log meeting-house was built, a short distance west of the upper bridge over the Quechee. Mr. Daman continued his pastoral relation with the church and society until May 22, 1792, when he asked for and received his dismissal. From this time until 1809 the society was without a pastor, but, in the year stated, a call was extended to Rev. Walter Chapin, who accepted and was ordained on the 25th of April, 1810.

The old log church west of the North Village was required to serve the purposes of the society (with other places temporarily used) from

the time of its erection, in 1781, until the erection of the more commodious church edifice on lands offered for the purpose by Mr. Charles Marsh. This building was commenced in 1806, and was so far completed during that and the succeeding year that services were held in it in October, 1807, although it was not entirely finished until 1808. (For the history of this church and society subsequent to the year last mentioned, the reader's attention is directed to that portion of the present chapter relating to the village of Woodstock.)

Small Villages of the Town.—Among the small and unincorporated villages of Woodstock town that known by the name of Taftsville is perhaps the most important; and this importance is derived from the fact of its having the benefits of the water privileges of the Quechee River, and the shipping facilities afforded by the Woodstock railroad, on the line of which the village is situate. Taftsville was so named in honor of Stephen Taft, one of the first settlers in the extreme northeast part of the town, where the village is located, and who came there in 1793, constructed a dam across the river, built a small water-power shop, and commenced the manufacture of scythes, axes and other edged tools. In 1794 Daniel Taft, brother to Stephen, came to Woodstock, and in 1795 joined with Stephen in building a saw-mill on the river, opposite the scythe factory. Subsequently another brother, Seth Taft, became interested in the business at this point, and from the initial labors of these brothers the village grew and prospered; and it is a fact that the industry here established by Stephen Taft in 1793, with numerous enlargements both in buildings and manufactured products, has been in operation to the present day, and that, too, by some of the descendants of the founders. Taftsville now forms a part of school district No. 7. A school was built in the locality prior to 1800, but the district has experienced a number of changes since the first town division provided for in 1779. A post-office was established at Taftsville soon after 1840, with Dexter Bates as postmaster.

Next in order of importance, perhaps, among the hamlets of the town, is that usually called South Woodstock, or the South Village as formerly known; a small village situated in the southeast part of the town, on the upper waters of the South Branch of Quechee River, having no railroad, but communicating with the county town by means

of a stage line. Among the early settlers, and perhaps the first in this locality, was the Cottle family, of which there were several members, some of whom took an active part in the affairs of the town during its pioneer period. A grist-mill was built at the South Village by Jabez and Warren Cottle as early as 1780, possibly before, but after a few years it was changed into a cloth or fulling-mill, and operated by John A. Cottle and Jabez Cottle, jr. About 1812 Abraham P. Mather became proprietor of the mill. In 1781 Jabez Cottle and Joseph Sterlin built another grist-mill near the village, but farther down the brook; and still another was erected at the same place about 1806. To the Cottle family also attaches the credit of having furnished the pioneer of the mercantile business at this village, Warren Cottle being the founder of it, but he afterward took Amasa Ransom a partner. This store was opened not far from the year 1793. The firm of Field & Perry, merchants, was established here in 1796, and two years later the pioneer concern failed.

In 1828 a mail route was established to pass through the South Village, and soon thereafter a post-office was established at the place, Richard M. Ransom being the first postmaster. During the fall of the same year Richard Ransom succeeded to the office and remained postmaster until 1836, when Oliver Baily was appointed.

South Woodstock is the only hamlet of the town that enjoys the advantages of having a church building within its precincts. This is of the denomination of Universalists, and its society was formed in 1834, under the pastorate of Rev. Russell Streeter. His leading charge was at the North Village, but after his connection with that society was ended he continued pastor of the South society until 1847.

The present business industries and other institutions of South Woodstock are less in number and importance than they were half or three-quarters of a century ago. Still it has two hotels, two stores, several shops, saw and grist-mill and some other manufacturing industries, a church and a school. The village is located in school district No. 15.

The hamlet known as West Woodstock, but originally as Bennett's Mills, received whatever of distinction it ever had from the fact of its being a manufacturing point of some note at an early day. The water privilege here was sold by Jesse Safford to Jabez Bennett and others in 1778, and soon afterward a saw and feed or grist-mill were built, Mr.

Bennett being the leading person in the enterprise, and from him the locality received its name. Mr. Bennett continued here in business for upwards of thirty years. These industries led to the erection of others, among them the cloth-mill of Seth Sylvester, but afterward owned by Ephraim Eddy. The present leading industry of the village, the Daniels Machine Company's works, was established by Reuben Daniels and Thomas E. Blake, under the firm of R. Daniels & Co., in 1831, that being the year in which the property and privilege were conveyed to them. The firm manufactured woolen jacks, wool pickers, and other machines used in woolen manufacture. In 1842 the firm suspended, after which and until 1850 business was carried on by various parties, but in the year named the firm of Daniels & Raymond was formed and business revived. In 1864 the building was burned, but rebuilt during the next year, and operated as the Daniels Machine Company. In 1869 the property again suffered great damage, an extraordinary high water carrying out the dam. Then followed ten years of changes, and until 1879, when the machine company resumed again under the old name, using both steam and water for power, since which it has been so conducted without serious interruption either to property or business. A post-office was established at West Woodstock on January 1, 1885. Within what may be called the village proper are a dozen or fifteen houses. A fine store building is in course of erection at the place.

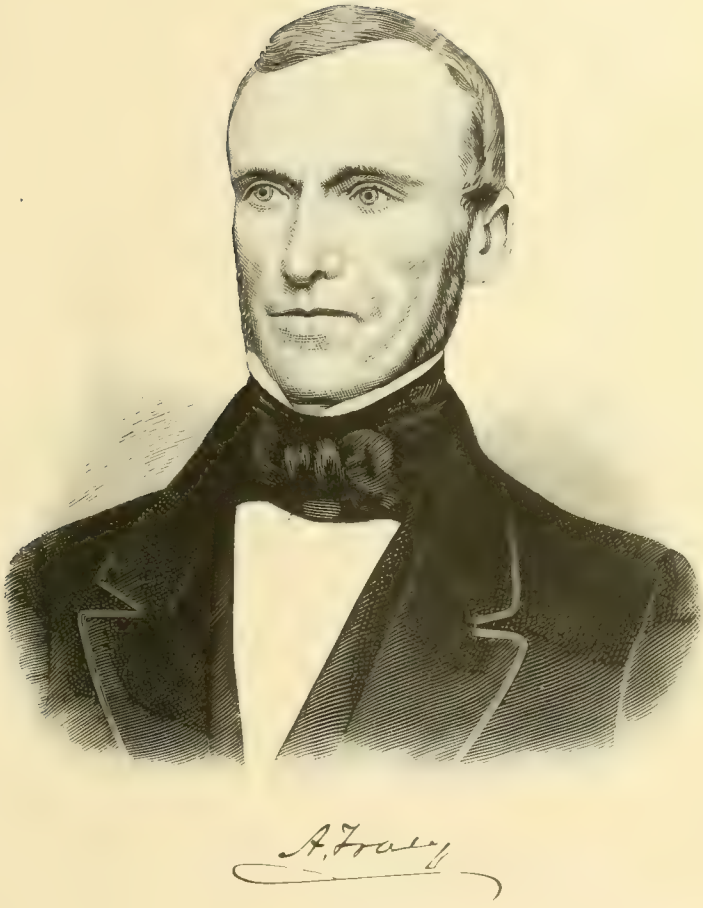
In the extreme northwest corner of the town, having its principal location on the stream called Barnard Brook, is the hamlet known as English Mills; but English Mills "aint what it used to be," and the industries at this point are but wrecks of former greatness. The locality was so named in honor of Joel English, who in 1789 bought a hundred acres of land out of the so-called Spencer tract, and became one of the most enterprising and progressive of the settlers in that locality. The first industry here, however, was established by Simon Davis, by the building of a grist-mill, and very soon thereafter a saw-mill, the latter in company with Samuel Fuller. In 1793 Joel English acquired an interest in the saw-mill, and in 1795 in the grist-mill, in the latter industry Jabez Bennett owning a share. The dam across Barnard Brook was built in 1839, by William S. English, son of Joel English. It was the intention of William to establish a starch factory at this point, but some interfering

event prevented that plan from being carried out, therefore the building was put to use as a rake factory, the proprietors of the business being Mr. English and Austin Miller, but the firm lasted only a year, when Mr. English became sole owner. In 1884 B. H. Pinney succeeded to the proprietorship and has since continued manufacturing there, but the products comprise other articles than hand rakes. Other than these named industries the locality known as English Mills has no manufacturing prominence, although some of the old mill structures are still standing.

THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF WOODSTOCK.

For the purpose of this sketch it is hardly advisable to refer at any length to the original buildings on the district of land that is now included within the limits of the corporate village of Woodstock, other than may be necessary to record the history of some of the institutions of the place. In the recently published history of Woodstock the editor, Mr. Dana, has taken each locality and each separate parcel of land, and given its history from the time of the erection of the first structure thereon to a recent date; and that work, being so generally circulated throughout the town, renders unnecessary further efforts in that direction as a part of this chapter. And should an attempt be made to repeat what has already been written so thoroughly and well, no new facts worthy of publication could be brought to light that would afford the slightest interest to the reader.

The lands whereon is situated the main part of the village of Woodstock were purchased by Joab Hoisington from Oliver Willard and Jonathan Grout in the year 1771. The entire Hoisington purchase embraced something like one thousand acres of land. The tract to the north and east of Joab's, and which is now partly if not wholly included within the village, was likewise purchased from the same grantors by John Hoisington, who is believed to have been Joab's father. But at that time neither of these worthy proprietors could have entertained even the faintest idea that their purchases would ever be the site of a beautiful village, and, above all, the seat of justice of the county; and neither of them lived to see that consummation. Joab Hoisington died in 1777, at Newbury, while performing duties as an officer of one of the regiments of Cumberland and Gloucester counties militia, during the Revolutionary period;



A. Fraley

while John Hoisington sold the last of his purchase in 1781, and was no longer known to Woodstock.

It is an evident fact that Woodstock as a village would not have had an existence if the county seat had not been located here, but it is equally evident that the village would never have attained that prominence it has in the county but for that location; and the one thing more than all others that contributed to making this a beautiful, thriving and prosperous muicipality, was the designation of Woodstock as the shire town of the county of Windsor, and that brought about through the persevering efforts of Benjamin Emmons, whom the generations of inhabitants of the village and locality will ever hold in grateful remembrance.

With the erection of the first court-house and the county buildings the village entered the early stages of municipal being, although more than a score and a half of years thereafter elapsed before any direct measures looking to such an existence were taken. In the year 1819 the General Assembly passed what is generally known as an "enabling act," by which the selectmen of any town in the State, upon the application of resident freeholders, were authorized to prescribe certain limits within which cattle and other animals should not be allowed to run at large. Under the provisions of this act the following petition was presented to the selectmen of Woodstock:

"To the selectmen of the town of Woodstock in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont:—We, the subscribers, freeholders of said town, hereby request you to lay out and establish the limits and bounds of the village at and about the court-house in said town, and notify the same according to law; that cattle, horses, sheep, swine, geese and mules, and other creatures related to mules, may not lawfully go at large in said village. Woodstock, December 19, 1819. Signed:—Titus Hutchinson, Benjamin F. Mower, Benjamin Swan, Nathaniel Waldron, jr., Joseph Parker, Daniel Dana, Robert Barker, H. C. Dennison."

Upon this presentation the selectmen established the boundaries under this order: "Whereas application has been made to the undersigned, selectmen of the town of Woodstock, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, passed November 11, 1819, entitled 'An act to restrain certain animals from running at large within the villages of the State,' to lay out and establish the limits and bounds of the North Village in said Woodstock.

"We do, therefore, in pursuance of said application, and the act aforesaid, hereby establish the following as the limits and boundaries of said village, viz.: Beginning at the easterly side of the highway at a point opposite the northeast corner of the barn nearest the road on the Wardwell farm, so called, (being the Blake farm now owned by Benjamin S. Dana,) thence southerly on a straight line by the easterly side of the brick house standing at the corner of said highway and the turnpike, to the south side of said turnpike road, opposite the southeast corner of said brick house—(the brick house on the east side of the road which was recently burned belonging to Oliver T. Hatch)—thence southeasterly in a direct line to the large elm tree standing on top of the hill east of the oil-mill brook, (Mount Peg)—thence southerly in a direct line to the southeast corner of Lyman Mower's meadow lot—(now owned by Rufus Townsend)—thence on the southerly line of said lot, across the highway, and on the southerly line of said Mower's pasture to the southeast corner of the same—(now owned by said Townsend)—thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of the house now owned by Jaud Rickard, (the Hiram Power's house)—thence by the westerly end of said house, and on a line with the same, to the highway; thence across the river to the two black cherry trees, on the north side of the highway opposite L. & B. F. Mower's mill yard (these trees stood near where the house now occupied by Liberty B. Marble stands); thence on a direct line northerly to the northeast corner of the small dwelling house owned by Henry C. Denison, esq., northerly of the clothier's shop (this house stood on the site, or near by, where Allen Thompson's house now is); thence by the northerly end of said house to the northeast corner thereof; thence on a direct line to the southeast corner of the school-house, near the dwelling house of the said H. C. Denison, esq.; thence easterly in a direct line to the place of beginning."

It is indeed doubtful if there are a dozen persons in the village who could follow the boundary lines above described, having no other guide than the description itself. In the year 1881 these boundaries were made a part of a pamphlet publication of the village by-laws, and for the purpose of having them properly understood, the portions included within the parentheses were added; and it is quite possible that the explanations then made will not apply to the bounds as now standing.

This action, on the part of the selectmen who established the above boundaries, (Howland Simmons and Lyman Mower,) was by no means an incorporation of the village, and gave it no form of municipality whatever, but only defined certain limits within which animals should not be allowed to run at large. This established boundary would not have any particular importance except for the fact of its being substantially the village boundary of the present time, and was referred to in the act of incorporation passed November 11, 1836, as the limits of the corporate village at that time established. The inclosed district was the village proper, nothing more.

On the 11th of November, 1836, the Legislature of the State passed an act entitled "an act incorporating the village of Woodstock," some of the sections of which were as follows: "That part of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Windsor, which has heretofore been established and recorded as the north village in Woodstock, in pursuance of an act passed on the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1819, entitled 'an act to restrain certain animals from running at large within the villages of this State,' shall hereafter be known by the name of The Village of Woodstock.

"The inhabitants of said village, qualified by law to vote in town meeting, shall meet on the first Monday in January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in said Woodstock, and shall, at that meeting, or an adjourned meeting, to be held in said month of January, elect a clerk, five trustees, a treasurer, and a collector of taxes, who shall hold their respective offices one year and until others shall be chosen in their stead.

"The inhabitants residing in said village are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of The Village of Woodstock; and by that name shall have succession and may commence, prosecute and defend suits or actions, in all courts whatever; may have a common seal and alter the same; may purchase, hold and convey real estate for the use of said village; may tax themselves and levy and collect taxes for the purpose aforesaid, or to carry into effect any legal vote or by law of said corporation."

Subsequent sections of the same act prescribed the duties of the several officers of the village, and also provided for the regulations and

internal government of the municipality. But, while this act of incorporation erected the village into a state of municipal being, it did not entirely separate it from the town, and, in fact, never has been separated therefrom, but both join together in the election of such officers as are incident to the government of the town, and an officer of the town may be a resident of the village, but an officer of the village cannot be a resident of the town. In this respect the citizens of the village have advantages over those of the town; but then, whatever of disadvantages this may bring to the citizen of the town, he may find consolation in the fact that he has no village or municipal tax to pay. The last sentence of the ninth section of the act of incorporation reads: "The inhabitants and territory included in the limits of said village shall belong to the town of Woodstock, in the same manner as though this act had not passed."

From the time of incorporation to the present there have been but few amendatory or supplementary acts passed that materially modify the original act. To be sure there have been made some changes, and some lands formerly outside have been brought in, while others inside have in the same manner been voted out.

Some matters of interest in connection with the early municipal history of the village could be presented in this place but for the fact that the early records cannot be found; and the most dilligent search and inquiry have failed to reveal the slightest trace of their whereabouts. As a result of this misfortune we are unable to furnish even the names of the officers of the village elected at the first meeting appointed to be held in January, 1837, or, for that matter, the names of any of the officers prior to the year 1867.

Nearly every one of the institutions of the village of Woodstock had their origin and founding prior to the time of the passage of the corporating act. There were the same church societies and edifices for each, although some of the latter have been rebuilt within the last fifty years. The village, too, had its newspapers, banking house, business blocks, hotels, court-house and town hall, and other public buildings. The village even had its fire department, and although an unpretentious organization, it was nevertheless effective, and numbered among its members some of the foremost men of the town at that time.

The Fire Department.—As early as the year 1820 an organization for the prevention and extinguishing of fires was formed, and that under an act of the Legislature, by which the same was incorporated. On the 26th of October of the year stated there was passed "An Act incorporating certain persons therein named, by the name of the Woodstock Fire Society." The "certain" persons named were Charles Marsh, Benjamin Swan, Titus Hutchinson, Lyman Mower, Isaac N. Cushman, Job Lyman, Norman Williams, Justus Burdick, James Pearl, Solomon Warren, John Pratt, Joseph Churchill, jr, Charles Dana, Benjamin F. Mower, David Pierce, David Watson, Henry B. Dana, Charles Williams, John D. Powers, and their associates and successors, as "a body politic and corporate, to all intents and purposes, by the name of the Woodstock Fire Society, and by that name may sue and be sued; may purchase and hold property to the amount of two thousand dollars, and land sufficient whereupon to build a house for the safe keeping of an engine and other apparatus necessary for extinguishing fire."

By further provisions of the act the first meeting of the society for the election of officers was directed to be held at the house of Robert Barker in Woodstock, on the last Monday in December, 1820. The society was also authorized to appoint not to exceed ten fire wardens, who were clothed with supreme authority in cases of fire. The bounds of the village as laid down by the selectmen were the prescribed limits within which the society was to operate.

Whatever became of this old organization, how long it continued, what property it owned, or who its officers were, no citizen of the present day appears to know. It is certain, however, that their organization must have been completed and become effective, for the corporators were men of character, integrity and worth, and would not allow their names to become associated with any undertaking of a public character not calculated for the public good. The society seems to have left no record behind it, and whatever is known of it is learned from the incorporating act.

But this was the germ from which grew the present fire department of the village; and when the latter became incorporated measures were at once taken to provide for such an organization, but the absence of the records prior to 1867 leaves the history of it a matter of untrustworthy

tradition. However, in 1847 the Legislature passed an act providing that such persons as should be elected fire wardens of the village should be vested with all power at times of fire for the protection of property and the maintenance of peace and order. It is quite probable that that act was an enlargement upon the previous authority of the fire wardens, and that such an office was created by the by-laws of the corporation when organized. In 1867 the village fire wardens were Benoni S. Thompson, William C. Barnard, John S. Eaton, Ransom M. Russell and Jasper Hazen, jr.

In 1881 an ordinance was adopted establishing a fire department, which was virtually an act of re-organization to place the department on a proper working basis, and by the provisions of which the wardens were authorized to choose department officers from their own body. The company officers were provided to be elected by the company members.

In pursuance of a vote passed February 26, 1883, the old engine-house was replaced by the present substantial structure. The department long ago passed the "bucket brigade" days, and entered upon the hand engine period, the latter being, with the hook and ladder apparatus, the present equipments of the village for extinguishing fire. But the introduction of water into the village has made unnecessary the use of the hand engines, and resulted in again re-organizing the department, so that at present it consists, according to the last report of the engineers, of one Fire and Hose Company of twenty members, and one Hook and Ladder Company of ten members. The present board of fire wardens is as follows: C. W. Sayward, William Hewitt, Harold S. Dana, W. O. Taylor, Fred Delano, Lewis Bordo, Seth T. Winslow, and H. F. Dunham; engineers, O. G. Kimball, N. M. Hoisington, and M. S. Myers.

Woodstock Park and Surroundings.—This is one of the most attractive of the many beautiful locations of the village; and, as well, it is one of the most ancient localities of the village, for here, around the green, as it was called, was centered the main business enterprises of one hundred or so years ago. Little did Joab Hoisington dream that an acre or two of the best lands of his large estate would ever be converted into a public park, or that on his lands would ever be erected one of the

prettiest villages in Vermont. Just how the old village "green" happened to come into existence would be, perhaps, a subject difficult of explanation. Its lands were always a common, and were never called upon to yield to the husbandman's labors. It is said that the tract was originally covered with a growth of pine trees, and that they were destroyed by a forest fire that occurred some time after 1770, probably about 1772. In later years this tract became the property of Israel Richardson, and he, when the court-house and jail became fixed institutions of the town, donated lands upon which they should be built, to the extent of a little more than an acre and a half. The deed of the conveyance bore date of May 29, 1788, but the donation in fact antedated that time. The court-house was built where the brick house now stands, at the corner of South street, and the jail was located farther west, about in front of where the Methodist church now is.

After the old court-house was burned, in 1791, it became necessary to build another, and that the surroundings might be complete, Captain Richardson was called upon to make another donation of land for public purposes, which he at first declined to do, but, under Charles Marsh's threat to erect the county buildings in another part of the village, the doughty Captain yielded and donated the "common" land to the public, to the extent of its present area. Thus, what is now the magnificent Woodstock Park was brought into existence, and around its boundaries was built up the main business part of the village; but when the available lands here were all occupied, further enlargements for business purposes built up the lands east of the common, on what is now Central and Elm streets. An avenue of travel found its way into the park lands by the laying out and building of what is now Central street, being opened during the year 1800. This was followed by other thoroughfares, some parallel and others lateral, in the east part, which resulted in the ultimate transfer of business to that locality, while around the common the old store buildings were replaced with, or converted into, dwellings and several public buildings.

The first attempt at improving the lands of the common was made some time previous to 1830, when they were plowed and graded; but during the year last stated a fund was raised by subscription for the purpose of laying out the park and planting it with maple trees. Then,

or about that time, when this work was completed, the common became, properly speaking, a "Park" But when, after the village had become incorporated, the "city fathers" attempted to build a plain fence about the park for the protection of the young trees, then troubles commenced. Some people did not propose to be denied the use of the old common for all purposes of travel and convenience, and brought the authorities into court as defendants. A long litigation followed and was terminated in the success of the local government. The last fencing, the present iron and stone structure, was built during the year 1878, under the direction of Oliver P. Chandler, Justin F. McKenzie and George W. Paul, committee, with a fund raised by voluntary contributions on the part of generous citizens of the village.

After the destruction, in 1791, of the old court-house a second was built, but not on the same site. For the new structure land on the north side of the park was used, at the corner where the road crosses the center bridge This was a more pretentious structure than its predecessor, but a plain frame building, with a tower on its front, and in the tower a bell was placed. But on the 4th of July, 1854, the court-house fell a victim to the flames, the result of the carelessness of some over-enthusiastic person who was celebrating on that day. The third, the present court-house, was erected on the lot where stood, in early times, the dwelling of the sisters Myrick, spinsters and garment makers, queer characters, in a way, of the village.

The Norman Williams Public Library.—Here is the most beautiful public building of Woodstock; a perfect gem, an ornament to the village, and a fitting tribute from a grateful son to the memory of kind and loving parents. The site whereon this building now stands was the home of Norman Williams, one of the substantial and worthy men of the village; and in the "story and a half" house here standing he dwelt for fifty years, from 1818 to 1868. The original house on the site was built for the widow of Josiah Cleveland in 1798. In 1883 the old house was removed, and in its place Dr. Edward Higginson Williams caused to be erected, at his own expense, the stone library building. The exterior and interior design and finish of the library are so well known that no description is necessary here; that it is one of the most ornamental and useful institutions of the village, is all that need be said;

that it is fully appreciated, every person in the region understands. The library has a capacity for about fifteen thousand volumes, and on its shelves are now nearly seven thousand, gifts from all sources. In the reading-room are elegant portraits of Norman Williams and his wife, and in the reception-room is a similar portrait of their son, the founder of the institution, Dr. Edward H. Williams.

Of the ancient structures that once had a being on the park front, but few remain. The locality has lost much of its appearance of three-quarters of a century ago, and could the resident of that period now return he would discover no familiar landmarks to assure him of his whereabouts, unless, perhaps, the old Hutchinson and Churchill homesteads might appear natural; or the residence wherein dwelt Dr. Gallup, or the old brick school-house on the opposite side of the park, might revive familiar scenes. Another of the ancient landmarks still lives, the old Eagle Hotel, but that has been so frequently remodeled and enlarged as to have lost all semblance of its former self. And should one go to the corner of Elm and Central streets there would no more be seen the famous Barker Hotel, with its spacious back yard; and on the opposite side of Central street the old frame row now has disappeared, and on its site is built the substantial two and three-story brick blocks. On the signs, too, over the several places of entrance, there appear names that were unfamiliar to the townspeople fifty years and more ago. "Church buildings," it is said, "never change." This is a rather doubtful statement, or one, at least, that requires a deal of explanation to make its truth readily understood.

The Congregational Church.—The society of this church was undoubtedly the pioneer of the religious institutions of the village, or of the town and has its origin in the primitive gatherings to which Rev. Aaron Hutchinson occasionally preached in Joab Hoisington's barn, or, if in cold weather, the dwelling house of some member of the society. After that the society "worshipped" in the little log meeting-house, on the road west of the (now) Woodward mills, under the pastoral charge of Rev. George Daman. But the society at length outgrew this old structure and, in 1807–08, built a new frame meeting-house on Elm street, on lands donated by Mr. Charles Marsh, on part of which his law-office stood. The edifice here has twice been thoroughly re-

paired: first, in 1859, and again in 1889. The last improvement was made through the generous contribution of Mr. Frederick Billings, the whole expense being borne by him. More than that, in 1880 he caused to be erected, adjoining and annexed to the church edifice proper, a beautiful and appropriate memorial chapel. The property now owned by the society of the Congregational church is perhaps more extensive and valuable than that of any of the several societies of the village, consisting as it does of the present elegant edifice and chapel, with a large and commodious pastor's residence, the latter being on the east side of Elm street.

In September, 1774, the people of the town voted to hire "Mr. Aaron Hutchinson" to preach for them, but no society was then organized, neither were the gatherings at all denominational; but at the same time a majority of the townspeople inclined to Congregationalism, and the teachings of the first minister were supposed to be of that order. The first settled pastor of the society was Rev. George Daman, who was ordained December 26, 1781, and continued his relations until the 22d of May, 1792, and was then dismissed.

Following the retirement of Mr. Daman from the pastorate, the society had no settled minister until 1810, but during the interval had occasional or supply preaching a part of the time and otherwise united with the Baptist society, which had then been formed. On the 25th of April, 1810, Rev. Walter Chapin became pastor of the Congregational church, and remained such until the time of his death in 1827, and was succeeded by Rev. John Richards, he being ordained November 27, 1827, retiring, however, February 11, 1831. Rev. Robert Southgate came to the pastorate January 4, 1832, and was dismissed in October, 1836.

In February, 1828, Rev. Worthington Wright was ordained pastor of the church, and continued in that relation for a period of more than twelve years, retiring in September, 1850. Rev. Dr. Jonathan Clement next succeeded, July 14, 1852, and remained nearly fifteen years, until June 16, 1867, when he was dismissed upon his request. Rev. A. B. Dascomb became pastor in December following Dr. Clement's dismissal, and continued such until February 3, 1874. In September of the same year Rev. Lewis A. Hicks was ordained pastor, and was dismissed July 13, 1881. The last pastor, now recently retired, Rev. James F. Brodie, was ordained February 21, 1882, his pastorate ending in 1889.

The Universalist Church.—Universalism in Woodstock became first rooted in the withdrawal or rumored secession of Benjamin Emmons from the Congregational society, which is said to have taken place somewhere about the year 1786. Benjamin Emmons was not only one of the leading men of the town and State, but one of the earliest and most influential members of the first church society, and his acceptance of the doctrines of a new and then pronounced unorthodox belief was the cause of much confusion in the old society. About the same time other former members of the parent church left the fold and became identified with the new society, among them Captain John Strong, Dr. Stephen Powers, Judge William Perry. The new society, too, had converts from other denominations than the Congregationalist, and there were some few of the townspeople who, perhaps, had leanings toward Universalism at the time of their coming here. Considerable accessions to the ranks of the society from the Baptist church were also noticeable at about this period.

The Rev. Hosea Ballou was the first minister of the society in this locality. He became a preacher of Universalism by ordination in 1794, but prior to that time he had been a Calvinistic Baptist. He became minister in charge of the Woodstock society, in connection with other similar organizations, in the year 1803, a relation that was continued until August, 1809, when he left the State and accepted a call to the church at Portsmouth, N. H. After Mr. Ballou's departure the society had no settled minister for many years, but services were frequently held during the period, the desk being supplied by various ministers of the church, among whom were Joab Young, C. G. Persons, Uriah Smith, Jacob Holt, William Bell, and possibly others.

But during this period, the society having no established leader or minister, it suffered severely and became somewhat disorganized. The work of again building up and re-organizing fell upon the next settled minister, Rev. Russell Streeter, who came to the charge in 1834. As well as firmly re-establishing the society, to Mr. Streeter belongs the credit of having brought about the erection of a convenient chapel on Church street, during 1835. The parsonage property of the society was formerly the home of Dr. Thomas Powers, and was purchased for a minister's residence in 1877.

Rev. Russell Streeter severed his connection with the village society in 1839, and was succeeded in June, 1840, by Rev. Mr. Fay, since which time the succession of pastors and supply ministers has been as follows: Rev. O. H. Tillotson, 1841 to 1847; Rev. D. M. Reed, four years; Rev. Jonathan Douglass, 1852; Rev. Chapman, six months; Rev. J. S. Lee, 1854; Rev. J. D. Cargill, 1859 to 1861; Rev. William H. Pattee, 1862; Rev. Moses Marston, 1862 to 1866; Rev. J. T. Powers, 1867 to July, 1870; Rev. Elmer Hewitt, April, 1871, to October, 1876; Rev. O. K. Crosby, April, 1877; Lucian S. Crosby, two years; Rev. B. M. Tillottson, and the present pastor, Rev. J. F. Simmons, who moved to the village during the year 1889.

The Christian Church.—The society of the Christian church in Woodstock had its organization somewhere about the year 1806, and drew its membership generally from the growing population of the town and particularly from the old Baptist society. The first minister of the Christian church appears to have been Elias Smith, who preached here some six weeks and made considerable additions to the society. Still greater work was done by Uriah Smith, under whose ministrations, it seems, two societies were in existence in the township. One of the most effective ministers of this church was Frederick Plummer, who first visited Woodstock in September, 1810, and through whose labors the society was greatly increased, and numbered among its members some of the leading families of the locality. The meetings in the village were usually held at the court-house, but the worthy and zealous elder prosecuted his labors throughout the township and vicinity, wherever a field presented for fruitful results. Mr. Plummer continued his missionary labors in the vicinity until 1813.

The court-house continued to be used as the principal house of the society until the year 1826, at which time Elder Jasper Hazen generously purchased for the society the lot of land on Pleasant street, whereon was erected, that same year, the commodious brick edifice, in which the first service was held in January, 1827. In the tower of this edifice, in 1827, Elder Hazen also caused to be placed a clock, which did service until 1859, but then became worn out and was subsequently sold. However, in 1876, another clock was procured to replace the former. This was provided through the generosity of Frederick Billings, who, on the 14th



Moses Kidder

of July, 1889, executed a quit-claim deed thereof to the village of Woodstock. (The remodeled Congregational church is likewise possessed of a clock, the gift of the same person.) The Christian church edifice has been twice thoroughly repaired: first in 1860 and again in 1876. Rev. Moses Kidder became minister of the society soon after 1846, and has continued for a period of upwards of forty years, and is still engaged in that capacity. Prior to Rev. Kidder's coming Elder Jasper Hazen was the officiating minister, and his immediate predecessor was Elder Rand. To Jasper Hazen attaches the honor of having virtually founded the church. The lot on which the building stands he bought, and the edifice was erected almost wholly through his personal efforts, and largely with his means. And it is said, too, that he manufactured the brick used in its construction. Elder Hazen was born in Hartford, this county. Mr. Dana has written at length concerning his life, which see.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The seed of Methodism was sown in Woodstock during the closing years of the eighteenth century, by the somewhat sudden and unexpected visit of Lorenzo Dow. He preached in the court-house, but his lectures could not have been considered denominational at that time, for some of the people, even of that church, did not look upon Dow as the advocate of Methodism. The young clerical aspirant was finally denied the use of the court-house for his meetings, and left the place in disgust. Many years afterwards he returned to Woodstock and again preached, and then formed the nucleus of the present society of the town. The first meeting-house was built in what was known as the South Parish, about the year 1807, but none was erected at the North Village until 1835–36, when lands were purchased from General Lyman Mower, where the present church building now is, and upon which a small frame edifice was erected. In 1865 such radical repairs were made that the building was practically reconstructed, and was dedicated with appropriate services on the 9th of November, 1865. The Methodist parsonage on the hill was built in 1852.

Prior to the time of the erection of the meeting-house, and perhaps for some time thereafter, this was but a station or a mission society, and the services were conducted by circuit or local preachers. From the time of building the first edifice, 1836, the succession of pastors in charge of the society of the Methodist Episcopal church has been as follows:

Rev's. S. Quimby, A. G. Button, T. Twitchell, R. H. Spaulding, —— Copeland, W. J. Kidder, Lewis Hill, A. V. Howard, I. H. Patterson, J. W. Spencer, C. Kellogg, D. Field, S. G. Kellogg, Z. Haynes, C. Fales, L. C. Dickinson, A. L. Cooper, Albert L. Pratt, Joshua Gill, Ira La Barton, P. Merrill, A. C. Stevens, N. W. Wilder, A. M. Wheeler, J. W. Gurnsey, O. M. Boutwell, T. P. Frost, L. L. Beman, A. J. Hough, A. H. Webb, Joseph Hamilton, I. McAnn.

St. James's Church, Protestant Episcopal.—The parish of St. James's church was organized during the early part of the year 1827, through the efforts and influence of a number of the leading citizens of the village and vicinity. The church did not experience the vicissitudes incident to the early life of some other of the institutions of the place, but was established and built up at a time when the people were prepared for it and able to accomplish its work. The early services of the church were usually held in the court-house, and occasionally the Congregational edifice was placed at the disposal of the new society. Rev. Joel Clap seems to have been the missionary laborer in this field, his services commencing during the latter part of 1825. The next year measures were taken for the erection of the church, which, according to the original design, was to have been of stone, but the plan was afterward changed and the structure built of wood. The stone, which were delivered on the ground, were used for the building of the double houses standing east of the library building, facing the park.

The church was completed and occupied for services in December, 1827, and was consecrated in September of the next year by Bishop Griswold and assistants of the diocese of Vermont. The parish purchased the rectory property in 1854. Rev. Joel Clap continued as rector of the parish until 1832, and was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin C. C. Parker in October, 1833, and the latter in turn in 1839 by Rev. John Grigg. On June 12, 1840, Mr. Clap returned to the church, and continued until 1847, retiring on December 1st, and being immediately succeeded by the Rev. M. A. Herrick, the latter remaining until February, 1861. Next came Rev. Joseph N. McIlwaine, in October, 1861, who officiated as rector until July, 1866, when he was sent to another field. The Rev. Roger S. Howard was next sent to this parish, July, 1867, and remained until June, 1869. Following the retirement of Mr. Howard the parish

was supplied for a few years by James O. Drumm, a deacon in orders, commencing in 1870 and until 1872, and from that time to October, 1873, by James A. Hughes, also a supply. In December, 1874, Rev. N. G. Allen succeeded to the rectorship, and remained until 1877, being followed November 1st, of that year, by the present rector, Rev. Francis W. Smith.

Schools of Woodstock.—The village of Woodstock is as well provided with school buildings, and with the proper facilities for affording an excellent high school education, as can be found in any municipality of the State having no greater population than this. Three commodious school-houses now exist in the village for the accommodation of pupils, and these are respectively known as the primary, intermediate and the high schools. The primary school, as the schools are now arranged, is on River street; the intermediate on Lincoln street; and the high school, "on the hill," has both primary and high school departments.

Education in Woodstock, or in the immediate vicinity, had a beginning as humble as that of any other of its institutions. The first school-house was built in what is now the east part of the village, where stands the present residence of Prosper Merrill, about the year 1797. But the district soon outgrew this ancient building and the provision for another became a matter of necessity. For the purpose, during the year 1812, the building committee, comprised of three men, Lyman Mower, Sylvester Edson and Eben King, selected lands on the common, just west of where the court-house then stood, and here caused to be built the first really substantial school-building of the village. This was a plain, substantial two-story brick building and answered the purpose of principal school from the time of its erection down through the years of the village's early growth to the time of incorporation, 1836; and thence until the time of its sale or exchange for the present high school land, which exchange was made on April 7, 1853, between the committee of District No. 8 and Lyman Mower. The old school building was converted into a dwelling house and is now the residence of W. L. Daman.

Soon after the exchange with Mr. Mower the village caused the present elegant and commodious high school building to be erected. These, of course, have been the public schools, those established and supported

at the general expense; but, in addition to them, there have been started in the village at various times select or private schools, and some of these were institutions of considerable prominence during the period of their existence.

Banking Institutions of Woodstock.—As long ago as the year 1806 the Legislature passed an act that brought into existence the Vermont State Bank, an institution to be directly under the control and patronage of the State, but provided with officers and directors in the several localities in which its branches were established. The Vermont State Bank at first consisted of two branches, one at Middlebury and the other at Woodstock. The first officers of the bank were Titus Hutchinson, president, and Job Lyman, cashier for Woodstock branch. The directors appointed for the Woodstock branch were John Mattox, Titus Hutchinson, Elias Lyman, Mark Richards, James Tarbox, Benjamin Swan and Alex. Campbell.

"The next year (1807) two additional branches were established, one at Burlington and the other at Westminster. All the stock of the bank, and all the profits arising therefrom, were to be the property of the State, and all the concerns of the bank were to be under the control and direction of the Legislature forever. The immediate management of the bank was to be committed to thirteen directors, to be chosen annually by the Legislature, and who were to elect one of their number president of the bank." It was under these provisions that Titus Hutchinson was elected president, as above stated.

"The bank at length went into operation, but the anticipations of the people were not to be realized. What had appeared so fair and plausible in theory was found to work very badly in practice, and, although a history of the Vermont State Bank would afford an instructive lesson to the present and future generation, we have neither materials nor room for it here. Suffice it to say, its affairs were soon found to be in inexplicable confusion, and the institution insolvent. Various acts of legislation were resorted to for sustaining it, notwithstanding which its condition grew worse and worse, and within five years from its establishment affairs were put in train for winding up its concerns. The Legislature in 1811 passed an act directing the removal of the Westminster branch to Woodstock, and the next year for the removal of the

branches at Burlington and Middlebury to the same place, and also ordering all bills of said bank to be burned, except what were necessary for the payment of checks due from the bank. In 1814 an act was passed ordering the treasurer of the State to burn all the bills of the State bank in his possession, excepting such as he deemed necessary to meet demands upon the treasury." [1]

The Bank of Woodstock.—The unfortunate ending of the old Vermont State Bank did not seem to have any lasting effect upon the people, who one time declaimed against such institutions in general, for, when the Bank of Woodstock was incorporated, November 9, 1831, and the stock books opened at Barker's Hotel, more by far than two thousand shares were subscribed for and the requisite cash paid into the hands of the committee. On the 5th of April the stockholders elected a board of directors as follows: Lyman Mower, Charles Dana, George W. Rice, Simon Warren, and John Pettes. The directors then elected Lyman Mower president, and Lyndon A. Marsh, cashier of the bank. Thus the old Bank of Woodstock was brought into existence and commenced business, but never was known as a highly prosperous concern. But without any comment on the vicissitudes it experienced during the period of its existence, it is sufficient to state that its affairs were wound up and it passed out of being with the expiration of its charter, being succeeded, merged into, or absorbed by

The Woodstock Bank.—On the 26th of October, 1844, the Legislature of Vermont incorporated an institution by the name of Windsor County Bank, to have its principal place of business at Woodstock; but one of the conditions of the charter was that the bank should not begin its business operations before the 1st of January, 1847, and not later than the 1st of May of the same year. Its capital stock was fixed at $60,000 in two thousand shares. But on the 22d of October, 1845, the Legislature passed another act, by which the former was amended, and the name changed to Woodstock Bank, by which name it was known when its doors opened for business in January, 1847. This bank was well managed and did a successful business under the presidency of Oliver P. Chandler, and the cashiership of Eliakim Johnson. Before the charter of the Woodstock Bank expired the National banking act had

[1] "Thompson's Vermont."

gone into effect, and the directors of the bank decided to avail themselves of the provisions of the act, and not ask for a renewal of their charter under the State law.

The Woodstock National Bank.—This bank was the direct outgrowth of the Woodstock Bank, just mentioned, and was incorporated April 17, 1865, with a capital stock of $100,000. Its first officers were: President, Oliver P. Chandler; vice-president, Philo Hatch; cashier, Eliakim Johnson; directors, Oliver P. Chandler, John Porter, Philo Hatch, Julius Converse and Eliakim Johnson. Mr. Chandler resigned from the presidency and direction of the bank in January, 1869, and was succeeded by Frederick Billings, who still remains in that office. The original cashier, Mr. Johnson, continued in the position of cashier until his death, October 21, 1862, upon which Henry C. Johnson was elected cashier, and has so remained to the present. On January 14, 1873, William E. Hazen was appointed assistant cashier, and in August, 1875, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Frederick W. Wilder.

As has been stated, the original capital stock of the bank was fixed at $100,000, but on the 14th of July, 1865, it was increased to $150,000, and, again, on January 11, 1867, to $200,000. On June 10, 1872, the stock was still further increased to $300,000. The Woodstock National Bank has a present surplus of some $60,000, and is officered and managed as follows: President, Frederick Billings; vice-president, Oliver P. Chandler; cashier, Henry C. Johnson; assistant cashier, Frederick W. Wilder; directors, Frederick Billings, Oliver P. Chandler, Frank N. Billings, William E. Johnson, William E. Dewey.

The Ottauquechee Savings Bank.—This institution, the only savings bank ever established in the village, was incorporated November 13, 1847, and opened its doors for business in January, 1848, under the management of the following board of trustees and officers: Trustees, Thomas E. Powers, Thomas Russell, Owen Taft, Joel Eaton, Lyndon A. Marsh, Henry W. English, Charles S. Raymond, Nahum Haskell, Charles W. Warren, Oel Billings, Reuben Daniels and Otis Chamberlin. Officers: John Porter, president; Ammi Willard, vice-president; Elihu Johnson, treasurer; Norman Williams, secretary.

The Ottauquechee Savings Bank has ever been looked upon and regarded as one of the substantial business institutions of the village, one

that has ever been well managed, and a source of profit to its managers and depositors as well. When started, and for a number of years thereafter, it was usual to open the bank for business on but two days of the week, but the business of the concern at length became so extensive, and depositors to numerous, that the doors were opened every business day of the week. The bank, too, owns the building at present occupied, having acquired the same by conveyance from Morris Fairbanks. The deposits of the bank at present amount to about $530,000. The present officers are as follows: James B. Jones, president; Crosby Miller, vice-president; Charles F. Chapman, secretary and treasurer; trustees, James B. Jones, Alvin Hatch, Edwin Hazen, Norman Paul, Crosby Miller, Charles H. Maxham, Henry W. Walker, William S. Dewey, J. Walker Parker, Frank S. Mackenzie, William S. Hewitt; board of investors, James B. Jones, Alvin Hatch, Edwin Hazen, Norman Paul, Charles F. Chapman.

Industries.—As a manufacturing center Woodstock has never attracted any considerable attention, nor does there seem ever to have been a great desire on the part of the people here to build up such enterprises, although the facilities for cheap and abundant water power along the Quechee and South branches are all that could be desired for manufacturing purposes. But however inconsiderable may have been the manufacturing industries of the village, the place has by no means been entirely devoid of them, and those that have been carried on were of some importance and extent.

Manufacturing in the vicinity of the village, or what afterwards became the village, may be said to have commenced when Joab Hoisington put into operation a saw and grist-mill, somewhere about the year 1776. But the product of these mills was used entirely in the home market. The first considerable industry of prominence was the oil-mill of Jacob Wilder, which was established during the latter part of 1792, and had its seat of operation on the South branch of the Quechee, not far from the village proper; but this old establishment experienced all the vicissitudes any industry could well be subjected to; passed through various owners, and was the seat of various manufactures, being finally converted into a foundry by R. D. Granger, and by him sold to Daniel Taft, and then moved from the locality to become a part of the Taft industry at Taftsville. This was about 1836.

In the west part of the village, on the north side of the river, stands a large brick building, a monument to past prosperity and subsequent adversity, and which is generally known as the old Woodstock woolen-mills, or the Woodward Mills. In former times this location was known as Mower's Mills, although the water at this point was first diverted and utilized about the year 1790, when Dr. Powers built the dam and erected a saw and grist-mill. This property passed to the ownership of Henry Mower & Co. in 1803, and five years later to Samuel Chandler. From this time forward, for some twenty-five years, the property underwent many changes in proprietorship as well as manufactures, and finally, in 1835, was purchased by the Woodstock Manufacturing Company, a corporation having an authorized capital stock of large proportions, and, what was still better (for certain purposes), a shrewd manager named Samuel Ford, by whose persistent efforts a number of local capitalists were induced to make investments in the enterprise. This company erected the extensive brick factory building and others in the neighborhood, for the use of the company and its employees. The company, however, never developed manufactures to any great extent, but did succeed in building up an indebtedness of splendid proportions, upon which the property was sold to Solomon Woodward in 1847 to be used as a woolen factory. Extensive alterations and repairs to the building and adjoining property were made, among which was the removal of the old saw and grist-mills, and the erection of more substantial structures in their places. Mr. Woodward continued business here until about the year 1877, but the returns were not particularly gratifying, especially during the later years of operations, and the property finally passed into the estate of the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, and then into the charge of Judge Hilton, and now the whole Stewart-Hilton property, here and elsewhere, is the subject of litigation, cannot be transferred or perfect title given.

Near the site where now stands the extensive tannery buildings and works of B. F. Standish, Elder Jasper Harvey, in 1832, located the building formerly known as the West meeting-house, which he had purchased and moved here, and converted into a tannery. It was operated by Clement & Stillson for a few years, changed hands frequently, and finally became the property of Perkins & Standish. The buildings were



Norman Paul

destroyed by fire in September, 1873, but a new and more commodious tannery was soon afterwards built by Mr. Standish, who has carried on the business ever since. Concerning the Standish tannery, it may be said to be about the only present industry of the village, the product of which is shipped to and sold in other than local markets.

The Woodstock Gaslight Company, one of the two local improvement companies of the village, was chartered by an act of the Legislature on the 9th of November, 1855. During the succeeding year the company was in full operation, although a number of years passed before the street and service pipes were laid to their present extent. The first board of directors was composed of Thomas E. Powers, Solomon Woodward and George Mellish. Mr. Powers was chosen president of the company.

Hotels.—The history of hotel life and business in Woodstock village commenced when Joab Hoisington procured an inn or tavern-keeper's license from the Cumberland County Court in 1772, and arranged his humble log cabin for the accommodation of the traveling public. This worthy resident must have recognized the necessity for such a house of entertainment and rest for the wayfarer, but just how long he acted in the capacity of host or landlord is not known, but it was only for a short time, a few years, perhaps.

In 1787 Captain Richardson erected a tavern on the park tract, but the building was afterwards moved to a location further north, off the common, and is still standing, next east of the Hatch House. Its use for tavern purposes was discontinued about 1822. In 1793 two hotel buildings were put up in the village, one on the corner where now stands the Churchill dwelling, but which was only used as a tavern for a short time, and the other on the site of the present Eagle Hotel; in fact, the same building, although during the nearly hundred years of its existence it has been so frequently repaired and remodeled as to have lost all of its original appearance. It was built by Captain Richardson, and was a plain, two-story frame building with a single story extension. It afterward became the property of Titus Richardson, who, in 1822, built the brick addition on the east end of the house. In 1830 Cutting & Phillips were proprietors, under whom the piazzas were built and the house enlarged by building a third story. Under their ownership, also,

the house was christened "Eagle Hotel," and a gilded eagle "hung out" for a sign. In 1867 another story was added to the main part of the house. In 1848 the brick addition on the east was sold to the Sons of Temperance for a hall, and was so used until the early part of 1885, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. F. B. Merrill then bought the property, rebuilt the burned part, and made it a part of the hotel. He retired from the proprietorship of the hotel in 1889, being succeeded by Arthur B. Wilder, who is now its proprietor.

Another of the old hotel buildings of the village was that which was erected at the corner of Elm and Central streets, by Elisha Taylor in 1796, and known as the Village Hotel. In 1819 this became the property of Robert Barker, and was one of the most popular resorts in the town. In 1835 it was sold to Samuel Whitney, and by the latter, in 1856, to Gilman Henry, both of whom were proprietors of the hotel during the periods of their ownership. The old building experienced nearly as many changes as did the rival house, the Eagle, for one landlord seldom allows himself to be outdone by a competitor. But, unfortunately for the old Village Hotel, and possibly for its owner, too, the whole concern was, in March, 1867, destroyed by fire, and in its place there was erected the present substantial business block.

The "Park Cottage" Hotel, now owned and managed by "Landlord" Fales, is one of the later-day institutions of the village, having been made over into a hotel in 1884. The old building here has been variously used: was erected early in the century, and occupied as a store, saddler's shop, school-house, dwelling, and finally put to its present occupancy by Mr. Fales in 1884.

The Woodstock Acqueduct Company.—The subject of supplying the village of Woodstock with pure and wholesome water from some of the outlying streams of the town began to be agitated about the year 1878, and the matter was made the subject of consideration at the village meeting held in January, 1879. At that meeting Oliver P. Chandler, Justin F. Mackenzie and Charles Chapman were chosen a committee to "inquire as to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of water from Blake Hill, or other hills of the vicinity." The committee made diligent examination into the matter of their duty, and on January 5, 1880, reported to the meeting the results of their investigations, together with

an estimate of the probable expense of the entire enterprise, which they placed at seventeen thousand dollars. The report was accepted and ordered to lie on the table. It may be stated, further, that the report remained on the table, and the village made no further discussion of the project.

In the year 1880 a number of enterprising citizens of the village procured from the Legislature an act of incorporation of the Woodstock Acqueduct Company, having a capital stock of $36,000, in shares of $50 each. The company, however, did nothing in the matter of carrying out the object of its incorporation until the year 1887, when a reservoir was built on Thomas Brook, and water mains laid from that point to and through the streets of the village, under the management and direction of the following persons: J. J. Randall, designing engineer; T. William Harris, constructing engineer and sub-contractor; contractors, R. D. Wood & Co. The main pipe from the reservoir is of eight-inch iron, while the street pipes are six and four inches in diameter, the latter size predominating. The company now has about seven miles of main laid, and is patronized by about one hundred and sixty water takers. The village is supplied with twenty-eight hydrants, located at convenient points, ready for instant use in case of fire.

The company is under the following management: President, Frank N. Billings; vice-president, Frank S. Mackenzie; secretary, H. C. Phillips; treasurer, Frederick W. Wilder.

The Windsor County Agricultural Society.—While this organization may be, perhaps, one of the institutions of the county rather than of the village, it has always had its chief seat of operation and its location for annual exhibitions in or near Woodstock, and has come to be regarded as one of the established institutions of the locality; and, so being, it is proper that some mention be made of it in this connection.

As far back as the year 1820 there was organized what was known as the Agricultural Society for the County of Windsor; and in that year officers were chosen as follows: President, William Jarvis; vice-presidents, Zebina Curtis, Jabez Proctor and Titus Hutchinson; secretary, Norman Williams. The first exhibition given under the direction of the society was that of September 20, 1821. The society held one or two annual exhibitions and then quietly passed out of existence.

In 1846 a new society, the present one, was organized, and from that time to the present has given an annual exhibition. In 1855 the present "fair grounds" were purchased, and here the society have erected buildings sufficient for the accommodation of all stock and other exhibits, of every character, that may be offered. It has been the great aim of the gentlemen that comprise the society to offer to exhibitors as good inducements by way of accommodations and premiums as does any similar organization in the State; and that their efforts in this direction have been entirely successful is attested by the fact that the attendance and display at the annual meetings of the society are not inferior to those of any other county. The premises and buildings, too, are kept in the best condition possible, and premiums are paid in full, without conditions. During the year 1889 various improvements were made, at an expense to the society of three or four thousand dollars. The officers of the society are as follows: President, Joseph C. Parker of Hartford; first vice-president, Edwin C. Emmons of Woodstock; second vice-president, Homer W. Vail of Pomfret; secretary, Henry B. Reed of Woodstock; treasurer, Norman Paul of Woodstock.

Masonic.—The first Masonic organization that found a resting place in Woodstock is understood as having been Warren Lodge, which was instituted in the year 1804; and of which Alexander Hutchinson was master; Benjamin Emmons, senior warden; William Perry, junior warden; Benjamin Swan, treasurer; and William Strong, secretary. The lodge dissolved its organization and surrendered its charter in the year 1827. This was followed by another similar organization which has been called "Washington Mark Master's Lodge," and which was in existence for some ten or fifteen years prior to 1829

Woodstock Lodge, No. 31, *F. and A. M.*, was granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge on the 13th of January, 1853, and was chartered on the 1st of January, 1854. The lodge was organized under the dispensation, and the following were its first officers: Luben Putnam, W. M.; O. H. McKenzie, S. W.; Eben Tracey, J. W.; John A. Pratt, secretary; Joel Eaton, treasurer; Augustus Palmer, S. D.; Daniel Taft, jr., J. D.

Past Masters.—Luben Putnam, O H. McKenzie, Ebenezer Tracey, Augustus Palmer, Edwin Hutchinson, Edwin Hazen, Joseph S. Richmond, Owen T. Marsh, Robert S. Southgate, John S. Eaton, Orlando W.

Sherwin, Ezra H. Lovell, Joseph S. Richmond, Charles M. Marsh, E. P. Tewksbury, George H. Moss, James W. Hazen, J. K. Hoadley.

Present Officers.—C. R. Montague, W. M.; George W. Marble, S. W.; George Aitken, J. W.; W. S Hewitt, treasurer; F. R. Jewett, secretary; C. F. Merrill, S. D.; F. B. Dana, J. D.; M. E. Hapgood, S. S.; W. H. Brown, J. S.; A. B. Jaquith, tyler.

Ottauquechee Chapter, No. 31, *R. A. M.*—An application for a dispensation for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was made to the Grand Lodge of this State in March, 1867; and on the 18th of October following a charter was granted that established Ottauquechee Chapter, No. 21. The petition was signed by D. L. Howe, Nathan Cushing, Edwin Hazen, J. S. Richmond, Ira Wood, Nathan Woodbury, O. E. Ross, Norman Williams, Julius Converse and Lyman Mower. The first officers were J. S. Richmond, H. P.; Edwin Hazen, K.; O. E. Ross, scribe; Luben Putnam, C. H.; D. L. Howe, P. S.; Nathan Cushing, R. A. C.; Lyman Mower, M. 3d V.; Ira Wood, M. 2d V.; Daniel Taft, M. 1st V.; Julius Converse, treasurer; Nathan Woodbury, secretary; Joseph Churchill, tyler.

Past High Priests.—Joseph S. Richmond, Edwin Hazen, Owen T. Marsh, O. W. Sherwin, W. J. Boyce. Officers for 1889: W. J. Boyce, H. P.; E. P. Tewksbury, king; O. L. Richmond, scribe; C. W. Sayward, treasurer; G. H. Mass, secretary; A. N. Logan, C. H.; C. R. Montague, P. S.; O. L. Seaver, R. A. C.; W. H. Seaver, M. 3d V.; George Aitken, M. 2d V.; W. F. Jones, M. 1st V.; I. C. Mower, sentinel. Present membership, 70.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The first steps in the matter of organizing a post in Woodstock were taken during or about the year 1881, and the result was the granting of a charter by the State Department, G. A. R., to Sheridan Post, of Woodstock. This post was at one time a flourishing organization, at least so far as membership was concerned; but on account of certain regulations that required too much time, it was thought to become a full member, (passing through the several degrees—recruits, soldiers, and veterans,) the post became unpopular, lost its organization, and finally passed out of existence.

George C. Randall Post, No. 82, Department of Vermont, G. A. R., was organized at Woodstock, December 15, 1884, with the following of-

ficers: Colonel Thomas O. Seaver, commander; William C. Whipple, S. V. C.; Edwin C. Emmons, J. V. C.; Dr. Henry Boynton, surgeon; John S. Eaton, officer of the day; Lucius W. Wilson, officer of guard; Henry H. Woodbury, adjutant; John Gilman, Q. M; George W. Paul, Sergt.-Maj; Charles H. English, Q. M.-Sergt.; Rev. H. A. Van Dusen, chaplain (appt. January, 1885).

Randall Post has a present membership of one hundred and sixteen persons, which includes nearly every ex-soldier of the village and vicinity. Regular meetings are held each month, on the Saturday before the "moon fulls." An annual camp-fire is held on the 22d of February, and Memorial Day is regularly observed.

Present Officers.—Henry Boynton, M. D., commander; E. C. Emmons, S. V. C.; W. C. Vaughn, J. V. C.; H. H. Woodbury, Adjt.; Nathan Cutting, Q. M; Lucius W. Wilson, O. D.; Andrew McKain, O. G.; Henry B. Reed, surgeon; George W. Paul, Sergt.-Major; Charles H. English, Q. M.-Sergt.

Connected with the post is a Relief Corps known as "Randall W. R. C., No. 26," comprising about forty ladies of Woodstock and adjoining towns.

The Town Representatives.—The position of Representative in the General Assembly is without doubt the principal town office; and as other chapters have contained the succession of incumbents of this office, it is proper that the same be given in this connection, that is, the names of the several persons who have been elected to the General Assembly from the town of Woodstock, as follows: 1778, (March) John Strong, Joseph Safford; 1778, (October) John Strong, Phineas Williams; 1779, Phineas Williams, John Strong; 1780, John Strong, Warren Cottle; 1781, Jesse Safford, Warren Cottle; 1782, John Strong, Jabez Cottle; 1783, Jesse Safford, Phineas Thomas; 1784, Jabez Cottle, Jesse Safford; 1785, Jesse Safford; 1786–7, Benjamin Emmons; 1788, Jesse Safford; 1789, Warren Cottle; 1790, Jesse Safford; 1791, Jesse Safford (January), Benjamin Emmons (October); 1792–94, Benjamin Emmons; 1795, Jabez Cottle; 1796, Benjamin Emmons; 1897–8, Jesse Williams; 1799, Jabez Bennett; 1800–1803, Benjamin Emmons; 1804, Titus Hutchinson; 1805, Jabez Cottle; 1806–10, Titus Hutchinson; 1811, Joseph Wood; 1812, Titus Hutchinson; 1813–15, Henry C. Denison; 1816–17, Ste-

phen Farnsworth; 1818–19, Daniel Dana; 1820, Howland Simmons; 1821, Titus Hutchinson; 1822–3, Jasper Hazen; 1824–5, Titus Hutchinson; 1826, Richard M. Ransom; 1827, Billy Brown; 1828, Richard M. Ransom; 1829, Sylvester Edson; 1830, Lysander Raymond; 1831, Billy Brown; 1832–33, Jason Kendall; 1834, Daniel Taft; 1835, Lysander Raymond; 1836, Tracy Brigham; 1837–8, John Moulton; 1839–41, Oliver P. Chandler; 1842–4, Andrew Tracy; 1845–6, Nathan T. Churchill; 1847–9, Julius Converse; 1850–52, Thomas E. Powers; 1853–4, Peter T. Washburn; 1855–6, Thomas E. Powers; 1857–9, George R. Chapman; 1860–61, Eliakim Johnson; 1862–3, Oliver P. Chandler; 1864–5, Lewis Pratt; 1866, Charles Marsh; 1867–8, Julius Converse; 1869–71, Lorenzo Richmond; 1872–5, Henry Boynton; 1876–7, Warren C. French; 1878–9, Horace C. Lockwood; 1880–81, Justin F. Mackenzie; 1882–3, Larnard C. Kendall; 1884–5, George B. French; 1886–90, Charles P. Marsh.

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, AND OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF WINDSOR.

DURING that period of our country's history that has always been referred to as the period of the early French wars, the valley of the Connecticut River was a prominent and frequently traveled thoroughfare for the passage of troops and other smaller bodies of armed men between the New England colonies on the south and the upper Connecticut country, the Canadas, and the Champlain region on the north and northwest. Thus the vicinity wherein is situate the present town of Windsor became known to the pioneers of New England long before any settlement was made in the locality, and before any provincial governor had assumed to make grants of towns in the region of Vermont east of the Green Mountains.

In 1724 the New England colonies had become sufficiently large to warrant an extension of settlement in various localities, to the northward, and some of the venturesome spirits moved up the valley of the Connec-

ticut and planted a settlement and built a fortress, which they called Fort Dummer, under the belief that the location lay within the provincial boundaries of Massachusetts. This action opened anew a controversy that had previously existed between the authorities of the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts relative to the boundary lines between them; and this dispute was finally terminated by the royal decree of 1740, by which the north line of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, as it was called, was fixed upon as being somewhat to the southward of the Dummerston settlement, and the latter was therefore brought within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, and has ever since been conspicuous in history as the first civilized settlement within the borders of what afterward became the State of Vermont.

In the year 1741 Benning Wentworth became governor of the province of New Hampshire. He must have known of the controversy between his own province and Massachusetts, and of its determination the year before his appointment; and there are very good reasons for the belief that he understood the provincial government of New York to claim the right of jurisdiction over the lands north of the Massachusetts north line, and eastward as far as the Connecticut River, although the governor of New York had made no considerable grants in this territory, and therefore, not being occupied, no direct acts of jurisdictional exercise could well be made. But Benning Wentworth, if his biographers' statements are to be relied upon, loved gain as he loved power; performed acts sometimes questionable in character and took the chances of results, and made grants of towns for consideration and reserved to himself considerable tracts in each for his own personal emolument. But it must in no manner be assumed that his grantees were parties to his methods, for such was not the case; but that he enriched himself at their expense cannot be disputed.

On the 3d of January, 1749, Governor Wentworth made a grant of a town of land on the extreme western boundary of what he assumed to be his territory, making a continuation of the Massachusetts west line the western boundary of the tract, and this he named "Bennington," in allusion to his Christian name. This being done, he acquainted the governor of New York with his action, asking that officer in brief what he thought about it. This was followed by a controversy between these



Leland J Graves M.D.

provinces that was continued until the year 1764, at which time the decree of the king fixed the eastern boundary of the province of New York at the west bank of the Connecticut River; and from that time forth Benning Wentworth took no part in the controversy that ensued between the actual settlers under his charters and the aggressive province of New York. He offered them no protection or assistance; gave them no advice nor comforting assurance; but left them to work out their own salvation as best they could After the charter of Bennington town, Governor Wentworth made occasional grants of other towns, but not many until about 1760 or 1761, when, fearing the influence of New York with the king, he went boldly and rapidly into this business, chartering towns right and left, despite the protests from New York, so that, by the time the king's order of 1764 was promulgated, nearly all the then inhabitable lands west of the Connecticut had been granted by him.

Charter of Windsor.—On the 6th of July, 1761, Governor Wentworth issued charters for three towns of land on what was then and for years afterward known by the general name of New Hampshire Grants, which three towns were respectively named Windsor, Reading and Saltash, the name of the latter, however, being subsequently changed to Plymouth. These towns embraced a strip of land approximately six miles wide, north and south, and extended from the west bank of the Connecticut River to the mountainous region of the interior, for of such is the charter of Plymouth.

The charter by which the town of Windsor was brought into existence was not materially different from the great majority of the towns granted by Governor Wentworth, and contained the customary reservations of land: the five hundred acres for the use of the grantor himself, which was to be accounted two shares; one whole share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; one whole share for the first settled minister of the gospel; one share for a glebe for the Church of England as by law established; and one share for the benefit of a public school in said town. In the charter fifty-nine grantees were named, and the lands of the town were to be divided into sixty-five shares, inclusive of those reserved for the purposes set forth above. Another provision of the charter was to the effect that the first

meeting of the proprietors "for the choice of town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said province, shall be held on the first Wednesday of August (1761), which said meeting shall be notified by Samuel Ashley, esq., who also is appointed moderator of the first meeting," etc.

The first movement on the part of the worthy proprietors after receiving their charter was to meet and organize and choose town officers according to the grant; but it is hardly thought that the first meeting was held as directed by the charter, for there is no record of such meeting, and the general tenor of the records of a meeting held in September, 1761, would lead to the impression that this was the first meeting. And these old prorietors had a rather loose manner of recording the transactions of their meetings, the minutes being made on any sheet or scrap of paper that happened to be most convenient, and it was not until the year 1769, or about that time, that the proprietors made any move in the matter of procuring a record book in which to enter their proceedings; and it was not procured then, apparently, as the minutes are found on pieces of paper until the year 1771, after which and well on toward 1789 no records of proprietors' or town meetings are to be found.

The first meeting of the proprietors, just referred to, was held at the house of Hilikiah Grout, innholder, in Winchester, New Hampshire, "agreeable to an act passed in said province of New Hampshire, empowering proprietors to call meetings." Upon this occasion the assembled proprietors chose Colonel Josiah Willard, moderator; Dr. Thomas Frink, proprietors' clerk; Lieutenant Joshua Lyman, Lieutenant Samuel Ashley and Dr. Thomas Frink, assessors; Colonel Josiah Willard, collector; and Lieutenant Samuel Ashley, treasurer. Also, Colonel Josiah Willard, Captain Zedekiah Stone, Lieutenant Samuel Ashley, Philip Mattoon, Josiah Willard, jr., Josiah Willard, Samuel Stone and Simeon Alexander were chosen a committee "to view and lot out said town." And it was voted to pay Colonel Josiah Willard three dollars on each right to defray the charges of the charter and plan; also voted to raise three dollars on each right to defray the charges of "lotting out said land and other *incident* charges."

The next meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of landlord Hilikiah Grout on the 12th of April, 1762, at which time Lieutenant Samuel Ashley was chosen moderator. From the fact that it was then

voted "to draw house lots and meadow lots as laid out on the plan," it is to be assumed that the committee chosen at the former meeting had completed the work of viewing and laying out the town, at least far enough to permit the first drawing of lots. But at this meeting Captain Zedekiah Stone and David Page were added to the committee "for the building of mills and laying out roads," which committee was the same referred to as authorized to view and lay out the first division of town lots. At a meeting held August 24, 1763, at Hilikiah Grout's house, Seth Field was chosen moderator. The principal business of this meeting was the proceeding by which it was voted "to grant Israel Curtis fifty acres of land adjoining the Mill Brook, so called, in the town of Windsor, in what form he thinks best, leaving the common land in good form; and leaving ten acres between said brook and house lot number forty-one for a meeting-house place, training field and burying yard; reserving suitable roads in said land for the use of the town, six rods wide. Said ten acres to be left adjoining the south side of the house lot number forty-one. This done in case the above named Israel Curtis shall give a bond to the committee to see that mills are built, of one hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain, to build a saw-mill in said town of Windsor by the 1st day of August, 1764, and to build a grist mill as soon as there shall be twenty inhabitants that shall raise one acre of grain apiece in said town; and that said Curtis shall have the privilege of said Mill stream, so called."

Thus the reader will observe that the proprietors were industriously engaged in preparing the way for settlement in the lands of the town, by laying out lots, cutting roads, constructing bridges and building mills, even before there was a single occupant upon the soil, holding under color of title. During this and the preceding year these preliminary measures were arranged for, and the work of carrying them into effect was performed as soon as practicable. In 1764 the first settlement in the town is generally understood as having begun; and that by the arrival of Captain Steele Smith and his family. This is according to the statements of nearly all past writers of the town's history; and since the most recent publication on the subject no new facts are developed that would incline to a different view of the matter. It may be remarked, however, that a recent authority has stated that Captain Steele

Smith was accompanied by two other pioneers, one of whom was Joab Hoisington and the other Solomon Emmons, and that their coming here was in company; that on arriving, Captain Smith did leap from the canoe and cut the proverbial first tree in the town. But it is quite questionable whether the honor, if such it be, of cutting the first tree properly belonged to the worthy captain, for the proceedings of the proprietors' meetings would tend to show that the committee must have made some improvements before 1764, that in their performance would have necessitated the cutting of a number of trees. But the tradition of Captain Smith having cut the first tree is so long established that it is come to be looked upon as a fixed fact, and we are not disposed to destroy so romantic and pleasant an allusion by the advocacy of an opposing theory, however strong may be the facts in support thereof.

On the subject of pioneer settlement Zadock Thompson, a recognized authority, says: "The first permanent settlement in the town was commenced by Captain Steele Smith, who removed his family from Farmington, Conn., to this town, in August, 1764. At that time there was no road north of Charlestown, N. H. The next season Major Elisha Hawley, Captain Israel Curtis, Deacon Hezekiah Thompson, Deacon Thomas Cooper, and some others, came on and began improvements. There was, however, a man by the name of Solomon Emmons, and his wife, who had erected a hut, and were living here when Captain Smith arrived, but had not purchased the land, or made any improvements with a view to a permanent settlement. Mrs. Emmons was the first and for some time the only white woman who resided in the town."

Whether or not Joab Hoisington and Solomon Emmons were with Captain Smith when he came to the town is a question that cannot be settled at this time; nor is it a matter of any considerable importance. Joab Hoisington, whenever his coming may have been, was at all events a pioneer, and as such one of the foremost of the town and county. During his stay in the town, it is said, there occurred an unfortunate accident, in this manner: He and a companion named Bartlett were hunting in the forest, and for the purpose of covering as much ground as possible they separated. After a time Hoisington heard a rustling among the leaves and branches in the dense woods, and saw what he supposed was a bear, at which he fired with fatal result, but the victim of his shot


Isaac Green

was his companion, Bartlett. About the year 1771 Joab Hoisington left Windsor and took up his abode in Woodstock, where he purchased lands to the extent of something like a thousand acres, and on which the pleasant village of Woodstock is now situated. His log house stood on the corner at the east end of the park, where is now the large white dwelling known as the Major Nathan Churchill house. Hoisington was an officer of the upper regiment of militia, and stationed at Newbury, where, in 1777, he died. Returning briefly to the proprietors' proceedings relating to the town, it is found that on the 25th of July, 1764, a meeting was held at the house of Samuel Stevens, in Charlestown, N. H., at which time nothing of importance was done, and the meeting adjourned until the 28th of August, of the same year, then to assemble at the house of Captain Israel Wyman, innholder, at Keene. But it appears that on the 29th of July another meeting was held, at which time Dr. David Taylor was chosen proprietors' collector, and Lieutenant Samuel Hunt, Steele Smith and Enos Stevens, assessors.

A Change of Jurisdiction.— As is already very well understood, the town of Windsor was brought into existence by the charter of Governor Wentworth, of date the 6th of July, 1761; and under the authority and power of that charter the proprietors acted and did all that has been referred to and narrated on the preceding pages. But at the time that charter was made, and prior and subsequent thereto, the province of New York had claimed the ownership in and right to jurisdiction over all the lands and territory of the Green Mountain region west of the Connecticut River. This claim was of course disputed and contested by the provincial authorities of New Hampshire, and the result was a long and bitter controversy, a war of words between the governors of the respective provinces, with the final result of an appeal to the king by the governor of NewYork, which proceeding was consented to and acquiesced in by the governor of New Hampshire. As far as these provinces were concerned the controversy was terminated by the royal decree of July 20, 1764, by which the west bank of the Connecticut River was determined upon as the eastern boundary of the province of New York.

This action of itself would have worked no injury to the proprietors of Windsor, for it could not be a matter of much importance to them whether they belonged to the jurisdiction of New Hampshire or to that

of NewYork, but had the preferences been consulted they unquestionably would have preferred remaining a part of the former province, as they were largely from that locality, accustomed to its forms of government, and bound to its people by the ties of relationship and affection. But, upon the receipt of the royal determination, the governing authorities of New York took it upon themselves to attempt to annul and set aside the New Hampshire charters, and to make new grants and patents of the lands to parties allied to the New York interest, without any offer even of compensation to the original proprietors, without consulting their wishes or inclinations, and having not the slightest regard for them, or for their grantees, in actual possession of the chartered lands.

This extraordinary procedure it was that led to that famous organization known as the Green Mountain Boys—a band of determined men, who refused to yield to the New York authority and allow themselves to be dispossessed of their lands without payment therefor, or for the improvements put upon them at the expense of years of toil and hardships. But we have little or nothing of the deeds of those men to record as transpiring within the limits of this town. That was a part of the history of the region of the State west of the mountains, for the locality of the Connecticut valley country was so far removed from the scenes of actual strife and contention that its inhabitants were not called upon to participate in the events then transpiring, nor were the people here directly attacked in their possessions. Be it said, however, to the honor of the proprietors of the town of Windsor, that they were in full sympathy with the cause for which the Green Mountain Boys were battling, although they were powerless to render that cause any substantial assistance; and being so singularly situated, they were compelled to resort to more peaceful methods in order to secure to themselves and their grantees the quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment of the lands of the towns.

For the purpose of accomplishing this object some of the leaders of the proprietors at once began to bestir themselves, with the result that on the 29th of October, 1765, a petition signed by Zedekiah Stone, Nathan Stone and David Stone, in "behalf of themselves and twenty other persons," says Governor Tryon's charter, was "presented unto our trusty and well-beloved Cadwallader Colden, Esquire, our Lieutenant-

Governor, and then our commander-in-chief of our said province of New York, and read in our council for our said province of New York, on the 29th day of October, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five," etc. And further this formidable document, relating to the matter of the petition, says: "That the petitioners and their associates held the same by the said pretended grant of the government of New Hampshire, and thinking their title good, settled about sixteen families thereon. That they were willing and desirous to secure their property, possessions and improvements, by holding the same under the government of our said province of New York, and make further settlements upon the said tract; and therefore the petitioners did, in behalf of themselves and associates, humbly pray that our said Lieut.-Governor would be probably pleased by our Letters Patent to grant to the petitioners and their associates, their heirs and assigns, the said tract of land containing upwards of 23,600 acres, and that the same might be erected into a township by the name of Windsor, and vested with the same powers and privileges as other towns in our said province of New York had and did enjoy. Which petition having been thus referred to the committee of our council for our said province of New York, our same council did, afterwards, on the same day, in pursuance of the report of the said committee, humbly advise our consent that our said Lieut.-Governor should by our Letters Patent, grant to the said petitioners, associates and their heirs, the tract of land aforesaid, under the Quit-rent provisos, limitations and restrictions prescribed by our royal institutions."

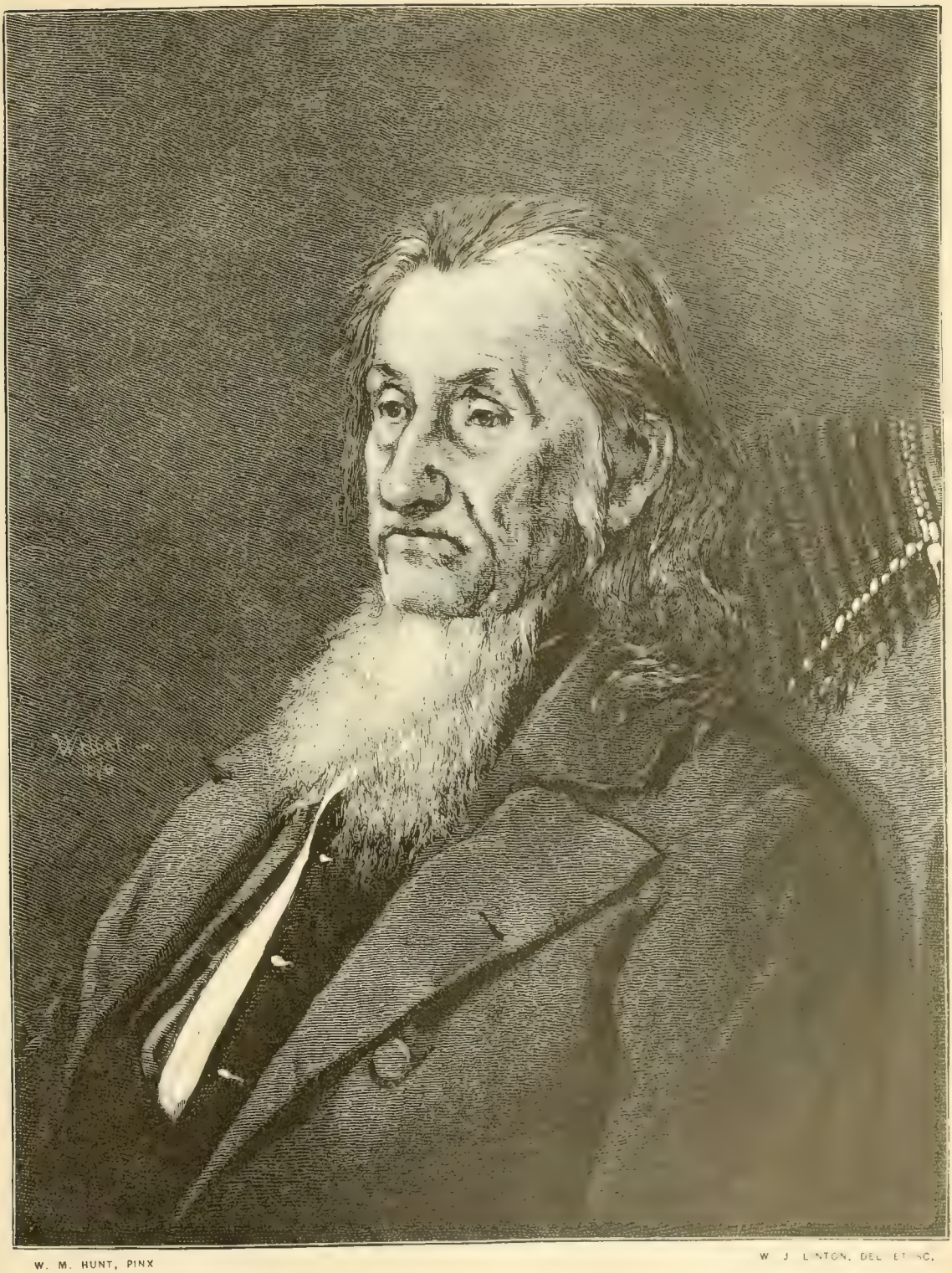
But it appears that letters patent were not issued to Zedekiah, Nathan and David Stone, in behalf of themselves and their associates, as contemplated by the petition presented on the 29th of October, 1765; nor were any letters patent granted, that became operative, until the 28th of March, 1772. By an indenture deed bearing date the 9th day of October, 1776, the lands of the town of Windsor were conveyed by the associated proprietors and their grantees to Nathan Stone, which conveyance, it is understood, was in the nature of a deed in trust to Nathan Stone, that he might act as sole owner of all except the reserved rights in the town, in the matter of procuring the charter from the provincial governor of New York; but nowhere in the body of the instrument does it appear that Colonel Stone became vested with a title other than one in fee simple

absolute. This deed was signed and sealed by Enos Stevens, Martha Stone, Willard Stevens, David Stone, Joshua Willard, Samuel Hunt, Israel Curtis, Zedekiah Stone, Samuel Stone, Thomas Cooper, Joab Hoisington, Joel Stone and Steele Smith; and it purports to have been signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Andrew Norton, John Evarts, John Benjamin, Benjamin Wait and Caleb Stone. The deed was acknowledged by John Benjamin, one of the subscribing witnesses before Joseph Lord, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace. Martha Stone and Willard Stevens signed the deed, but are not named in the acknowledgment.

In addition to the conveyance itself the receipt of the consideration money, ten pounds, is acknowledged to have been paid by Colonel Stone to the persons following, each signing for himself, or herself, viz.: Andrew Norton, John Evarts, John Benjamin, Benjamin Wait, Caleb Stone, William Shepard, Thomas Sargeants, Samuel Stone, Joel Stone, Joab Hoisington, Israel Curtis, Zedekiah Stone, Steele Smith, Samuel Hunt, Martha Stone, David Stone, Joshua Willard, Enos Stevens and Willard Stevens

Thus clothed with a deed in fee simple of all of the town's lands, Colonel Nathan Stone again paid court to the government of New York, joined hands with William Swan and others, and finally succeeded in obtaining letters patent for the township of Windsor, which bore the date of March 28th, 1772, and were issued to said Nathan Stone and William Swan, and their associates, as follows: "Waldron Blair, John Abel, William Puntine, Michael Nan, John McGinnis, Richard McGinnis, Robert McGinnis, Patrick Walsh, James Abel, Edward Collum, Marinus Low, Edward Patten, Andries Reigher, George Klein, Thomas Lupton, Duncan Robertson, Samuel Stevens, John Pessenger, George Luncom, Francis Groome and James Cobham."

The area of the town as mentioned in Governor Wentworth's charter was 23,500 acres, while according to the New York charter the entire area was placed at 24,500 acres, or 23,000 acers exclusive of all allowances and reservations. Subsequently in making a survey of the town, in order to acquire the prescribed acreage, it was found necessary to overlap the lands of the town of Reading on the west. This led to a dispute between the respective proprietors, which was finally terminated



W. M. HUNT, PINX

W. J. LINTON, DEL. ET SC.

PORTRAIT OF MR. ALLAN WARDNER

Original in the possession of Mrs. W. M. Evarts, New York.

in the acquisition to Windsor of a considerable tract of Reading's territory.

The charter granted by Governor Tryon reserved what was known as "the Governor's lot," a parcel of five hundred acres, which was distinguished by the name of the "first lot"; also a lot "for the use of the incorporated society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," known as the "second lot," containing three hundred acres of land with the usual allowances; also a lot "for a glebe for the use of the minister of the Gospel," to be known as the "third lot," containing three hundred acres and allowances; also a lot to be known as the "fourth lot," for the use of a school-master, but the poor pedagogue was cut off with a single hundred acres, with allowances; also a lot for the first settled minister, the "fifth lot," having an area of three hundred acres. These public rights were designed to be chosen from the average lands of the town, but there came a time when one plan or survey was missing, and another substituted in its place; and on the latter the reserved tracts were found to be located on the almost inaccessible heights, Ascutney Mountain, in a locality noted for the general worthlessness of its lands.

On the 31st of March, 1772, three days later than the date of Governor Tryon's letters patent of the town, Colonel Stone secured a deed of conveyance of the interests held by his associates under the charter, all of whom were residents of the city of New York. The moving consideration of this conveyance was the sum of ten shillings paid by Stone to each of the grantors. And on the 19th of April, 1774, Goldsboro Banyar executed to Nathan Stone a lease of a tract of land in the northwest corner of the town, embracing eleven hundred and forty-five acres. This lease is believed to have been in the nature of a contract for the sale of the land to Stone, for the rental consideration was but a nominal sum, five shillings and one pepper-corn, the latter if demanded. On the next day, April 20th, Goldsboro Banyar deeded this rented tract to Nathan Stone, the consideration of the conveyance as expressed in the indenture being the sum of four hundred and thirty-five pounds.

It will be seen that the conveyance from the New York proprietors to Nathan Stone vested in the grantee the greater part of the lands of the town of Windsor, the same lands that had been previously deeded to Colonel Stone by the associated proprietors under the New Hamp-

shire charter; which last named conveyance was understood as being a trust deed for the benefit of the grantors therein; in fact an instrument that virtually made Colonel Stone the trustee or agent of the proprietors for the purpose of enabling him the better to obtain the New York patent, which was finally executed and issued on the 28th of March, 1772. Then, true to the trust reposed in him, Nathan Stone reconveyed to those interested in the lands of the town, either as proprietors or as grantees of the proprietors, and to others, actual settlers on the lands of the town, various parcels according to the several and respective interests of each in the lands. These conveyances were made during the month of November, 1772, and the names of the persons to whom the deeds were executed were as follows:

Caleb Benjamin, Jeremiah Bishop, Samuel Patrick, Joseph Woodruff, Benjamin Bishop, Levi Stevens, Samuel Seers, Peter Levens, Isaiah Burk, Ebenezer Curtis, Solomon Burk, Samuel Root, Watts Hubbard, George Sto(w)e, Andrew Blant, Lazarus Bannister, John Benjamin, Samuel Chase, Rev. James Wellman, Dudley Chase, Phineas Dean, Benjamin Wait, Ebenezer Hoisington, Captain William Dean, Elnathan Storey, Hezekiah Thompson, Benjamin Spaldwin (or Spaulding), Elisha Hawley, jr., Timothy Stanley, Thomas Wilson, Elisha Hawley, sr., Asa Smeed, Ebenezer Davis, Elihu Burk, Nehemiah Lincoln, William Smeed, sr., William Smeed, jr., Joseph Barrett, Jacob Hastings, Asaph Butler, Nathan Atkins, Joseph Patterson, Thomas Cooper, John Chandler, Andrew Norton, Alexander Parmley, Steele Smith, Mary Hubbard, Elisha Hubbard, David Cook, Samuel Cook, Samuel Stone, Dr. David Hale, Elizabeth Curtis, Solomon Emmons, Ebenezer Hayward, Fisher Gay, Joseph Bull, Thomas Pearsall, Goldsboro Banyar (of New York), Henry Crieger (of New York), Dr. David Taylor, Colonel Nathan Stone, Willard Dean, Isabel Patrick, Zedekiah Stone, esq., and Barnabas Dunham.

As has already been stated, the deed from the proprietors and settlers of the town of Windsor to Nathan Stone bore the date of October 9, 1766, and by that conveyance the grantee became vested with all and singular of the right, title and interest therein of the grantors; but notwithstanding that, the proprietors seemed to have moved right along in clearing, developing and improving the lands of the town, in the same

manner as if the title still remained in their respective selves. There appears to be no record of the proceedings of the proprietors for the years 1765 and 1766, and for that loss there can be no comment in this chapter upon what was done during those years, although it is quite probable that the first meeting within the town was held in one or the other of them. Certainly would the settlers have been entitled to have the meetings held here if the statement in proprietors' petition to New York's governor was correct, for it was there stated that under the New Hampshire charter there were settled in the town "about sixteen families," while had there been the representatives of the sixteenth part of the original shares of the town, that would have been sufficient to warrant the holding of meetings in the territory.

The first record evidence of a meeting in the town (which can be found) is that contained in the proprietors' minutes for 1767, when, on the 3d day of November, a meeting was held at the house of Thomas Cooper, at which time Mr. Cooper was chosen clerk. The business of the occasion was not of special importance, relating to the laying out of lots in the town. Another meeting during the same year was held, also at Thomas Cooper's, on the 17th of December, when Benjamin Wait was chosen moderator; Captain Samuel Stone, Israel Curtis, and Sergeant Andrew North, assessors; Thomas Cooper, treasurer; and Colonel Nathan Stone, collector. At this time it was voted to give Joseph King twenty pounds, to be paid in day's labor, to build a bridge across "Mill Stream," between the dam of the grist-mill and saw-mill. The building of this bridge was not done, apparently, by Mr. King, for the proceedings of a meeting held October 3, 1768, show that Andrew Norton and Joab Hoisington were appointed a committee to build the bridge over Mill Brook. One fact is established by the above "vote," and that, that a saw-mill and a grist mill were built in the town as early at least as the year 1768; and earlier extracts from the proprietors' pro-proceedings show that in August, 1763, Israel Curtis was appointed to build the saw and grist-mills, and was obliged to give a bond for the faithful performance of the work.

In 1769, at a meeting held April 6, the proprietors voted "to buy a book" in which to record the proceedings of their meetings; and they charged Israel Curtis with the duty of procuring the book, he to take

pay in a lot of land, the price of the book to apply on his contract of purchase, and he to pay the difference, which the minutes recorded as "boot money." Whether or not the worthy settler, Israel Curtis, ever procured the book is not known; neither is it known whether the proprietors ever obtained one from any source. The records, such as now exist, of the transactions of the proprietors, even down to and including the year 1771, are written upon separate sheets of paper, and are tied in a single small package; and they are so old and worn as to make their ready handling almost impossible. They stop with the year 1771; and subsequent to that time, and until 1786, there appears to be no records of the proprietors' or inhabitants' meetings of any kind that throw any light on the proceedings had during the interval. The record of conveyances, however, of the town are exceedingly well kept and preserved.

The most interesting period in the history of the town of Windsor was that in which occurred the Revolutionary war, and the struggle, during the same time, on the part of the people living on the so-called New Hampshire Grants to establish for themselves an independent government or State, that eventually became known by the name of Vermont. But it was not that the citizens of this particular locality took a more active part in the occurring events of that period than did any other towns of the State, for such is not understood to have been the case; but, at the same time, the town of Windsor was destined to become prominent in the affairs of the State, and to occupy a position of singular notoriety, the result of circumstances alone, and not that the town possessed political leaders and statesmen of distinguished ability, although she was not wholly destitute of men of that mark.

The town of Windsor first began to attract attention from the other regions of the grants when the petition was made and presented that resulted in the New York charter; and that action was presumed to be *prima facie* evidence, in some minds, at least, that the people of the town considered themselves allied to the interests of New York. It was so looked upon in certain quarters, but it was an altogether mistaken belief, for there was no town east of the mountains whose people were more interested in the cause for which the Green Mountain Boys were contending than those of Windsor, but from this remote locality it was not ex-

pected that the people of the town would become active participants in the struggles then enacting, and what was more to the point, the petitioners did not receive their charter until after many of the more important events had occurred. But when it became an understood fact that the people on the grants were organizing with the intention of forming a new and independent State, the residents of Windsor joined with the move and actively participated in all that occurred tending to the end sought to be accomplished.

At the convention held at Dorset on the 26th of July, 1775, and on the 16th of January and the 24th of July, 1776, the town of Windsor does not appear to have been represented, but at the adjourned session held at Dorset on the 25th of September, 1776, Ebenezer Hoisington appeared as a delegate from the town; and as such he is found to be upon the committee appointed to prepare the covenant or compact by which the delegates pledged themselves and their constituents for the "security of their common liberties and properties in conjunction with the free and independent States of America." Besides this Ebenezer Hoisington was on other important committees, among them one chosen for the purpose of preparing a "citation to send to the State of New York to know if they have any objection against our being a separate State from them." And at the Westminster conventions of October 30, 1776, and January 15, 1777, Mr. Hoisington was present representing his town; and on the latter occasion was chairman of the committee appointed to examine and report the feeling in the towns east of the mountains relative to the formation of the new State, which report was that "We find by examination that more than three-fourths of the people in Cumberland and Gloucester counties, that have acted, are for a new State; the rest we view as neuters." More than this, the town was honored by having its representative on the committee chosen "to prepare a draught for a declaration for a new and separate State." When the business of this convention was finished, it was adjourned to meet at the meeting-house in Windsor on the 4th day of June, 1777.

That the reader may have a clear understanding of the sentiment that prevailed in the town relative to the subject of forming a new and independent State, it is quite proper that a slight digression be made from the general narrative in order to sufficiently explain the situation at that

time. It is well known that this town, in 1777, and even prior thereto, formed a part of Cumberland county under the jurisdiction of New York; that there was not an entire unanimity of sentiment in this region generally, in favor of the new State; and that New York was using her every art to induce the people of the region to oppose the measures then being taken looking to the new formation, and, as a part of the New York proceeding, the inhabitants of all the towns had been warned against the participation in the conventions of the people on the grants. The duty of keeping the people "straight" toward New York was incumbent upon the Cumberland County Committee. How well this committee succeeded in inducing the people of Windsor to be faithful to New York will be observed from the following:

"At an Annual Town Meeting held at the Town house in Windsor on the twentieth Day of May past, (1777) after the Choice of a Moderator it was put to Vote whether the Town would proceed to Act according to the Orders from the State of New York; Voted in the Negative by a great Majority.

"Ebenezer Curtis, *Town Clark.*

"To the Chearman of the County Committee."

And further: "Whereas I the Subscriber are the member of the County Committee of Cumberland to represent the town of Windsor in Convention this third day of instant, June, Do now in behalf of sd town Enter my protest against any proceeding under the State of New York either directly or indirectly as to any Jurisdiction over sd town.

"Ebenezer Hoisington."

At the meeting-house in Windsor on the 4th of June, 1777, the adjourned convention assembled, as provided by the resolution previously adopted. From the records that exist, it appears that Ebenezer Hoisington represented the town in the capacity of delegate, but it is entirely probable that the greater part of the townspeople were also present as interested spectators on this most auspicious occasion. The principal business of this convention was to revise the declaration of State independence, adopted at Westminster, setting forth "the reasons which impelled the inhabitants to such separation," (omitted from the former declaration,) and changing the name of the new State from NEW CONNECTICUT to VERMONT. Further than this it is said, on the authority

of the Vermont Historical Society's collection, that a committee was appointed to make a draft of a constitution.

At this convention the new State, by its representatives assembled, assumed exclusive jurisdiction over the entire territory of the New Hampshire Grants, and, as a part of that proceeding, resolved that the Committees of Safety of the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester desist from the further exercise of their authority under the direction of the State of New York. The chairman of this convention was Joseph Bowker of Rutland, and the secretary was Dr. Jonas Fay of Bennington. Lieutenant Martin Powel of Manchester was the assistant clerk.

This convention of June 4th, according to the resolution adopted at Westminster, was appointed to reconvene at the "meeting-house" in Windsor, the published account in the *Connecticut Courant* of April 14, 1777, stating to that effect; but the proceedings of the convention itself, as published in the "Governor and Council," referred to the meeting as "being all convened at the *town house* in Windsor." This may be explained by the fact that it was usual to refer to the meeting-house as the town house, as the first meeting-house in nearly all the towns was erected at the public expense, and instead of being the property of any church or other society, it was the property of the town; and therefore its designation as town house was entirely natural and proper, it being a town house as well as meeting-house. But the resolution of the June convention that provided for the next assembling of a similar body, said: "That it is hereby recommended to the freeholders and inhabitants of each town in this State to meet at some convenient place in each town on the 23d day of this instant June and choose delegates to attend a general convention at the *meeting-house* in Windsor, within the said State, on the 2d day of July next, to choose delegates to attend the general Congress, a Committee of Safety, and to form a Constitution for the State."

In accordance with the resolution the delegates assembled at Windsor on the 2d of July, 1777, and upon that occasion the first constitution of the State was adopted; but not without some interruption, for while the convention was considering the provisions of that important subject, news was received of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and the threatening invasion of the British army under General Burgoyne. This intel-

ligence threw the convention into complete disorder, and many of the delegates, especially those from the western towns, were for instantly setting out for their homes before completing the business in hand. But the intervention of a severe thunder-storm prevented their departure, thus giving them time to reflect upon their hasty determination. They then resumed consideration of the constitution, discussed it, "paragraph by paragraph," says Ira Allen, "for the last time." Then, after the appointment of a Council of Safety to administer the affairs of the State for the time being, the convention adjourned. In this memorable assembly Ebenezer Hoisington is understood as having represented the town of Windsor.

Thus was the town of Windsor prominently associated with some of the most interesting and important events connected with the early history of the State of Vermont. But it was not that the town or its representatives were more forward in this business than other towns, but rather that those events happened to be enacted in the town. This constitutional convention was appointed to be held in the meeting-house at Windsor, but it is conceded to have been assembled in the building that stood at the corner of what is now Main and Depot streets. And the old building still stands, though moved a few rods eastward of its original location, and to this day is known as the "Constitution House." Some of the older residents of the present day are of the opinion that it was built for a hotel, and was completed in time to receive the convention, or at least the delegates; that the convention was held within its walls, from which fact it was christened the "Constitution House." But there appears to be a lack of positive understanding concerning the true origin and purpose of the building. Can it be that this was the "meeting-house," or the "town house," referred to in the resolutions quoted heretofore? Can it be a fact that its lumber was sawed at the old mill built by Israel Curtis in pursuance of the contract made with the proprietors in 1763? Who knows?

While the subject of the old Constitution House is one of no great importance, and one that needs no extended comment in this chapter, it is proper to say that it was a hotel building, and was for a number of years, and during this particular period, under the management of Elijah West. The early legislative sessions were held here, and as late as 1786



Wm H Seward

there appears on record an order for payment for its use by the State, viz.: "Resolved that the Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to pay Mr. Elijah West of Windsor for the use of his room, firewood, etc., for the use of Council this Session, the sum of one pound out of the hard Money Taxes." Perhaps an impertinent inquiry, but what can the above "etc." refer to?

After Elijah West, the next landlord was worthy Samuel Patrick, and the latter was succeeded by his son, also Samuel by name, but better known as the "Captain." Then, about 1840, Captain Patrick retired and Thomas Boynton became host. Subsequent to his turn other landlords succeeded to its management, but the old building as a hotel became unprofitable; was put to use for various mercantile and mechanical purposes; and, finally, was moved to the rear of the lot, now being occupied for tenements.

It can hardly be considered essentially within the province of this chapter to discuss at length the proceedings of the various executive and legislative bodies of the State that held their sessions at Windsor. Those were affairs of general rather than local history. The reader must therefore be content with a mere mention of the dates upon which those assemblages were called together at the town. Prior to 1808 the executive and legislative bodies of the State had no fixed habitation, and it was customary for them to meet at such places as best suited the general convenience, most frequently, however, at Windsor and Bennington. In 1808 Montpelier became the State capital, since which the seat of government has been at that place. Other than upon the occasions already mentioned, the sessions of the Governor and Council with the General Assembly of Vermont have been held in Windsor as follows: In 1778, on March 12th and October 8th; 1779, June 2d; 1781, February 8th and April 4th; 1782, June 13th; 1783, February 13th; 1785, October 13th; 1786, March 25th; 1791, October 13th; 1793, October 10th; 1795, October 8th; 1797, October 12th; 1799, October 10th; 1804, January 26th.

During the Revolution.—The part taken by the people of Windsor during that period of its history that was known as the Revolutionary war, was an important one, but the records are so meager that nothing of value can be found by which the names of the soldiers of the town

can be accurately ascertained. That there were men of the town, and a good number of them, too, who were actively identified with the military history of the period cannot be questioned, but nothing appears of record by which they can be singled out and mentioned. For the purpose of bringing the names of some at least of them to mind, the writer makes free to copy from the historical address of Rev. Dr. Cutting, delivered upon the occasion of the Windsor centennial celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, as follows:

"The military history of Windsor belongs among the essential themes of this day. The fame of Seth Warner's regiment was shared by men of this town. After the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, after the capture of Ticonderoga by Allen, Captain John Grant of that regiment came in the summer of 1775 to Windsor for recruits. Among those who enlisted under him were Asahel Smith, John Heath, Zenas Lull, Joshua Slayton, and William Hunter, the last named enlisting as a sergeant, and becoming the orderly of the company. Laying down their sickles,—for an old narrative says it was 'reaping time,'—they proceeded to join their regiment at Crown Point, and descending the Lake to Canada, took part in the brilliant operations which resulted in the capture of St. John's and Montreal, and in the flight of Carlton to Quebec. Young Hunter, then twenty-one years of age, was attached to the person of General Montgomery, and for his good conduct at the siege of St. John's received a commission as first lieutenant. The time for which the men had enlisted having expired, Hunter came back to Windsor in December of that year for more recruits. There were already militia companies in the town, and there is a record of the drill of one of them by Lieutenant Hunter after his return at that time. His mission was successful. Early in January, 1776, on the broad eastern slope of 'the Hill,' of the West Parish, then at the house of Samuel Root, Hunter mustered his recruits, of whom are preserved the names of Ebenezer Hoisington, Phineas Killam, John Heath, Joel Butler, Asa Smead, Jonathan Hodgman, and 'an elderly man named Emmons.' These, with perhaps as many more, he marched away on snow-shoes to Skenesborough, now Whitehall, whence descending the lake on the ice, they reached the army destined to Quebec, and finally encamped on the Plains of Abraham. In the disastrous retreat of the ensuing spring, Warner's

regiment was the last on the field, and kept the rear. It was on this retreat that Lieutenant Hunter, discovering a sick Cornish soldier who had laid down to die, inspired with hope the despairing man's heart, and lifting him on his back, carried him three miles to the bateaux and saved his life. During the remainder of the war the militia of Windsor were perpetually on the alert, and were frequently called into service. Under Captain Benjamin Wait and Major Joab Hoisington they were of the troops who kept back the English and Indians from the northern towns, and when Royalton was attacked and burned, marched in such numbers as to repel and punish the invasion, that most of the women of Windsor, left unprotected, fled with their children to Cornish until the return of the men. Declining a captaincy in the Continental service, Hunter became lieutenant of the Windsor company, under Captain Samuel Stow Savage, and succeeded him as captain in the year 1789."

Windsor as a County Seat.—In this connection it will not be considered necessary to refer more than incidentally to the erection into counties of the territory of the new State, which erection was made one of the first duties of the General Assembly at its early meeting at Windsor, as such proceeding had no special relation to the town's history. But in February, 1781, at a session of the Governor and Council with the General Assembly at Windsor, the counties which were created in 1778 were divided, and out of old Cumberland were erected Windham, Windsor, and Orange counties. Each of these was soon thereafter organized by the election of county officers; and by virtue of an act passed at the same session, Windsor was designated as the shire town of Windsor county. But this designation was intended to be more for temporary purposes than otherwise. At that particular time there was considerable agitation and discussion concerning the formation of a union with certain towns of New Hampshire, which, should it be consummated, would place the town of Windsor in a nearly central position in case the towns east were annexed to the county. This was done subsequently. As the lines of the county then stood, Windsor could justly lay claim to the county buildings. But this union was soon dissolved, and then this was a border town; and so being, the chances of its being designated as the permanent shire town were decidedly lessened. All this time Woodstock, through its leading men, and it had not a few of them, was claiming the

county buildings, and upon good grounds, too, for it was near the geographical center of the county, and a town of considerable population and importance. The result of this was the division of the county into half shires, and Windsor and Woodstock the half shire towns. But in 1786 the latter town was designated as the county seat; and in 1787 the Legislature enacted "that the court should sit alternately at Windsor and Woodstock." In 1791 the Legislature passed another act by which the half-shire character of Windsor should be continued in force for three years from that time.

The court-house in Windsor was built during the year 1784, although the town as a shire was then three years old. And it was built at the expense of the townspeople and not a charge against the county. The old building still stands on State street, having been moved from its original location near where the high school building now is; and it does duty to-day as a place of residence.

Town Organization.—It is a lamentable fact, but nevertheless a truth, that the first record book of the town, that which should contain the proceedings of the town and freemen's meetings, is missing from the clerk's office, and no person appears to be able to account for its whereabouts. And it is no more than probable that this record has been out of the office for many years. This loss renders it quite impossible to determine the date of town organization. The town must, however, have been organized about the time of the granting the letters patent from New York, which was in 1772. It is a fact, too, that the old records and documents of the town were loosely and carelessly kept, without any system. This is shown by the fact that in the oldest record now in existence, that commencing with the year 1786, there are proceedings on the part of the inhabitants by which committees were chosen to wait on certain persons and treat with them relative to the return to the clerk's office of books and papers that properly belonged there.

The first town meeting of which there is any record was held on the 17th of February, 1786, and was warned by Briant Brown, then the town clerk. The officers chosen at that meeting were as follows: Moderator, Stephen Jacobs; town clerk, Briant Brown; selectmen, Briant Brown, Colonel Benjamin Wait, Stephen Jacobs, esq., Lieutenant Charles Leav-

ens, and Thomas Cooper, esq.; treasurer, Briant Brown; constables, Benjamin Cady, Oliver Barrett; collectors, Benjamin Cady, Oliver Barrett; listers, Briant Brown, Benjamin Wait, Stephen Jacobs, Charles Leavens, Thomas Cooper; grand jurors, Joel Ely and Alden Spooner; tithingmen, Stephen Cady, Josiah Hawley, George Hough and Asahel Smith; leather sealer, Colonel Nathan Stone; sealer of weights and measures, Deacon Joseph Farnsworth; brander of horses, Captain Jerahl Cumings; haywards, David Lombard, Samuel Bayley, Abijah Capron, Jonathan Hall, Captain Steele Smith, Isaiah Burke, and Captain Asahel Smith; surveyors of highways, Nathan Stone, Caleb Stone, Thomas Wilson, Captain Matthew Patrick, Solomon Emmons, Daniel Thurston, Deacon Richard Wait, Colonel Benjamin Wait, Charles Leavens, William White, William Slack, William Lazell, John Capron, and Israel Aiken; fence viewers, Solomon Emmons, Isaiah Burke, Richard Wait, Lazarus Banister; deer reefs, Ebenezer Hoisington, jr., and Samuel Fletcher; key keepers, Benjamin Cady and Captain Asahel Smith.

It will be seen from the above record that the officers of the town for this time were chosen in accordance with the laws of the State of Vermont; and it is probably a fact that they were so chosen from and after the formation of the State and the adoption of the constitution. But it is also probably a fact that the officers elected at the organization meeting of the town were chosen as provided by the laws and customs of New York, as the last named was the organizing and then controlling jurisdiction, and it would be only natural that the customs of that province should prevail, at least for the time being. In that case, instead of selectmen, the town would have elected a supervisor; in place of listers were assessors, a difference only in name, but there would have been but one supervisor and three assessors elected.

Now, for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the reader the names of as many as possible of the ancient inhabitants of the town for the purpose of making the names of the pioneers of Windsor as conspicuous as possible, it has been deemed appropriate in this connection to place on these pages a record—a list—showing who were the taxable inhabitants of the jurisdiction during its pioneer period. And, in explanation of the list here given, it may be said that from the very earliest settlement of the town there was a practical division of the town, or at

least of its people (a subject that will be discussed hereafter), into what was known as the East and West Parishes, meaning the east and west portions of the town, which were separated by a considerable mountain elevation; and it was the practice of the authorities to divide the people, in making lists, at that early day, although the entire town was one jurisdiction and elected a single set of officers. The list here copied is headed as follows: "A Tax of three pence half penny on the pound, made on the list for the year 1785, for the purpose of schools in the several school districts in said town, agreeable to a vote of said town, passed March 7, 1786." (The names of taxable inhabitants only, and not the list and rate, are copied.)

East Parish.—David Atkins, Perez Antizzle, Israel Aiken, Ebenezer Burnham, Joseph Barrett, jr., Solomon Burke, Isaiah Burke, Benjamin Bishop, Briant Brown, Moses Barrett, Stephen Conant, John Cady, Zebediah Coburn, Peter Currier, Benjamin Cady, Zebina Curtis, Ebenezer Curtis, Manassah Cady, Thomas H. Cady, John Curtis, Willard Dean, John Drew, Solomon Emmons, Clark Eastman, John Gill, David Hilton, Daniel Hastings, Jacob Hastings, Ebenezer Hoisington, Ebenezer Hoisington, jr., Elias Hoisington, Matthias Hammond, Jonathan Hammond, David Hammond, William Hilton, Jonathan Hall, Jonathan Hodgman, Elisha Hubbard, Eldad Hubbard, Darius Houghton, George Hough, Josiah Hawley, Elisha Hawley, William Harlow, David Hall, William Jewett, Stephen Jacob, Daniel King, James Langworthy, Isaac Mason, John Marcy, John Marcy, jr., Samuel Messer, Alexander Parmalee, Samuel Patrick, Clothier Prior, Elijah Payne, John Packard, Matthew Patrick, Elisha Perkins, Samuel Ruggles, Eleaser Spaulding, Leonard Spaulding, Zedekiah Stone, Caleb Stone, Elnathan Storey, Jacob Stowell, Jonathan Shepard, Seth Sabin, Ephraim Stone, Simeon Stoddard, Zephaniah Spicer, Joel Smead, Alden Spooner, Steele Smith, Reuben Smith, Nathan Stone, Nathan Stone, jr., Samuel Stone, Nichenor Temple, Hezekiah Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Hezekiah Thompson, jr., Seth Tinkham, Daniel Thurston, Elisha Turner, Nahum Trask, Joseph Willis, Thomas Wilson, Joshua Wilson, Jacob Wilson, Silvanus Watriss, Elijah West, Paul Wood, William Wood, Robert Grandy, David Orvis, Jonathan Russell, James Wilson, Nathaniel Weeks, Tyler Spafford, Joseph Grandy, Robert Whitcomb.

West Parish.—Thomas Adams, Abel Adams, William Abbott, Joseph Barrett, Oliver Barrett, Silas Banister, Lazarus Banister, Caleb Blood, John Blood, John Bishop, Jeremiah Bishop, Levi Bishop, Jeremiah Bishop, jr., Frederick Burnham, Elihu Beach, Stephen Beach, Jonathan Burt, John Brown, Andrew Blunt, Joshua Bayley, William Bean, Edmund Capron, John Capron, Abijah Capron, Jerahmeel Cummings, Silvanus Chapin, Zebulon Chandler, Thomas Cooper, Stephen Cooper, John Dake, Joseph Dake, Benjamin Dake, Samuel Danforth, Joel Ely, Joel Ely, jr., James Fletcher, Samuel Fletcher, Joseph Fuller, Nathan Fish, Elnathan Hubbard, Ephraim Hubbard, Jesse Hawley, Silas Hale, Benjamin Hale, David Hale, Israel Hale, Thomas Hunter, William Hunter, David Hunter, Abijah Hurd, Ezekiel Hawley, Phineas Hemenway, John Hulett, Ichabod Hatch, John Lumbard, John Lumbard, jr., Stephen Lumbard, Solomon Lumbard, David Lumbard, Charles Leavens, William Lazell, Zenas Lazell, Nehemiah Lincoln, Joseph Moulton, Aaron Miner, Israel Meacham, Obediah Noble, John Neil, Joseph Powers, Joseph Powers, jr., William Porter, William Parson, William Parson, jr., Samuel Parson, Samuel Parson, jr., Joseph Parmeter, Benoni Patrick, Samuel Root, Rufus Root, Henry Rumrill, Simeon Rumrill, Bela Rogers, Abiah Rice, Jesse Slack, William Slack, George Stow, John Smead, Asa Smead, Samuel Savage, Nathan Savage, Benjamin Stone, Samuel Sawin, Ashel Smith, Roswell Smith, Thomas Sherman, Andrew Spaulding, Elihu Smead, George Stow, jr., Joseph Sawyer, Jonas Taylor, Simeon Taylor, Leonard Taylor, Abraham Taylor, Josiah Fooley, Archibald White, jr., William White, Asa Worcester, Joseph Woodruff, Benjamin Wait, Joseph Wakefield, Scottaway Whitcomb, Oliver Willard, Daniel Woods.

The above list appears in the books of record of the town during the clerkship of Briant Brown, and in the clear and distinct handwriting of that most worthy citizen. But clerk Brown did more; he prepared and entered on the record a statement of the condition of the town, by parishes, showing the number of taxable inhabitants, extent of lands cultivated, and the aggregate of stock, for the year 1786, as follows: East Parish, polls, 112; horses, 72; oxen, 79; cows, 153; three year olds, 5; two year olds, 59; one year olds, 80; swine, 59; acres in land, 1,704½; faculty, 240. West Parish, polls, 132; horses, 58; oxen, 64;

cows, 175; three year olds, 17; two year olds, 86; swine, 34; acres in land, 1,303; faculty, 20.

Division of the Town.—The town of Windsor as described in its several charters possessed decidedly singular topographical characteristics. Through the central portion of the town, running nearly north and south, was and is a considerable range of mountains, and by it the east and west portions of the territory to all practical intents and purposes were separated and divided. During the pioneer period of course incoming settlers preferred to purchase lands in the more level or bottom regions, and naturally avoided the more elevated or mountain districts. The legitimate result was that the eastern and western sections of the town were occupied and settled, while the central part was a comparatively unbroken forest; but, as a matter of course, with the rapid increase of population there came a time when even the less desirable lands were settled and cleared for agricultural purposes so far as they were susceptible of settlement and cultivation.

But this singular formation had the effect of dividing and separating the people of the east and west parts of the town, and occasioned much inconvenience, especially in regard to some of the early public and town institutions. As is well known, it was the custom in early days for the town to erect and maintain a meeting-house for public worship on Sunday and other occasions; and it was also the custom to make this erection, as nearly as practicable, in the center of the town, that the people in all parts might equally enjoy the benefits offered by such meeting-house. In Windsor, however, the people in the east part of the town were desirous of having the meeting house in their locality, while those on the west side naturally desired the same erection in their locality. Neither party, it appears, favored its erection on the ridge lands, for by that action both sides would have been placed at inconvenience. The result was an appeal to the Legislature, at the June session of 1785, at Norwich, and that body passed an act, which was concurred in by the Governor and Council, entitled, "An Act for the establishing Two Ecclesiastical societies in the Town of Windsor."

This was a division of the town only for the purpose of establishing and maintaining two meeting-houses in the town, and not such a division of the territory as would contemplate the election of the two sets of



Dr. Dyer Story.

town officers. The division of the latter character was a subsequent creation, brought about in part by the remote location of the west from the east district or parish, and in part by the fact of there having been bred a sentiment of discord and jealousy growing out of the selection of town officers, the one parish claiming they were not receiving their share of local offices. The subject of dividing the lands of the district into two towns was one of frequent discussion, but it was not formally brought before the people until the year 1814, at which time, in a "warning" dated September 14th, the following appeared as one of the articles: "To see if the town will agree to divide the same into two separate towns."

In accordance with the warning a meeting was held in the West Parish on the 10th day of October, 1814, at which time the subject of division was made paramount, and what the result was will be best told by the following:

"In Town meeting, October 10, 1814.

"Resolved, that the town of Windsor is satisfied with its present boundaries, and that the inhabitants of said town in meeting assembled consider every attempt to divide it as derogating from the best good and interest of the same.

"Resolved, that the Representative from this town (Oliver Farnsworth) be presented with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, with instructions to lay them before the Legislature, together with the accompanying remonstrance, if the petition which produced it should be presented and acted upon by the Legislature."

But, despite "the will of the majority in meeting assembled," the proposition to divide the town seems to have found favor in the legislative mind, and the result was an act passed at the session of that year, by which the old historic town of Windsor, the home of the very name Vermont, and the birthplace of the constitution, was divided in twain, and of its territory on the west there was erected the new town of West Windsor. The opponents to the division, while they by no means were satisfied with the determination of the question, they were nevertheless resigned and reconciled to the inevitable, and, at a meeting at the courthouse in Windsor, on the 25th of January, 1815, expressed themselves after this manner: "Resolved by the freemen of the East and West

Parishes of the town of Windsor, legally assembled in town meeting at the court-house in said town this 25th day of January, 1815: That notwithstanding we still continue to regard the act of the Legislature entitled, An Act to divide the East and West Parishes in two separate and distinct towns, with concern and deep regret, we hereby recommend to the individuals of each parish respectively to organize as towns in the month of March ensuing, agreeably to what appears to have been the intention of the Legislature as implied by said act."

The act of 1814 that divided the town took from its lands about the same territory that is included by the bounds of the present town of West Windsor. But this separation from the mother town proved to be of but temporary duration, for no sooner had the new district become organized than a movement was formed looking to a union. By the latter part of the summer, or the early part of the fall of 1815, the differences that led to the separation were adjusted, and there were circulated petitions asking for legislative action and a consolidation of the districts into a single town. But this proposition had many opponents, and the result was another meeting at the court-house on the 25th day of October, 1815, at which a number of resolutions were offered, to the effect that, whereas petitions from Windsor and West Windsor were circulating in the interest of consolidation; that the town of Windsor was satisfied with its present limits and extent; that hills intervening between the towns rendered union impracticable; that the distance between the places at which elections were alternately held was an objection to the union; that said union was taking from the people of Windsor their just rights and privileges; that the petition was contrary to the voice and will of the town, and was calculated to injure the peace and happiness of said town; therefore, "Resolved, that the town of Windsor would deem an act of incorporating the towns of Windsor and West Windsor into one town a violation of the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, and a subversion of the laws and constitution of the State."

These resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and in addition thereto there was chosen a committee, consisting of William Hunter, Jabez Delano and Joel Lull, to represent the meeting and the opponents to union at the succeeding session of the Legislature. But, notwithstand-

ing the "sense" of the meeting, so clearly expressed, and the presence of the chosen committee, the Legislature in 1815 passed an act re-uniting the parishes into one town.

Following this the next annual town meeting was held at Hubbard's Hall, in "West Parish," on the 19th of March, 1816, at which time officers were chosen for the whole district, the town was united in fact, and the differences and animosities of the period were buried, and passed into history. With the reunion there came a renewal of all the inconveniences that had formerly attended the holding of elections. It was the custom of the time to hold the meetings alternately, first at Windsor and next over in the West Parish. The journey from Windsor village and the river region to Sheddsville was one of nine miles, and when an election was held at the latter place but comparatively few of the people of the East Parish generally attended. And the same may be said of the occasions on which the meetings were held in the East Parish, that the people from the west side seldom attended in considerable numbers. This led to another division of the town, by an act of the Legislature passed and approved October 26, 1848, by which the town or Windsor was reduced to its present limits. The act of division, should the reader desire to peruse its provisions, will be found in the chapter that relates to the history of the town of West Windsor.

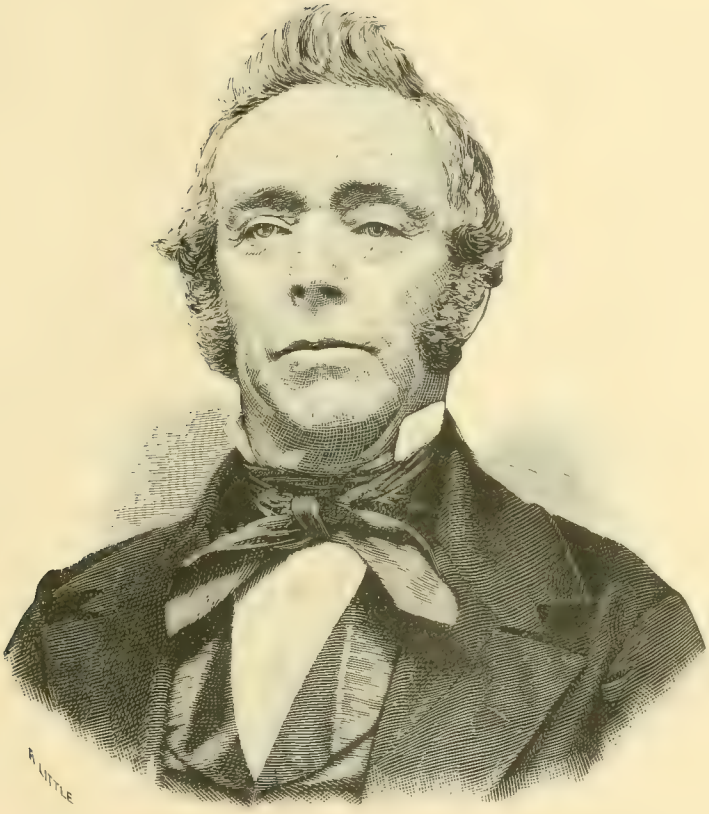
War of 1812–15.—This was not an eventful period in the history of the town; neither did the town occupy a different position at the time from other similar districts. The events of the war, so far as the town is concerned, are briefly stated, and most aptly, too, in Dr. Cutting's address, thus: "In the War of 1812 this town contributed its share of officers and men to the armies who fought our battles. Churchill, already referred to, and Matthew Patrick remained in the public service to the end of their lives. . . . The Jefferson Artillery, significant, politically, by its name, came into being in 1810, amid the omens of the coming war. Its organization was not, however, complete till the ensuing year. William Tileston was its first captain. My father's commission as lieutenant bears the date of 1811. About 1820 there were four companies in the town, one of artillery, one of light infantry, and two ununiformed, reproachfully termed 'floodwood.' Harry White was one of the village captains, the brilliant and popular merchant whom Windsor

lost by a sudden calamity. Captain Black commanded the light infantry of the West Parish. Training days were holidays, and general musters were great events. The boys caught the military infection of the time, and under the command of John A. Spooner, now (1876) a venerable and honored clergyman, marched beneath a banner which bore a patriotic and impressive legend."

The War of 1861–65.—The part taken by the town of Windsor during the war of the Rebellion was certainly a prominent and important one; but one which requires no mention in this connection, having been discussed and presented at length in an earlier chapter of the volume. The volunteers of Windsor formed a part of the great body of soldiers sent out from this section during the war, and there was scarcely a regiment raised in the State but had at least a few of Windsor's recruits among its numbers. In the chapter referred to will be found a complete roster of the officers of the town, in connection with those of the county; a record of the services of each command that had any considerable complement of troops from the town, together with a complete roll of the volunteers enlisted or recruited here.

Schools of the Town.—Of the schools and other like institutions of the town of Windsor there cannot be much said. Their beginning was quite as humble as that of any other of the institutions of the district, but gradually have they advanced from their primitive condition to a degree of excellence that places them on an equal level with those of any other town in the county, and far in advance of many. The subject of organizing the town of Windsor into school districts appears to have been first presented and discussed at the annual town meeting held on the 7th of March, 1786, although the same question may have been agitated and acted upon at an earlier date, the loss of the town records of years prior to that named making the subject of what previously occurred one wholly of speculation. But, from the general character of the proceedings had at that time, it is fair to assume that the occasion referred to was the first on which the matter of schools throughout was the subject of general discussion and town action.

At the March meeting of 1786 it was voted by the inhabitants to raise the sum of eighty pounds for the benefit of schools in the town, to be paid, the record says, "in money, or good wheat at five shillings per



Horace Weston.

bushel"; the fund thus created to be divided in as many equal parts as there were districts in the town. About the same time the town was divided into school districts, eleven in all, by a committee appointed for that purpose. And at the meeting above, the inhabitants elected trustees for the several districts respectively, as follows: First district, Amasa Paine; second district, Benjamin Bishop; third district, Stephen Jacob; fourth district, Samuel Patrick; fifth district, Jacob Stowell; sixth district, Deacon Joseph Thomson; seventh district, Stephen Cady; eighth district, George Stowe; ninth district, Simon Rumrill; tenth district, Calvin Chapin; eleventh district, Oliver Barrett.

This was practically an organization of the schools of the districts on what was known as the town plan; that is, the schools receiving their support at the general expense of the town, and not each district maintaining its separate school at its own cost, as is now the custom. Nor was it an unusual proceeding at that period for the schools in many towns in the State to be established, as were those of Windsor, from the general fund raised by tax upon the whole territory of the town. The different custom, that by which each district provided for its own school and maintained it at the district expense, was a later creation, and one that soon became popular; and it is a fact, too, that a great majority of the towns of this State have accepted and are working under the provisions of the district system.

But it would be a thing next to impossible to furnish a complete and reliable record of the several changes made in the school districts of the town from the first creation of them until the present day. Changes in boundaries, and changes in the number of districts, have occasionally been made, though these have not been frequent. The final division of the town, that by which West Windsor was set off, in 1848, necessitated something of a change in the district government of Windsor as it then remained; and other than this such alteration in district boundaries, and such increase and decrease in number of districts, has been made as was best calculated to suit the convenience of the people, or as circumstances required.

The present operating school districts, or schools, of the town of Windsor are seven in number, although in number four no school has been kept regularly for several years; and one district of the town proper is annexed

to the town of West Windsor for the convenience of the few families resid ing in the same. The report of the superintendent of schools of the town for the last fiscal year show that in District No. 1 school was kept for twenty-eight weeks; number of pupils, 15; expense for the year, $143.30. In District No. 2 school was kept for thirty-two weeks; number of pupils, 24; expense, $200. District No. 3, village of Windsor, weeks of school, 36; total expense, $3,754.42. District No. 4, no school. District No. 5, number of pupils, 2; weeks of school, 24; expense, $116. District No. 6, number of pupils, 21; weeks of school, 32; expense, $240; District No. 7, number of pupils, 21; weeks of school, 26; expense, $190 78.

Record of Old and Prominent Families.—It was one of the requirements of the early as well as of a later period that there be kept in each town a record of the births, marriages and deaths of the members of the various families of each town. Such a record is found in the office of the clerk of the town of Windsor; and in that record is to be found the names of many of the pioneers and their families, showing a compliance with the requirements referred to. From that record is taken whatever mention is made concerning the families hereafter named But it cannot be stated that records are in each case complete, or altogether reliable, for some families were negligent in the matter, and possibly some clerks were remiss in the performance of their duties. But, as disclosed by the record, and occasionally substantiated by other authority, so the following purports to be. And it is designed to be a genealogical statement rather than biographical, and furnished for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the reader the names of some of the more prominent pioneer families of the town, and their immediate descendants as well.

Dr. Joseph Whiting and Azubah Stow, both of Windsor, were married March 31, 1789, by Asaph Flitcher, esq. Children: Clary, born December 29, 1790; Mirandy, born May 26, 1792; Abial, born May 26, 1794; Salomy, born July 2, 1797.

Briant Brown and Molly Dunbar married November 13, 1766, at Haddam, Conn. Children: James, born August 9, 1767; Rebekah, born February 24, 1769; Lot, born April 8, 1771, died February 16, 1774; Prosper, born May 1, 1773; Deliverance, born June 17, 1775; Return Briant, born September 23, 1777; Remember Molly, born July 11, 1780;

Thankful, born December 28, 1782; Fanny, born July 24, 1786. Briant Brown died at Windsor, February 15, 1798, aged fifty-four years. Molly Brown, widow of Briant, died at Windsor, September 27, 1802.

Colonel Nathan Stone and Mrs. Mary Spafford married at Charlestown, N. H., July 16, 1764. Children: Relief, born May 3, 1765; Polly, born at Windsor, April 26, 1767; Zedekiah, born July 17, 1769; Sarah, born August 21, 1771; Dorotha, born August 26, 1773; Susanna, born May 19, 1776; Hannah, born November 14, 1778; Elizabeth, born October 16, 1781; Nathan, born June 4, 1784. Mary, wife of Colonel Stone, died May 27, 1785. Colonel Nathan Stone died October 27, 1795.

Ebenezer Burnham and Betsey Packard, both of Windsor, married September 7, 1784. Children: John, born May 23, 1785; Samuel, born May 11, 1787; Betsey, born February 24, 1789; Philander, born July 18, 1791; Ebenezer, born June 30, 1793; Allen, born July 11, 1796; Lyman, born August 17, 1798; Billy, born August 28, 1800; Cyntha, born September 20, 1803; Rosanna, born December 29, 1808.

Joseph Woodruff and Phebe Norton married at Windsor, November 5, 1772, by James Wellman. Children: Cyprian, born May 16, 1773, died March 13, 1776; Rebekah, born November 3, 1775, died September 18, 1777; Andrew Norton, born January 14, 1778; Bela, March 22, 1780; Martha, January 14, 1782; Huldah, April 16, 1784; Anna, August 7, 1786; Susanna, December 31, 1788; Rebekah, April 17, 1791; Alvan, January 14, 1794.

Silas Banister and Thankful Ely married January 25, 1779. Children: Fanny, born January 25, 1780; Warren, July 26, 1781; Bathsheba, October 28, 1782; Lucy, January 21, 1784; Osmond, February 7, 1786; Heman, May 11, 1788; Pliny, February 5, 1790; Roderick, December 15, 1791; Wayne, January 21, 1794; Theodosia, March 9, 1796; Anna, August 23, 1798; Roena, September 19, 1801.

Alexander Parmele and Mary Davis married at Walpole, February 18, 1766. Children: John, born August 14, 1767; Anna, January 14, 1769; Rosamond, February 18, 1771; Josiah, born at Windsor, April 18, 1773; Samuel, May 10, 1775; Sarah, December 18, 1777; David, July 27, 1780; Phineas, February 13, 1783. Mary, wife of Alexander Parmele, died December 15, 1788. Alexander Parmele and Mrs. Elizabeth Dana married March, 1790. Alexander Parmele died April 20, 1798.

Samuel Burnham and Lucy Hawley married December 4, 1788. Children: Riley, born August 24, 1789; Horace, March 25, 1791; Marnava, February 24, 1793; Polly, April 2, 1795; Ofen and Oren, sons, born July 12, 1797.

John Blood and Asenath Powers, both of Windsor, married February 28, 1781. Children: Asenath, born July 8, 1782; Polly, March 25, 1784; Samuel, March 3, 1787; Marshall, April 27, 1791; Marvin, January 8, 1793; Sylvester, June 17, 1797.

Thomes Cooper and Peace Dean married November 17, 1767. Children: Abigail, born September 1, 1768; Sarah, February 3, 1770; Ruth, May 17, 1772; Rhoda, January 22, 1775; Lucy, October 16, 1776; Thomas, August 13, 1778; Ebenezer, May 8, 1780; Jabez, January 25, 1783, died January 28, 1785; Ezra, January 25, 1786.

John Curtis and Patty Hannars married December 29, 1793. Children: Joseph, born November 20, 1794; Patty Ruggles, May 24, 1797; Simeon, September 23, 1799.

Children of Jacob and Rosamond Choate: Mary Ann, born June 29, 1800; Catharine, March 17, 1804; Harriet, December 30, 1805.

"Be it remembered that at Windsor, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, on the evening of the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-one, Nathan Coolidge of said Windsor, and Elizabeth Curtis of Windsor aforesaid, having produced a certificate from the clerk of said town, that their intention of marriage had been legally published, and receiving the consent of the mother of said Elizabeth, were legally joined in marriage by" — "Stephen Jacob, justice peace." The children of this union were Carlos Coolidge, born July 25, 1792; Mary Coolidge, born October 15, 1793; Betsey Coolidge, born November 17, 1801.

Children of Zebina and Martha Curtis: Lucia, born March 3, 1784, and died May 5, 1785; Israel, January 19, 1786; Lucia, March 10, 1788; Joseph Wait, April 8, 1790; Charles, April 23, 1792; William, March 9, 1794; Isabella, March 3, 1796; Timothy, December 7, 1797; George, September 19, 1799, Edward, October 25, 1801; Susan, August 1, 1805.

Sylvester Churchill was born August 2, 1783; married Lucy Hunter, daughter of William and Mary. Children: Helen Susan, born at Fort



Daniel Stearns.

Columbus, on Governor's Island, May 29, 1817, died September 27, 1818; William Hunter, born on Bedloe's Island, N. Y., July 8, 1819; Mary Helen, born in Windsor, August 30, 1821; Franklin Hunter, born at Fort Lewis (Fort Hamilton), April 22, 1823; Charles C., born at Allegheny Arsenal (near Pittsburgh, Pa.), July, 1825.

Sewall Cutting, son of Jonas and Sally Cutting, married Mary, daughter of William and Mary Hunter, on August 3, 1806. Children: William Jonas, born May 27, 1807; Franklin Hunter, May 27, 1809; Marsellas Trask, born June 14, 1811, died December 25, 1811; Sewall Sylvester, born January 19, 1813; Andrew Jackson, born March 14, 1815, died April 17, 1816; Wallace, born March 31, 1817; Mary Hunter, August 4, 1818; Lucy Churchill, born May 5, 1820, died August 9, 1828; Dan Smith, born May 23, 1823; Guy Hunter, born April 11, 1826, died March 18, 1827; Guy Hunter, born February 8, 1828.

Children of Jabez and Anna Delano: Clarissa, born February 25, 1803; Laurenda, August 29, 1804; Albourn, September 4, 1808.

Abner Forbes, son of Absalom and Martha, was born in Sutton, Mass., February 29, 1772. Elizabeth West, daughter of Elijah and Hannah, was born in Windsor, January 29, 1776. Abner Forbes married Elizabeth West September 24, 1797. Children: Charles, born November 24, 1798; Elizabeth West, born November 14, 1800. Elizabeth, wife of Abner Forbes, died January 1, 1801. Abner Forbes married Sarah, daughter of Alden and Sarah Spooner, September 4, 1805. Children: Sarah S., born March 20, 1807; Edward, October 22, 1808; Martha Hall, April 23, 1810; Frances, June 24, 1812; Maria, June 7, 1814; Arabella, April 18, 1816; Spooner, May 26, 1818; Susan, August 9, 1820; Abner, December 10, 1822.

Page 214 of the first record book has this entry: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Dean, died Dec. 22, 1764, in the 64th year of her age. The first death in Windsor."

Dr. Isaac Green married Anna Barrett, January 17, 1792. Children: Samuel Barrett, born December 17, 1792; Eliza Salisbury, May 17, 1794; Charlotte, May 17, 1796; George, April 14, 1798; Harriet, February 16, 1800; Charles, September 1, 1803; Caroline, September 26, 1811.

Elisha Hawley and Azubah Russell married November 19, 1767.

Children: Thomas, born September 28, 1768; Lucy, March 2, 1770; Erastus, December 26, 1772; Rebekah, March 8, 1774; Polly, November 23, 1775. Azubah, wife of Elisha Hawley, died April 1, 1777. Elisha Hawley and the widow Hannah Sayles married July, 1777. Children: Azubah, born May 26, 1778; Sayles, December 14, 1780; Elisha, August 30, 1781; Ira, January 5, 1783; George, February 17, 1785.

William Hunter and Mary Newell married January 31, 1777. Children: Guy, born October 21, 1777; William, February 5, 1781; Mary, August 16, 1782; Jonathan, July 16, 1784; Lucy, July 17, 1786; Mary, February 27, 1788; Franklin, February 11, 1790; Sally, February 7, 1794; Rebekah, April 3, 1796; William Guy, September 27, 1798.

Jabesh Hunter and Mary Savage married November 1, 1795. Children: Horace F., born August 30, 1796; Galen, January 21, 1800; David, April 1, 1803; John, August 1, 1804; Emily, March 4, 1807; Mary, February 25, 1809; William, February 13, 1812

Thomas Hunter married Abigail Powers February 10, 1777. Children: Thomas, born September 13, 1777; Nabby, November 30, 1779; Rebekah, October 25, 1781; Richard, June 14, 1784; Thankful, September 10, 1786; Millison, March 12, 1788. Abigail, wife of Thomas Hunter, died June 12, 1790. Thomas Hunter married Tryphena Thacher January 27, 1791. Children: Mary, October 13, 1794; Henry, March 14, 1795; Eli, August 22, 1796; Maria, December 20, 1798; George, February 13, 1801.

Samuel Hedge married Miriam Parsons May 23, 1793. Children: Samuel, born July 30, 1794; Frank, July 5, 1795; William, July 11, 1796; George, April 11, 1799; Lucy, June 2, 1800.

Jeremiah Hubbard, son of Elnathan and Sybil Hubbard, married Nancy, daughter of Watts and Lois Hubbard, on December 6, 1810. Their child, Harriet, was born December 6, 1811.

Children of Captain William and Lucretia Leverett: Mary, born July 14, 1792; Elizabeth Hallam, July 10, 1796; Lucretia Ann Coit, April 30, 1805.

Children of Thomas and Susan Leverett: John, born March 31, 1792; Charles Johnson, October 12, 1793; William, July 6, 1797; Susan,

March 8, 1800; George, January 17, 1802; Caroline Hallam, March 5, 1804; Thomas, February 12, 1806

Joel Lull and Thankful Dodge married April 27, 1794. Children: Joel, born December 20, 1796; Laura, September 2, 1798; Lyman, March 4, 1801.

"Captain Steele Smith, the settler of the town of Windsor, died April 5, 1812, in the eighty third year of his age."

Samuel Patrick and Anna Spicer, of Windsor, married April 15, 1773 Progeny: Isabel, born November 30, 1773; Sarah, November 5, 1775; Lemuel, July 24, 1779; Samuel, August 10, 1781; Freedom, May 21, 1784; Fanny, August 22, 1786; Reuhama, March 4, 1789. Anna, wife of Samuel, died March 28, 1789. Samuel Patrick and Isabel Alexander married October 27, 1790. Children: Harriet, born June 5, 1792; Matthew Alexander, April 13, 1794; Nancy, October 22, 1796; Sophia, March 15, 1799.

Samuel Smith, the first male child, was born in Windsor, July 2, 1765, the son of Steele and "Louis" (Lois) Smith. Samuel Smith married Lucy Woods, September 1, 1784. Children: John Spooner, born August 25, 1790; Betsey, March 18, 1792; Cyllinda, September 15, 1794; Samuel Newell, October 30, 1796; Lucy, February 22, 1799; Sophia, February 14, 1801; Mary, December 25, 1802; Hart, October 14, 1804.

Children of Samuel Stow Savage and Mary Cole Savage, his wife: Samuel Stow, born June 23, 1770; Cyprian, June 4, 1772; Mary, July 27, 1774; Lemuel, November 19, 1776; Ruth, December 13, 1778; Prudence, January 25, 1781; Sally, May 26, 1783; Joseph, December 28, 1785.

Silvanus Watriss and Rhoda Field married August 2, 1780. Children: Asa, born June 10, 1781; Henry, October 1, 1782; Martha and Rhoda, (twins) February 7, 1786; Charles, December 31, 1788.

Children of John and Susanna (Powers) Dake: Sophia, born February 11, 1775; Susanna, October 26, 1777; John, September 23, 1779; Mary, December 16, 1782; Abigail, March 22, 1786; Keziah, August 22, 1790. John Dake, the pioneer, died March 22, 1791.

Leonard Taylor and Eunice Parker married January 21, 1779. Children: Leonard, born October 31, 1779; Eunice, April 12, 1782; Eunice, 2d, May 14, 1784; Esther, March 29, 1789; Parker, Decem-

ber 21, 1790; Peter, February 2, 1793; Polly, June 16, 1797; Sally, August 7, 1800; Laura, June 13, 1802.

Children of Phineas and Elizabeth Hemenway: Betsey, born September 1, 1776; Phineas, January 23, 1781; Joshua, December 26, 1792.

James Langworthy and Anna Dean married April 13, 1775; moved to Windsor, February 5, 1776. Children: Sarah, October 29, 1776; Stephen, October 4, 1777; James, April 20, 1779; Anna, October 3, 1780; Phineas, February 7, 1782; Jonathan, October 5, 1783; Hannah, November 10, 1784; Laura, January 9, 1786; Reodolphus, July 12, 1787; Augustus, November 29, 1788; Benjamin, January 27, 1790.

Children of Stephen and Jane Cady: Jane, born April 1, 1781; Sarah, February 23, 1783; Anna, November 4, 1784; Matthew Patrick, October 16, 1786; Betsey, September 19, 1788; Polly, August 9, 1790; Lucy, November 24, 1792. Jane, wife of Stephen Cady, died February 6, 1794. Stephen Cady married Esther Parker, September 23, 1794. Children: Pluma, September 7, 1795; Esther, January 28, 1797; Laura, April 16, 1798; Stephen P., January 10, 1805.

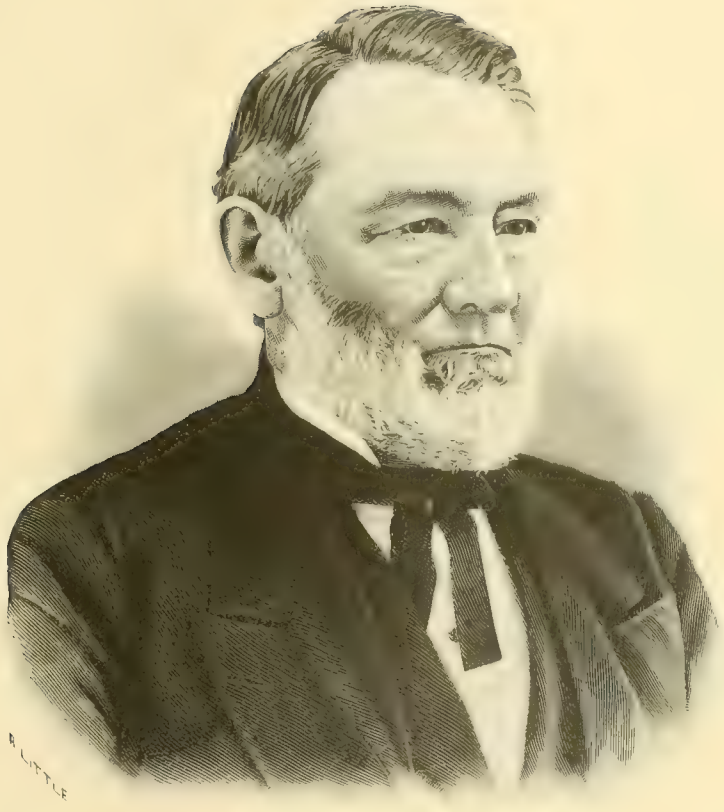
Children of Jerahmeel and Deborah Cumings: Jane, born February 28, 1777; Jerahmeel, January 24, 1779; Joseph, January 15, 1781; John, October 20, 1782; Asa, August 9, 1784; Bera, April 9, 1786; Hannah, November 15, 1787; Polly, August 17, 1789.

Children of Solomon and Keziah Burke: Caleb, born May 7, 1773; Benjamin, February 21, 1775; Rachel, March 5, 1778; Jonathan, July 7, 1780; Solomon Wait, July 11, 1782; Alice; Moses; Nahum, July 13, 1789; Abel, March 27, 1792.

Children of Solomon and Mary Emmons: Patty, born January 27, 1770; Eunice, born May 9, 1774.

Children of Joseph and Rhoda Thomson: Daughter, born February 13, and died February 14, 1775; Joseph, June 26, 1776; Rhoda, May 25, 1778; Thurza, March 19, 1780; Sibbille, August 25, 1782; Seth, May 17, 1784; Samuel, June 18, 1786; Annas, July 25, 1788; Claria, February 1, 1791; Hannah, October 31, 1792; Joseph, January 17, 1796.

Children of Charles and Lydia Leavens: Mary, born March 15, 1774; Penuel, April 25, 1777; Ira, February 28, 1779; Charles, March 13, 1781; Calvin, August 18, 1784; Darius, June 17, 1786; John Grover,



Wm. Wardner

March 2, 1788; Chloe, November 3, 1789; Jacob, January 7, 1792; Mason, December 8, 1793.

THE VILLAGE OF WINDSOR.

So much has already been said that pertains to the history of the village of Windsor, as well as to the town at large, that it appears exceedingly difficult to separate the municipality from the town for the purpose of further narrative. In fact, it cannot be told with certainty when the history of the town ceased and that of the village commenced. The latter cannot be assumed to have been in existence when Steele Smith and his handful of pioneer associates commenced their improvements during 1764 and 1765, but when the first convention of delegates from all parts of the New Hampshire Grants met in the town in June, 1777, there was a considerable settlement, a tavern, at least one store, and dwellings to the number of a score or more. At all events, it is nowhere recorded that the visiting delegates were permitted to suffer for want of accommodations, or on account of any lack of generous hospitality on the part of the inhabitants of the village or town.

And the location of the village seems to have been made with reference to the greatest convenience of the people of the whole town, and upon lands especially suited to the purpose. The topographical situation of the land is somewhat peculiar, being a succession of elevations back to the westward from the Connecticut; and each of these elevations has a considerable area, that farthest west being, perhaps, the most extensive, and any of them sufficiently large to accommodate buildings for a population of three or four hundred. When Windsor was fixed upon as the shire town of the county, soon after the latter was erected, there was a considerable influx of people, for that designation not only assured the erection of a court-house and other county buildings, but brought to the town a number of lawyers, who were, of course, desirous of locating at the county seat. By 1783 the population of the place had so increased that George Hough and Alden Spooner felt assured of success by the establishment of a newspaper at Windsor, the *Vermont Journal;* and this paper, although it has experienced all the vicissitudes known to journalism, is still in existence as one of the enduring institutions of the region. In 1787 the independent State of Vermont, knowing the neces-

sity of having the means of ready communication between the more important points of the State, established therein several post-offices, one of which was at Windsor.

But each of these, and other of the early institutions of the village, have been frequently and sufficiently alluded to in this and preceding chapters, therefore need no further presentation in these pages. With the close of the first score of years of the present century the village proper was estimated to contain a population of some five or six hundred souls, and had, besides, all the attributes and essential elements of a flourishing municipality of the lesser class, there then being, according to a statement in the *Vermont Journal* of March 17, 1823, "about eighty dwelling houses, mostly well built and commodious; and the shops, stores, etc., are many of them of brick, and large, so that the business part of the town has an air of dignity rarely met with in the country. Here are employed three physicians, eight attorneys, two printers, three booksellers, two book-binders, several merchants and druggists, three cabinet-makers, one chairmaker and painter, four boot and shoemakers, one hatter, one coach and chaisemaker, one wheelwright, two coopers, two tin-plate workers, one watchmaker, one jeweler, two tailors, one milliner and mantuamaker, two masons and brick-layers, one barber, one grist-mill, carding-machine and woolen manufactory." The churches then in the village are still here, with some added, as also may be said of other public buildings. But, while not wishing to invite comparison, let the citizen of Windsor of the present day look at the population, business enterprises, industries and other institutions of the place, compare records with the year 1823, and then observe how much Windsor is now in advance of the situation as it then existed. To be sure, in the south part of the village, along the stream Mill Brook, there stands a number of splendid, large buildings, but the noise of machinery is no longer heard in many, too many, of them; they are mostly but "wrecks of former greatness." And their idleness is not by any means the fault of the people of Windsor, nor of the people of the locality; but it is the result of over-production and the vast extent of competition noticeable in almost every branch of trade and manufacture in the land. And Windsor, being unfortunately remote from large manufacturing centers, having no advantage in the way of cheap labor, having no ready shipping

facilities without unwarrantable expense, cannot compete with the villages in the southern New England States, nor with those in the eastern and middle Atlantic States. Therefore her factories have become unprofitable and are no longer operated.

Windsor became and was of the character of a village when, in 1786, or thereabouts, the inhabitants in meeting laid out the territory of the town into school districts, under which proceeding the lands here were formed into district number three. This was for school purposes only, but the name District No. 3 was destined to play a prominent part in the affairs of the subsequent village. It so happened that during the early years of the present century this locality suffered seriously from the ravages of fire, and the inhabitants were powerless to resist the destruction. Therefore, that the proper measures might be taken to provide means and apparatus for fighting fire, the people of the hamlet had recourse to the Legislature, with the result of an act of incorporation, by which it was declared "That the freeholders and inhabitants within the present bounds of the Third School District, in Windsor, in the county of Windsor, and their successors forever, are hereby constituted and appointed a body politic and corporate, in name and in fact, by the name of the WINDSOR VILLAGE CORPORATION; and by that name shall be capable, in law, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatever," etc.

The same section and others subsequent provided for the property and government of the corporation, which was intended and understood as being a corporation for fire purposes only, but which was, in fact, a municipal corporation, with powers of electing officers and fully controlling the fire department. But the corporation was not clothed with the powers of government for all purposes, independent of the outside town, and from that body the village has never become entirely separate, although the act of 1884 increased the municipal power and regularly incorporated the village as such. The effect of the latter act was to permit the village to control itself, its schools, its highways, and its internal institutions of every kind; elect its own officers and make such improvements as the people were pleased to vote for; but, at the same time, the village and town join in electing town officers. The electors

of the village still retain the right to vote on town affairs in town and freemen's meetings, but the townspeople have not the right of a voice in village affairs. Under the corporate act of 1832 the power of the village was vested in its officers and nine fire wardens authorized to be elected, the wardens being the power, the legislative body of the municipality; but under the act of 1884 the wardens have charge exclusively of the affairs of the fire department, and are in control at times of fire, and the legislative power of the village is vested in the board of trustees, the latter having, with the corporation officers, supreme control of the municipality and its government.

In January, 1833, the village of Windsor was organized agreeable to the provisions of the act of incorporation, and the officers chosen at that time were these: President, Thomas Emerson; vice-president, Edward R. Campbell; secretary, Charles Hopkins; treasurer, Caleb Kendall; collector, William Colston; wardens, Allen Wardner, Samuel Patrick, William Tileston, Francis E. Phelps, Isaac W. Hubbard, Darius Jones, John P. Skinner, Shubael Wardner, and Albert G. Hatch.

These officers of the fire corporation immediately caused to be furnished a complete outfit of fire apparatus and other needful equipments for the extinguishing of fires, and organized a trained fire department, and one that showed its efficiency on more than one occasion. The engine-house was erected on Main street, about midway between what is termed the north and south villages. The south part of the village was the manufacturing district, while the north part was more used for mercantile and dwelling purposes. And the old fire department continued an active and useful organization until within a couple of years, when the village purchased the water supply company's property and rights, and so increased the system in efficiency that the necessity of hand-engines was no longer required, and they were therefore replaced with hose companies; and these, with the hook and ladder company, comprise what there is of the present village fire department.

Schools.—Whatever of causes may have had the effect of changing the municipal character of the old Third School District, so far as pertains to village corporations, none of these have ever caused the district to lose its identity for the purposes of schools, although the limits of the district may have been enlarged or curtailed agreeable to the wishes of



G. A. Davis.

the people. The old district was created by the committee appointed to divide the town about the year 1786, and soon after that time, but just when, from the loss of the records, we are unable to state, a school was built in the district, and at the village as the most central part. A fair description of the old building we have not, but it is known to have continued in use until about the year 1810, when, the village having become too large for the school to accommodate the pupils of the place, it was necessary to erect another and larger building. This matter was the subject of considerable discussion in the school meetings, and the result was that Luther Mills was chosen agent of the prudential committee, and of the district, to cause the new brick school-house to be erected. It was in time done, and stood on the site now occupied by the high school. The building was of brick, a plain though substantial structure, and cost the district something like twenty-five hundred dollars. Among the early teachers in the old brick school the names of some are disclosed by the records. In 1811 Eunice Hawley taught there; in 1812, and for a number of years, Mary Robinson; in 1816, Dr. J. Forbes; in 1817, John Smith; 1818, Richard M. Ely; 1820, Harriet Fox, Laura Craige, Lydia A. Spooner, Mr. Edgerton, and probably others.

In 1841 the town district voted to lease the brick school to Sweet & Jackman for two years, and in 1843 extended the term for three years more. In 1847 Mr. Prouty kept singing school in the building, which some of the older citizens of the village will probably remember. In 1838 it was found advisable to divide the schools of the district, that the younger pupils might be separated from the older. This led to the establishment of what in later years has been known as the South Primary and the West Primary schools of the district, both of which are among the present institutions of the village.

But, at last, the day of usefulness of the old brick school-house was at an end. The village had become of sufficient importance to justify the erection of a larger and more pretentious school building; one that would not only accommodate the probable school population for years to come, but one, as well, that would be an ornament and an honor to the place. During the early years of the present decade this subject was much discussed, but it was not until the year 1885 that definite action was taken.

At a meeting held October 6 a committee, consisting of Hiram Harlow, Dwight Tuxbury, L. W. Stocker, Rev. Edward N. Goddard, H. P. McClary, Mrs. Abbie Butler and Mrs. Mary L. Paine, was appointed for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected a high school building, substantially in conformity with plans then adopted, and as the building now appears. That this committee performed well their part is evidenced by the large and elegant structure that now adorns the "common." Its proportions and appearance are so well known as to need no description in these pages; and it is a common remark that Windsor has a high school which is not inferior to any in the State, though there may be others of greater size. Its entire cost, including furnishings, was about $17,000. It was built during the year 1886.

The report of the district superintendent for the current year ending 1789 shows the total expense of the district schools to have been $3,754.42; that the attendance at the high school was 62 pupils; the grammar, 59; intermediate, 81; Center Primary, 61; South Primary, 58; West Primary, 39.

Village Water Supply.—For the purpose of supplying the village with pure and wholesome water a company was organized in pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed in 1849. The name of the Windsor Aqueduct Company was adopted, and of it Roswell Smith was chosen president, and Samuel R. Stocker, secretary. The company at once commenced operations by constructing a reservoir and stopping the water of a small mountain stream, a short distance west of the village; and from the reservoir a main pipe was laid to the village, and thence distributed through the principal streets. The first stream was found to afford an insufficient amount of water, to remedy which the company soon took measures to secure an additional supply from a reservoir on what was known as the Ely farm.

In the year 1888 the village acquired the rights, property and interests of the old company, and at once undertook and accomplished a complete re-organization of the whole system, under the immediate direction of commissioners appointed for the purpose. "The village voted to construct a distributing reservoir on the land of R. F. Ely, and also a storage reservoir on land of Thomas Sears, at the head of the Dudley Brook," from the combined capacity of which reservoirs an abundant supply of

an excellent quality is assured. The work of the commissioners has been by no means confined to establishing a source of supply, for additional street mains have been laid in various localities, and fire hydrants placed at convenient points, so that not only an ample water supply is secured for domestic uses, but the heavy gravity pressure affords excellent protection in cases of fire. The work of the commissioners is not yet wholly completed, although enough is already done to assure the people of the village of the wisdom of their course in acquiring the franchise and property of the old company and holding the plant as one of the institutions of the corporation. The expense of the enterprise when completed is estimated at something like thirty-five thousand dollars, possibly a little more.

The Town Hall.—This building can hardly be considered as one of the public properties of the village, but it is within the corporation limits and was brought into existence largely through local influence and a tax upon local property. And, withal, it is an ornament to the place and a building to which the people may point with just pride. Prior to its erection the old court-house was made to answer the purpose of a town hall, besides being but to numerous other uses; but the old structure was hardly a thing of beauty, nor was it suitable for the requirements of the village and town. It was therefore sold and removed, and in its place was erected the town hall,—a beautiful structure, elegant in design and complete in finish. It is not over-large, nor yet too small; admirably adapted for the uses of the town and village, and so arranged and provided as to afford an excellent hall for all classes of entertainment. The building rests upon a solid granite foundation, the latter inclosing a large, well ventilated and well lighted basement, while the superstructure is of brick with a slated roof. The rear portion of the basement is arranged admirably, and is used by the Windsor Library Association. The upper part is divided so that the town officials have a convenient room for meetings, the room being thirteen by fourteen feet in size, while the general hall or auditorium is forty-five feet square, and twenty-two feet in height. Besides, there is a spacious gallery at the west end, over the entrance. The stage is at the east end of the building, and is seventeen by twenty-two feet in size, with convenient rooms on either side.

As is indicated by a tablet in the entrance, the "Windsor Town Hall" was built during the years 1881–82; building committee, Charles C. Beaman, jr., Hiram Harlow, Henry D. Stone, Rollin Amsden, Horace Weston; architects, Appleton & Stephenson; builder, Hira R. Beckwith. The building complete cost the town the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

The Windsor Library Association.—This institution of Windsor was organized under the general laws of Vermont, in December, 1882. At that time the remnant of the former social library known as the Athenæum was about to be dissolved. This coming to the knowledge of Hon. William M. Evarts and C. C. Beaman, esq., these gentlemen proposed that a new library be organized, to which should be sold at a low price the old Athenæum books; and that a starting subscription of $1,000 be raised in the town, to which they would add another $1,000; and would also meet a yearly subscription of $100 with an equal sum, for five years. This generous proposal was accepted. The $2,000 was provided; the Athenæum books were bought for $100. There were about 1,800 volumes, of which 1,110 were United States public documents, mostly of little value, though some of them were very desirable. The town officers allowed the use of a large light basement in the town hall. The town meeting voted the association the tax allowed by law for public library purposes, which vote has been annually repeated, conditioned on the free use of the library to all Windsor people.

On the 23d of June, 1883, the library was opened to the public, then having on its shelves 3,235 volumes, all of which have been catalogued on the plan of Dewey's Decimal Classification, the work being done by Rev. E. N. Goddard. From that time to the present the library has been increased continually, so that its present number of volumes reaches 5,670. The rooms are open for loaning books on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in all seven hours a week. The number of volumes loaned has averaged 8,500 yearly, four-fifths of which are fiction and juveniles. In August, 1886, the trustees were advised that the late Hon. Hiram Harlow, then just deceased, had by his will bequeathed to the association, "for the purposes of said association," the sum of $20,000. Litigations and other complications of the estate have thus far prevented the trustees from receiving the benefits from this generous bequest. No ques-



Levi L. Tracy

tion is raised, however, of the validity of the bequest, so that it will eventually come to the association.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, Milton K. Paine; vice-president, W. H. Fullerton; secretary and treasurer, Horace P. McClary; trustees, C. C. Beaman, E. N. Goddard, Arthur W. Harris, Horace P. McClary, Marsh O. Perkins, Charles Tuxbury, Luther C. White; librarian, Edward N. Goddard; assistant librarian, Miss F. G. Tuxbury.

The State Prison.—This is by no means an institution of the village or town, but of the State, and being located within the corporate limits of the village, requires at least a brief mention in these pages. Be it said, however, to the credit of this locality that the population of the prison has been augmented but very little by reason of convictions and commitments from Windsor county.

The act under which the State prison was erected was passed on the 3d of November, 1807, and by it Ezra Butler, Samuel Shaw, John Cameron, Josiah Wright and Elihu Luce were constituted a commission to select a site and superintend the erection of the prison building, for which work of construction the commission was authorized to draw against the State treasury not exceeding $30,000. Windsor was designated as the location for the building, and work was at once commenced and so far completed during 1809 that convicts to the number of twenty-four were sent here. The original prison, thirty-six by eighty-four feet in size, was built wholly of stone, and is a part of what is now known as the east wing. In 1809 a workshop and keeper's residence were built; and subsequent to that year, there have twice been made extensive additions and enlargements, first in 1830, and again in 1882. As is the custom in many other States, so it is here, by which the services of the prisoners are sold to manufacturing contractors. In the Windsor prison Messrs. Brackett & Co. of Boston employ the prisoners, paying the State fifty cents per day for the work of each inmate. The prison, however, has not a sufficient convict population to perform all the work of manufacture carried on by the firm, and this has necessitated the erection, by the firm, of a large frame building adjoining the prison, in which is employed a number of persons from the village. The entire prison institution is under the superintending charge of Mr. E. W. Oaks.

The First Congregational Church of Windsor, or as more commonly known, *The Old South Church*, is by many years the senior of the religious societies of the village, its organization and origin dating back to the year 1768, at which time it was called the "Church of Cornish and Windsor." Of its early history the historical sketch published in the church manual says: "The Covenant was adopted at Windsor, September 21, 1768, four years after the settlement of the town was commenced, and at Cornish one week later; at which time an Ecclesiastical Council publicly recognized the church according to Congregational usage, and installed Rev. James Wellman as its pastor. The church consisted of ten members, four of whom were residents of Windsor"—(Israel Curtis, Ebenezer Hoisington, Joab Hoisington, Hezekiah Thompson).

"It was arranged that the pastor should preach one-third part of the time in Windsor, and the remainder in Cornish. He received as a settlement two hundred acres of land, and his annual salary was forty pounds, in the currency of New Hampshire, one-third part of which was to be paid by the people of Windsor. To secure the payment of this sum a bond was given to the pastor, signed by the citizens of Windsor. The payment was to be made in October, either in money or 'in Graine, or Pork, or Beef, or Day's Labor.' This engagement was to expire in five years.

"On the third of April, 1774, eleven members of this church requested and received letters of dismission for the purpose of forming a church in Windsor. Two of these were original members; the others had united with it subsequently. Soon afterward we find the church of Windsor in existence, but we have no record of its organization, and there is no evidence that a council was convened for that purpose. It is not improbable that it was assumed that the church of Cornish and Windsor had now become two distinct churches, and that no further organization was thought to be necessary."

The year in which was erected the first church edifice, or meeting-house, for this county is not known; neither does there appear to be any existing record to determine the time of building the first house of worship under authority of the town, which, whenever done, was probably in accordance with the then prevailing custom of building at the public expense. The first church, however, is believed to have been

built prior to the year 1779. It was nearly square, with a pointed roof, and had no steeple. It was the only meeting-house in the East Parish for about twenty-five years. The present church building, that known as the Old South church, was erected in 1798, at an expense of about $5,000. In 1844 the building was substantially remodeled at an expense of about $3,000. Still further improvements, costing about $1,400, were made in 1852, among them the purchase of an organ for the church.

The succession of pastors of the Congregational church has been as follows: James Wellman, David Tullar, Benjamin Bell, Bancroft Fowler, John Wheeler, George S. Wilson, Thomas Kidder, Franklin Butler, Ezra H. Byington, S. P. Cook, Rev. Searles, William Greenwood, S. S. Martyn, the latter being the present pastor.

The First Baptist Church of Windsor.—The history of this church and its society carries back into the eighteenth century, having been organized, according to best information obtainable, on the 3d of December, 1785, by eleven persons who were members of the Woodstock Baptist Association, so called. But the society seems not to have acquired sufficient strength to build a church home before the year 1802, and this was used by it until 1815, at which time the first building, a frame structure, was replaced by a more substantial one of brick, both being located on the General Forbes property, now a part of the Evarts property. But it appears that in 1813, and the year following, the society of the Baptist church underwent a substantial and radical re-organization, according to the society records, and the result was the signing by forty-two persons of articles of association, bearing date December 30, 1813, and taking the name, "First Baptist Society of the East Parish of Windsor." The society at this period became quite strong in point of members, so that the expense of the erection of the brick church was a burden easily borne. Its cost was nearly forty-four hundred dollars. The building committee was composed of Israel Tewksbury, Thomas Leverett and John C. Thompson. Rev. Leland Howard became first pastor of the new church in 1816. Of the old church, Rev. Roswell Smith was first pastor.

In 1874 the society built and occupied the handsome church edifice at the corner of Main and River streets, on land purchased from Dr. Edward Phelps. It cost $16,000. The new church was formally dedicated in

July, 1874. Its seating capacity is about three hundred. The present pastor, Rev. William C. Carr, assumed charge as such on the first of June, 1887.

St. Paul's Church (*Protestant Episcopal*).—The records of the town clerk of Windsor preserve a copy of a certificate, or rather a letter, dated 22d of August, 1785, in which the Rev. Ranna Cossitt, "clerk by virtue of my ecclesiastical office which I hold by lineal succession from our Lord Christ," appointed Alexander Parmalee to be warden of the Church of England for the towns of Windsor and Reading. There are also several certificates that certain persons named in them are members of the Church of England. These were given, it is presumed, to protect the holders from taxation for supporting a minister or preacher and building a meeting-house at the general expense.

The first point of history of the Protestant Episcopal church in Windsor, of which there appears a record, is that in September, 1816, the biennial convention of the Eastern Diocese (including the whole of New England except Connecticut) was assembled here. Divine service was celebrated in the Baptist edifice, which then stood on what is a part of Senator Evarts's lawn, and the business sessions were held at Judge Hubbard's residence. The acting members of the convention, representing the church in these five States, seem to have been eight besides Bishop Griswold. How the convention came to be here, where there was no church organization, rather than at Claremont, is not understood.

Immediately after the close of this convention a correspondence was opened with the Rev. James Morss of Newburyport, Mass., by Mr. Thomas Thomas of Windsor, in behalf of himself and some of his friends, urging Mr. Morss to come to Windsor and inaugurate church work here, and make it his home. In response to these letters Mr. Morss did come and spend two Sundays, November 30 and December 6, 1816. During this time he baptized about thirty persons, celebrated the Holy Communion, and organized the parish of St. Paul's church, and arranged for continuing the services under the care of a lay-reader, Colonel Alexander Dunham. These services were had in the old court-house on Common Hill, and the congregations assembled were large.

The letters to Mr. Morss continued and urged his return, with suggestions that if he should do so they would be able to have Vermont

and New Hampshire set off in a diocese by themselves, of which Mr. Morss would surely be the bishop. The letters contain curious notes of the "*odium theologicum* which the new movement experienced from their neighbors of the 'Standing Order'" as well as of the newly invented stoves, and the cost of living in Windsor, etc. Though Mr. Morss was not persuaded to move here, yet he did spend two more Sundays here in August, 1817, strengthening and encouraging the new parish.

The Rev. G. Leonard was made the first minister of the parish in the fall of 1817 or early in 1818. During his ministry the church was built, and was consecrated by Bishop Griswold in November, 1822, and Mr. Leonard was formally instituted as its rector the next day. The church is said to have cost about $7,000, a large part of which was contributed by the Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard, who became the senior church warden and so continued to his death in 1848. Bishop Griswold, in his Episcopal address of the next year, on reporting the consecration of the church, adds: "We have rarely, if ever, seen more laudable efforts of pious liberality and united zeal than that which has added to the number of our churches, this beautiful edifice." And it still remains a substantial and venerable and respectable place of worship, though very plain and old fashioned.

Mr. Leonard's rectorship extended to 1829, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. Horton, since which time the succeeding rectors of St. Paul's have been as follows: W. Horton, 1829–35; Darius Barker, 1836–38; O. H. Staples, 1838–41; W. D. Wilson, 1842–45; O. H. Staples officiated occasionally in 1845–46; Josiah Perry, 1848–51; W. R. Johnson, 1851–55; T. L. Randolph, 1856–58; Malcolm Douglass, 1859–72; J. B. Trevett, 1872–74; T. J. Taylor, 1874–78; E. N. Goddard, 1879, and now the officiating rector of the church.

St. Francis's Church (*Roman Catholic*).—The first missionary labors among the Roman Catholic families of this locality are believed to have been begun by the Rev. Father Daly, of Boston, who visited here every four or five months, and in a regular way, some forty or more years ago. Succeeding Father Daly's visits, Rev. Charles O'Reilley came to the locality, and after him the Rev. Father Pigeon. The latter was succeeded by Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, during whose ministry the parish was fully organized and St. Francis's church built, the latter in 1882.

Rev. Patrick Cunningham next came to the pastorate, and was in turn succeeded by the first resident priest, Father Robert F. Higgins. Father Higgins died June 23, 1888. The next resident priest, the present incumbent, the Rev. Father William N. Lonergan, came to the parish January 20, 1888.

There was a time when the congregation of St. Francis's parish was as strong in numbers as any of the church societies of the town or village, for, when the cotton-mills were in operation, a very large part of the employees were Catholics; but with the decline of manufacturing in the village these persons have many of them been compelled to seek employment in other places. Thus has the strength of the parish been greatly reduced. At present it numbers between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons.

All Souls' Church.—Under the name just mentioned there was quite recently united the persons and families that formerly comprised the Unitarian and Universalist societies of the village and locality; a union not of formal compact, but of common consent, and one organized upon a liberal basis of thought and action, for a common purpose—the spiritual and moral welfare of all interested persons. It so happens that the more recent officiating ministers of this society and church have been Unitarians, but the services can be, and have been, so ordered as to be wholly acceptable to those who were formerly identified with what was known as the Universalist society. And the church building, too, which was erected in 1847 (a still earlier one having been built in 1838), is the property of the Unitarian Association of Boston, having become so by transfer from the local society that was too few in point of numbers to maintain and support it and its minister. And the association also makes an annual donation of $350 for the support of services in the church, the balance of expense being borne by the resident congregation. The present officiating minister is Rev. Joseph Wassall, who, in addition to his regular pastoral duties, also acts as chaplain at the State prison.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and society of Windsor was formed on April 25, 1870, and placed under the pastoral charge of Rev. David Megahy; and although the society at one time numbered one hundred members, it has never been strong enough to build a house of worship,

but holds meetings in halls and such other places as can best be secured. For a time the society leased and occupied the Unitarian church building.

Banking Institutions of Windsor.—"In 1816," says Zadock Thompson's "Gazetteer," "applications were made from Burlington and Windsor for the incorporation of a bank in each of those towns. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the next session of the Legislature. At the session in 1817 the subject was called up and an act passed incorporating a bank at Windsor; but for some reason it did not go into operation, and at the session of the Legislature in 1818 a new act of incorporation was obtained for a bank in Windsor, and a bank was also incorporated in Burlington. The Bank of Windsor became insolvent and failed."

The foregoing extract refers to what was known in local banking circles as the old Windsor Bank, which is understood as having continued in business until the year 1838, or about that time, before its affairs were finally wound up by the insolvency of the concern. Then for a period of nearly ten years Windsor had no banking institution of any kind, but in 1847 the Ascutney Bank was charted, with a capital stock of $50,000, and opened its doors for business early in 1848. Allen Wardner was president, and Jason Steele, cashier. The Ascutney Bank continued in operation, with a fair degree of success, until after the passage of the National banking act, when, in 1865, its officers at once accepted the provisions of the law, and procured for it an act of incorporation, under the style of The Ascutney National Bank of Windsor, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Ascutney National Bank was in all respects a profitable concern, and succeeded, by the year 1881, in piling up as surplus the splendid sum of $70,000, and that after paying large semi-annual dividends. But the bank never lived out the term of its charter; and why, there appears to be no satisfactory explanation, unless it was that the stockholders were anxious to divide the accumulated surplus. However this may be is not a matter of much concern; sufficient it is to say that the bank went into voluntary liquidation during the latter part of 1881.

The Windsor National Bank was incorporated under the provisions of the National banking act, in the month of September, 1884. Its

capital stock is $100,000. There has been but little change in the officers or board of directors of the bank since its organization. On the death of Hiram Harlow, the first president, Ripley Clark, the then vice-president, was advanced to the vacancy, and the vice-presidency was filled by the election of H. P. McClary. L. C. White succeeded at the same time to the vacancy in the board of directors.

Although having been doing business only five years, the Windsor Bank has been a reasonably successful institution, from a financial standpoint, and now has an accumulated surplus of $3,600. The present officers are these: President, Ripley Clark; vice-president, H. P. McClary; cashier, J. S. Walker, jr.; directors, H. P. McClary, Ripley Clark, Rollin Amsden, Alvin Weston, John S. Walker, S. N. Stone, and L. C. White.

The Windsor Savings Bank.—This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont on the 13th of November, 1847, and opened its doors for business in January, 1848; first in a building on Main street, which is not now in existence, but was moved some years ago to the present location on State street, the building and property belonging to the bank. The first officers of the Savings Bank were Shubael Wardner, president; Israel Hall, first vice president; S. H. Price, treasurer.

The bank now shows a total deposit account of about $640,000, and has an accumulated surplus of $27,000. The rate of interest on paid deposits is liable to vary, according to circumstances, but it averages about four and one-half per cent. The present officers are as follows: Henry D. Stone, president; C. D Penniman, first vice-president; L C. White, treasurer; Alfred Hall, T. B. Winn, Henry D. Stone, Harvey Miller, Charles Stone, C. D. Penniman, E. C. Howard, E. W. Oaks and L. C. White, trustees.

Manufacturing Interests.—There was a time in the history of this locality when Windsor enjoyed the honor of being one of the manufacturing centers of Vermont, but that time is now passed, and of the extensive industries that formerly had their place here but half a dozen, perhaps less, remain; and where once were employed hundreds of men and women, there stand idle factory buildings; the employees now engaged in the manufactories of the village may almost be counted on one's fingers. The waters of Mill Brook have furnished the capitalists of this



Truly Yours
Hiram Harlow

locality with one of the best and most powerful privileges in the county, but even that stream was taxed beyond its capacity by the press of factory enterprises thirty and less years ago, and steam-power was introduced into many of the buildings that continuous labor might not be retarded. The lower village of Windsor owed its existence to the manufactories built up along the brook, but with the decline of industries there has been a corresponding loss of population in the locality.

There undoubtedly still live in the village some persons who remember the organization and incorporation of the Windsor Manufacturing Company, which occurred in November, 1823, and of which Jonathan H. Hubbard was an active member. Then there was the old Windsor Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company that was brought into existence by an act of the Legislature passed October 30, 1828, and of which Abner Forbes, Jonathan H. Hubbard, Allen Wardner, and E. R. Campbell were proprietors. And another of the old industries of the village was the Windsor Car and Rifle Company, afterwards known as the Robbins & Lawrence Company, the originators of the former being Samuel E. Robbins, Richard S. Lawrence, Shubael Wardner, Joseph D. Hatch, and Warren Currier. The first named company was incorporated November 7, 1849, and its name changed to the Robbins & Lawrence Company November 6, 1850. This whole enterprise had its origin in the industry established in 1845 by the firm of Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence, for the manufacture of fire-arms. But in 1859, in the vain attempt to enlarge the works and extent of manufacture, the company met with serious reverses and failed.

In 1856 the plant passed by purchase to Lamson, Goodnow & Yale, who, about the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion, resumed the manufacture of fire-arms, which business was carried on actively and with success. In 1870 Jones, Lamson & Co. took the main building, put in new machinery, and commenced manufacturing cotton sheetings and other fabrics of cotton. The business of this firm was very extensive, furnishing employment to some four hundred persons; but, finally, reverses came, the business was no longer profitable, the firm suspended, and the machinery was sold and moved out of the village. The machine shops of Jones, Lamson & Co. were transferred to the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, and were continued some time longer. However, in

1888, some of the former employees of the shops, with the assistance of the local capitalists, organized the Windsor Machine Company, by which latter the business is at present conducted.

Another of the operating industries of the village is that owned by George W. Hubbard and Horace P. McClary, the firm being Hubbard & McClary, and their manufactures, novelties, principal among which are glazers and drivers. The firm was established and commenced business in 1877.

Atwood & Sons is the name of a firm that occupies the old Lamson & Co. fork shop, and which is engaged in the manufacture of chair stock. The old village grist-mill is still in operation, the property being owned by the Harlow estate, and managed by William Tandy. These that have been mentioned, together with the shoe manufacturing industry conducted by Brackett & Co. at the prison site, comprise substantially all there is of the manufactures of Windsor of the present day.

Masonic Societies.—Vermont Lodge, No. 18, F. and A. M., was organized under a charter of date January 10, 1850. It has now a membership of 150 persons, and was officered in 1889 as follows: Daniel Payson, W. M.; Deane Richmond, S. W.; George S. Blake, J. W.; Henry S. Williams, treasurer; J. C. Enright, secretary; J. Russell Brewster, S. D.; Charles E. Hoffman, J. D.; James Wassall, chaplain; B. James Mullins, marshal; Frank E. Willis and Francis E. Monroe, stewards; Seymour S. Ashley, tyler. Regular meetings are held on each first Tuesday of the month.

Windsor Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., was chartered August 14, 1851, and the charter members were as follows: Oliver C. Baker, William C. Dodge, Charles E. Colston, Calvin Spaulding, Seth Johnson, Josiah Perry, I. W. Hubbard, Jonathan Wood, Thomas Hammond, Charles Muns. The chapter has a present membership of 131, and was officered for the year 1889 as follows: J. S. Fairman, H. P.; W. H. Fullerton, king; J. R. Brewster, scribe; G. E. Williams, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Ingalls, C. of H.; W. W. Jones, P. S.; C. E. Hoffman, R. A. captain; George H. Sisson, M. 3d V.; F. F. Munroe, M. 2d V.; W. H. Bradley, M. 1st V.; L. C Parkhurst, chaplain; S. S. Ashley, tyler.

Windsor Council, No. 8, R. and S. Masons, was originated at Hartland, but the main seat of the organization was subsequently moved to Windsor. The charter was dated March 17, 1856, and the original per-

sons to whom it was granted were as follows: O. G. Woodbury, thrice illustrious G. M.; Samuel J. Allen, I. D. G. M.; Lewis Emmons, principal conductor.

The present number of members is eighty-one, and the officers are as follows: J. R. Brewster, T. I. G. M.; W. H. Fullerton, Dep. M.; L. C. Parkhurst, P. C. of W.; G. E. Williams, treasurer and recorder; Daniel Payson, C. of G.; H. Gilchrist, conductor of council; S. R. Bryant, marshal; Deane Richmond, steward; S. S. Ashley, sentinel.

Vermont Commandery, No. 4, K. T., was chartered January 13, 1857. The membership of this organization numbers 130, and was officered for the year 1889 as follows: Sir Marsh O. Perkins, E. C.; Sir H. S. Williams, generalissimo; W. H. Fullerton, C. G.; John H. Humphreys, P.; Daniel Payson, S. W.; Deane Richmond, J.W.; Geo. E. Williams, treasurer; Joseph C. Enright, recorder; Samuel Putnam, standard bearer; Charles H. Ingalls, sword bearer; Stanley Bryant, warder; Joseph S. Fairman, J. Russell Brewster and Edgar H. Austin, captains of guard; Seymour S. Ashley, sentinel.

Windsor Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. Rite, was chartered August 18, 1875. Its present membership numbers eighty-one persons. Stated meetings are held the last Friday of July, October, January and April. Present officers: John H. Humphreys, T. P. G. M.; Orlando N. Logan, H. of T. D. G. M.; Hugh Gilchrist, V. S. G. W; George F. Flanders, V. J. G. W.; J. S. Fairman, grand orator; James H. Kiniry, G. K. S.; Milton K. Paine, grand treasurer; Marsh O. Perkins, grand secretary; J. Russell Brewster, G. M. of C.; William W. Jones, G. C. of G.; S. S. Ashley, grand tyler. Past T. P. G. Masters, Milton K. Paine, Marsh O. Perkins, Charles J. Jones.

Ascutney Chapter, No. 2, O. E. S., has a membership of sixty-four, and is officered as follows: L. C. Parkhurst, worthy patron; Mrs. H. McCormick, worthy matron; Mrs. Jane P. Palmer, assistant matron; Mrs. P. K. Whitney, treasurer; W. W. Jones, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Jones, conductress; Mrs. F. F. Munroe, assistant conductress; H. McCormick, warder; S. S. Ashley, sentinel; Mrs. Emma Veasey, Ada; Myrtie Hoffman, Ruth; Mrs. L. C. Parkhurst, Esther; Lizzie Chadbourne, Martha; Mrs. J. C. Smith, Electa.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD is one of the few exceptional towns of the county of Windsor; and exceptional in this particular: it is one of the very few towns in the locality that has shown an uninterrupted and continuous advancement in population, enterprise and development from the time of its first occupation and settlement to the present. This condition does not arise from the fact that the town has a location in the county specially superior to a number of others, nor are its farming lands of any better quality than can be found in a number of the interior towns and some on the river; but there has ever been shown on the part of the people of Hartford a spirit of enterprise, a spirit of progress, of which the majority of the towns cannot boast nor lay claim to possessing.

At the same time Hartford does enjoy advantages of situation not possessed by some others of the county's sub-divisions, and this has been and still is an important factor in contributing to the building up and maintaining the large population and important industries with which the town is supplied. And the splendid water-courses—the Connecticut, Otta Quechee and White Rivers—are auxiliaries that, too, have materially contributed to the town's wealth of resources, and brought affluence to the citizens in every quarter. All these elements combined have placed Hartford in the front rank of Windsor county's towns. How could it well be otherwise, with these streams crossing or bordering on the town? The Connecticut River forms the eastern boundary; the White River enters at the northwest corner, flows thence southeast and east and discharges into the Connecticut at White River Junction; and the Otta Quechee, or more commonly called Quechee, enters at the southwest corner, and thence flows an exceedingly tortuous course, draining the entire southwest section of the town, and finally leaves the same about midway the south town boundary. No town in the whole county, or even the State, possesses natural water privileges superior to Hartford, and but few, if any, utilize these resources to a greater extent or with better results.



And no town in eastern Vermont has better or greater railroad facilities than has Hartford; and to state that this has not been an element of prosperity in the town would indeed be an error. From White River Junction direct and speedy communication is had in every direction—north, south, east and west. This village is joined with the county seat by means of the Woodstock Railroad, and the Central Vermont likewise connects it with the State capital, Burlington and Lake Champlain. In the same manner, and by other railroads, the large cities of southern New England are reached, while northern and eastern routes and connections reach to northern Vermont, Canada and New Hampshire. In the light of all these facts it cannot be a thing surprising that the population of Hartford should increase from nine hundred and ninety-eight, as shown by the census of 1791, to twenty-nine hundred and fifty-four, according to the census of 1880.

Hartford was chartered in 1761. Ten years later, in 1771, under the authority of the province of New York, as a part of her claimed jurisdictional authority, a census enumeration of inhabitants was made by which this town was found to contain 190 souls. In 1791, the time of taking the first authorized census in the State, Hartford had a population of 988; and from that time forth each succeeding enumeration has shown as follows: In 1800, 1,494; 1810, 1,881; 1820, 2,010; 1830, 2,044; 1840, 2,194; 1850, 2,159; 1860, 2,396; 1870, 2,480; 1880, 2,954. Allowing the subsequent population to have increased in the same ratio as shown during the last thirty years, it is safe to estimate that Hartford has a present population of from thirty-five to thirty-eight hundred. A glance at the census compilations of Vermont will show but few cases parallel with this.

The town of Hartford is one of the few of the counties to enjoy the benefits and advantages of a thoroughly written history of its events in detail and at full length, and by a writer well prepared and equipped for that duty. In this volume, therefore, it will not be necessary, nor would it be expedient, to furnish more than a synopsis of the events of the town's history, for the reason that the people of Hartford can find no new historical facts recorded here, and the great majority of the readers of this work, who live in other towns than Hartford, would hardly be expected to find much interest in the minute detail of the history of a town, other than their own.

Of the several towns that now form a part of Windsor county, Hartford was the second to be chartered under the authority of New Hampshire, the only previously granted town being Hamstead (now Chester), the original charter for which was made in 1754, about seven years ahead of Hartford. This town, Hartford, was brought into existence on the 4th day of July, 1761, by a charter executed by Governor Benning Wentworth of the province of New Hampshire, to sixty-two proprietors, and the lands divided into sixty-eight shares. The conditions and provisions of the charter were substantially the same as those by which a majority of Governor Wentworth's grants of land west of the Connecticut were made; but some of the conditions are of sufficient interest and importance to demand some comment or a reproduction in these pages, and are as follows:

That every grantee, his heirs and assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his share, and shall continue to cultivate and improve the same under a penalty of the forfeiture of his grant. The second provision had relation to the preservation of all the white and other pine trees on the land of the town for use of masting the king's royal navy; and any violation of this provision rendered the person so cutting or destroying the timber or trees so reserved amenable to any laws which Parliament might prescribe, together with a forfeiture of the destroyer's rights. The fourth and fifth conditions of the charter provided for the annual payment of the proverbial ear of Indian corn, and the shilling of proclamation money if lawfully demanded.

In addition to the conditions of the charter were the usual other reservations of "rights" and shares for various purposes—one share for the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; one share for a glebe for the Church of England, as by law established; two shares for his excellency the governor; one share for the first settled minister of the gospel in the town; and one share for the benefit of a school in the town.

Thus vested with the rightful ownership and proprietary control of the town of Hartford (for it was so named in the charter) were the grantees named therein, the recipients of the worthy governor of New Hampshire province. For more than a year prior to the date of this charter

Governor Wentworth had made no grants or charters of towns on what was known as the New Hampshire Grants, the last preceding having been made January 8, 1760, by which the town of Pownal was created. In the order of their granting Hartford was the eighteenth of those of the entire district.

No sooner had the proprietors become fully vested with authority over their town than they began to bestir themselves in the preliminary arrangements necessary to be completed before the town was ready for occupancy. To this end a proprietors' meeting was warned to be held at Windham, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 20th of August, 1761; which warning being duly published, the meeting was convened at the time and place stated above. The charter had provided for the meeting and had also designated John Baldwin as its moderator. The proprietors chose Prince Tracy proprietors' clerk and treasurer; and further, voted that the selectmen, "William Clark, Prince Tracy and John Baldwin, be the assessors for the proprietors"; also, chose Major Joseph Blanchard, Silas Phelps and Moses Hebard collectors of taxes; also voted that they will choose "a committee to go and view said town, and lay the first division of land to each proprietor by lot, and that said committee shall consist of six men to be chosen for that purpose." This committee comprised "Captain William Clark, Lieutenant Prince Tracy, Silas Phelps, James Flint, Benjamin Wright and Elijah Bingham, who were directed to go and view the said town and lay out a town plot, or the land ordered in the charter to be laid out for town lots, and also to lay out convenient roads, or highways, so wide as said committee shall judge convenient, and so many as they shall judge necessary for the present use of said town; then to proceed to lay out as many lots as there is (are) proprietors or equal shares, the least of which to contain fifty acres, and so to enlarge the quantity so as to make them as equal as they can; having regard to the quality and situation of the land, and make a proper plan of their doings on good parchment, with the quantity, description and number of each lot therein contained." After voting a tax of twenty shillings against each proprietor, to pay the charges of the committee, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday (17th) of November, 1761.

Without referring at any length to the proceedings of the committee

charged with the duty of laying out the lots and lands, suffice it to say that the division was made and the shares awarded by lot, at a subsequent proprietors' meeting. The lands of the town parceled out by this division amounted to slightly more than thirty-three hundred acres, whereas the town contained an aggregate of twenty seven thousand acres; but subsequent divisions and allotments were made from time to time until the whole territory of the town was allotted. Proprietors' meetings, as distinct from town or freemen's meetings, continued to be held until well along into the first quarter of the present century; but at a meeting held in Windham, Connecticut, on March 19, 1765, the proprietors voted to hold their future meetings in the town of Hartford, this town, in accordance with a request made by the settlers therein. This was a right to which the settlers became entitled at that time, by virtue of there being a sufficient number of them in the town to own or represent one-sixteenth part of the grantees under the charter of the town.

It seems to be a generally conceded fact that the first settler to make his abode within the limits of this town was Benjamin Wright, and that he came to the locality during the year 1763. This question was the subject of considerable discussion at one time, but the patient research of a recent historian seems to have established the fact, beyond reasonable doubt, that to Benjamin Wright must be accorded the honor of having been the pioneer of Hartford. The same writer was at one time confronted with a statement purporting to be a part of a request of certain of the proprietors of the town upon the authorities of New York for the purpose of acquiring a charter of Hartford's lands from that province; and it was stated in that document that during the summer of 1763 there were ten persons who entered and labored in the town; and that "in the year 1761 there were four persons (who) have moved on the said town with their families, and there dwelt ever since. And the said ten continue to improve the said second summer; and others did enter on; and this present spring the men have gone on to improve, and about ten others intend to go immediately." This petition, however, contained so much that was known to be untrue that the whole of it is considered a "delusion and a snare," and absolutely discredited.

But Benjamin Wright did not long remain the sole occupant of the town, for during the next year other settlers came to the locality, who



Edwin G. Watson.

with their families are also entitled to the distinction of being called pioneers. Those of 1763 were Solomon Strong, Elijah Strong, Benajah Strong, Jonathan Marsh and Noah Dewey. It was upon the application of these settlers and Benjamin Wright that the New Hampshire justice called the meeting of proprietors, in December, 1764, in the town of Hartford, the first assemblage of that body in the town. From the proceedings of that meeting it is fair to assume that these men and their families comprised the whole colony of pioneers in the town, for no new names appear among the officers then chosen, and only one, Benjamin Wright, appears not to have been elevated to any office, while some were called upon to fill more than one position. This meeting was held at the house of Solomon Strong, on the 3d of December, 1764, and the officers elected were as follows: Moderator, Noah Dewey; proprietors' clerk, Elijah Strong; proprietors' treasurer, Solomon Strong; collector, Elijah Strong; proprietors' committee, Noah Dewey, Benajah Strong, Solomon Strong, Elijah Strong, Jonathan Marsh.

Again, and in order to bring to the attention of the reader the names of as many as possible of those who were connected with the affairs of the town during the pioneerhood, the following extracts are taken from the ancient proprietors' records: Israel Gillett, John Gillett and Joshua Hazen were chosen (November 2d, 1772) a committee to size the fifty acre lots. On November 22, 1773, Abel Marsh, Joel Marsh and Amos Robinson were chosen "a committee to lay out in lots that body of pine land that laid near the 'Pine Meadows,' one lot to each right." April 18, 1774, Captain Joseph Marsh chosen moderator of proprietors' meeting; and Captain Joseph Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Elisha Marsh chosen a committee to settle the line between Hartford and Hertford (Hartland). Meeting in November, 1776: "Voted to accept the return of pitches of acre lots made by Richard Hazen, Israel Gillett, Michael Clark, John Bennett, jr., Beckett Chapman, Joshua Hazen, Benjamin Wright, Joshua Gillett, Shephen Chapman, Stephen Tilden and Simon Chapman."

The reader will of course understand that the foregoing extracts are taken from the proprietors' proceedings, and cannot be presumed to have any direct relation to the proceedings of the freemen at the regular or customary town meetings, which were entirely separate and distinct from

the above. It has been generally understood, and so presented by past writers, that the organization of Hartford was not effected prior to the year 1768, but it has remained for Mr. William H. Tucker to correct this error, and, at the same time, to bring to the town of Hartford the distinction of having the first regular town organization of any of the civil districts on the New Hampshire Grants, Bennington, the first chartered town on the grants, not excepted. Had it been the custom of the proprietors to organize the town at or about the time they organized their own special body, there would, perhaps, have been nothing singular or remarkable in this early town organization of Hartford; but, generally, and almost invariably, the town organization was not effected until some years after the proprietors' proceedings had been in progress, and until after the town itself had a sufficient population to justify internal municipal organization.

Thus it was a fact that the town organization of Hartford was effected before the town itself had a single rightful occupant; and this proceeding was had, not within the town, or on the "grants," but in the province of Connecticut, on the 26th of August, 1761, on the occasion of the first proprietors' meeting. Of the proceedings relating to the subject, and the officers chosen at the time, the record says: "At a town meeting of the proprietors of the town of Hartford, in the province of New Hampshire, legally warned and holden at Windham, in the colony of Connecticut, August the 26th, 1761, pursuant to a charter of said town, dated July the 14th, 1761. In said charter Mr. John Baldwin was appointed moderator of said meeting. At the said meeting chosen Prince Tracy, town clerk; chosen Captain William Clark, Prince Tracy, and Mr. John Baldwin, selectmen for said town; chosen Prince Tracy, town treasurer."

Had this been the only organizing or preliminary proceeding on the part of the proprietors it might easily be construed into a regular proprietors' meeting and not intended to be a town organization within the usual meaning of the term. But it appears, and the fact was, that the proprietors conducted two separate proceedings, and made entries in separate books, the one entitled "a book of town votes for the town of Hartford, in the province of New Hampshire," and the other entitled "Proprietors' Record."

The next meeting at which town officers were chosen was held on the 9th of March, 1762, at which time these officers were elected: Moderator, Elijah Brigham; town clerk, Prince Tracy; selectmen, Samuel Williams, Prince Tracy and James Flint.

Officers elected in March, 1763: Moderator, William Clark; town clerk, Prince Tracy; selectmen, Prince Tracy, William Clark and Samuel Terry. At this meeting it was voted "That for the future a warning in writing under the hands of the selectmen of said town, set upon the sign-posts in the towns of Windham and Lebanon, in the colony of Connecticut, ten days before any town meeting, appointing time, place and business of such meeting, shall be a warning to hold such meeting upon, until such town shall agree otherwise."

The records relating to the next meeting state: At a town meeting of proprietors of the town of Hartford in the province of New Hampshire, legally warned and holden at Windham, in the colony of Connecticut, March the 13th, 1764, for the electing of town officers. The officers chosen were: Moderator, Jonathan Marsh; town clerk, Prince Tracy; selectmen, Elijah Strong, Jonathan Marsh and Prince Tracy; constable, John Bennett; surveyor of highways, Benjamin Wright.

The next town meeting was held March 12th, 1765, and these officers were chosen: Moderator, Jonathan Marsh; town clerk, Benajah Strong; selectmen, Elijah Strong, Solomon Strong and Benjamin Wright; constable, John Bennett; surveyor of highways, Ebenezer Gillett. "Voted, that for the future the town meeting shall be held by the *inhabitants of said Hartford, within said town*, and that a warning in writing under the hands of the selectmen of said town, appointing time, place and business of such meetings set up in said town on the sign-post or some other public place six days before said meeting, shall be a legal warning for to hold such meeting, until the town shall agree otherwise."

The result, of course, of this "vote" was a transfer of the "town meetings" from Connecticut to the territory of this town, and they were subsequently, and for all time, held here. But, unfortunately, Benajah Strong, the worthy successor in the clerkship to Prince Tracy, did not exercise much care in keeping the records of the town meetings during the period of his incumbency, and from this neglect or omission we cannot give the names of the first town officers elected at a meeting held, or

that should have been held, in the town in March, 1766 and 1767. But Benajah Strong was succeeded in the clerkship by Elijah Strong, probably in March, 1768, and the latter made the proper entries in the town meeting books in due form and order.

The omission to enter the names of officers elected in 1766, and the succeeding year, together with the oversight on the part of most writers, was the same that led to the understanding that the town organization of Hartford was not effected before the year 1768; and this might have been natural enough, for the records show only that the first town meeting held in the town was that recorded for the year named, while in fact the original meeting occurred in 1761, in Connecticut, and subsequently was held there until 1765, and then transferred to the town, the first to be held therein in 1766, of which there is no record.

The minute book for the year 1768 shows as follows: At a town meeting warned and holden by the proprietors of the town of Hartford, March the 8th, A. D. 1768. Chosen, Benjamin Wright, moderator; Elijah Strong, town clerk; Christopher Pease, Solomon Strong and John Marsh, selectmen; Daniel Pinneo, constable; Abel Marsh and Solomon Strong, surveyors of highways; Abel Marsh and Elijah Strong, tithingmen; John Marsh and Benjamin Wright, "Dear Reafs."

In 1769 John Strong was elected clerk. The proceedings of the meeting held that year, on account of their unique grammatical and orthographical construction, are copied literally:

"Att a town meting Legally warned and Holden. Chosen Mr. John Marsh Moderator. Chosen John Strong Town Clerk. Chosen Christifer Peas John Marsh Israel Gillett Select Men. Chosen Liomy Udall Constable, Elezur Robenson Benjamen Burch (Burk) Benjah Strong survaors of the hiway, William Bramble John Bennet, Granjury men.

"Voted to Bild a Brig over warter quechy river nere the sawmill and do it as hiway work, and voted that Abil Marsh should be oversere about giting the timber and bulding said Bryge."

The town officers for the next year, 1770, were as follows: Moderator, John Marsh; town clerk, John Strong; selectmen, John Marsh, Christopher Pease and Elijah Strong; constable, Eleazer Robinson; surveyors of highways, Daniel Pinneo and John Marsh; tithingmen, David Bliss and William Bramble.

Extracts from minutes of town meeting, March 12, 1771: Abel Marsh, moderator; John Strong, town clerk; Israel Gillett, Abel Marsh and Lionel Udall, selectmen; Eleazer Robinson and Thomas Woodward, constables; Thomas Savage, Thomas Miner, Henry Woodward and Lionel Udall, surveyors of highways; John Strong, Abel Marsh and Lionel Udall, "comite (committee) for to lay out an alter highways where theay (they) are wanted in said town of Hartford."

At a town meeting legally warned and holden on the 10th day of March, 1772, at the dwelling house of Elijah Strong, in Hartford, in the "*county of Cumberland and province of New York.*" Officers: Daniel Pinneo, moderator; John Strong, town clerk; Daniel Pinneo, Lionel Udall and Elisha Marsh, towns men (selectmen); Daniel Pinneo and William Bramble, constables; John Strong, Daniel Pinneo and Benjamin Burch, commissioners of highways; Israel Gillett, Daniel Pinneo, Jonathan Burch and Abel Marsh, surveyors of highways.

It will be observed from the foregoing extracts that the meeting was held in Hartford in the "county of Cumberland, and province of New York," thus recognizing and acknowledging the authority of that province, and its right to divide the territory of the "New Hampshire Grants," as it was then called, into counties. In this same year the county of Cumberland was newly erected, and Hartford formed a part thereof. But this was not all. The freemen of the town, in recognition of the authority above referred to, on the third Tuesday of May, 1772, called another meeting, at which officers were chosen in accordance with the laws and custom of New York. They were as follows: Moderator, Benjamin Wright; town clerk, John Strong; supervisors, Stephen Tilden and Lionel Udall; collectors, Samuel Pease and Amos Robinson; overseers of the poor, Benjamin Wright and Elisha Marsh; commissioners of highways, Abel Marsh, Elijah Strong and Daniel Pinneo; path masters, Abel Marsh, John Marsh, Thomas Richardson, Israel Gillett and Daniel Pinneo; fence viewers, Elisha Marsh and Benjamin Wright; constables, Daniel Pinneo, Israel Gillett, Joel Marsh and Thomas Richardson.

But it must be stated, in this connection, that it was not that the people then residing and owning lands in Hartford were particularly friendly to the New York interests, or that they had any special desire to become

a part of that province. They held their lands under and by virtue of a charter granted by the governor of New Hampshire, the latter acting under the belief that the lands and jurisdiction of his province carried west to a line twenty miles east from the Hudson River, and that he had perfect authority to grant them at his pleasure. But this right was disputed by the provincial authorities of New York, and that dispute was the subject of a deal of correspondence between the two governors; and, in order to reach an understanding, was finally referred to the royal authority. With this power New York happened to hold the greater influence, which, re-enforced by forged documents, purporting, however, to be signed by numerous residents on the disputed territory and expressing a desire to be a part of that province, the royal decree of 1764 was issued in favor of New York. This was followed, even as it had been preceded, by the granting of lands and towns on the disputed strip, some of them east of the mountains. Thus threatend with eviction were the settlers in this town and others in the region. Here had they made their homes, and here were all their worldly possessions How else then, in the name of reason, could they hope to remain in quiet possession and peaceful enjoyment of their lands, than by seeking a confirmation of their charter privileges, or the granting of another, at the hands of the New York authorities? But the efforts of the settlers in this direction were of earlier origin than would appear from the records of the meeting of May, 1772, for no sooner had the royal determination become known than steps were taken in this matter of procuring a charter from New York, and agents even had been sent to treat and arrange for the same; and the meeting referred to, and subsequent and prior ones as well, were but a part, it is believed, of the diplomatic or strategic measures employed by the settlers in bringing about the desired consummation. To be sure there was a well organized and determined opposition to New York on the part of a large number of settlers under the New Hampshire charters, but the power of that famous band—the Green Mountain Boys—did not extend east of the mountains, and had it reached to this region the settlers hereabouts had no thought that such few numbers would prevail against so great a power as New York was supposed to wield, nor would it have been so but for the fortunate (for Vermont) interference of the war for American independence, by

which local strifes were laid aside, and all joined in the common cause against Great Britain.

But it can hardly be considered essentially within the province of this chapter to discuss this subject, however important it may have been, at greater length. Although the controlling influence of the town pushed the matter of obtaining a charter from New York to a reasonable extent, the document itself was never granted; but the labors in that direction had the effect of leading New York to the belief that this people were wholly devoted to her interests, that they considered themselves her subjects, were submissive to her authority, and, as a consequence, the lands of the town were never granted to another set of proprietors.

But it required no great effort on the part of the inhabitants of Hartford to throw off whatever allegiance they owed the province of New York, and this they did as soon as the policy of the "new State" became fixed, and even before that time, during the progress of the first Dorset convention, although the town was not represented there, nor in any similar gathering prior to that held at Westminster on January 15, 1777. And even before the independence of Vermont was declared, the delegates assembled in the Dorset convention became desirous of learning something of the sentiment existing in the towns east of the mountains relative to the State organization; and in order to obtain an expression from those towns the subject was arranged to be brought before the people in town meeting. The result in Hartford was largely in favor of the new State.

In the convention at Westminster on January 15, 1777, Stephen Tilden was a delegate from Hartford. At this time the independence of the State of Vermont was declared. And at the adjourned session held at Windsor, June 4, 1777, upon the occasion of changing the name of the State from New Connecticut to Vermont, this town was represented by Colonel Joseph Marsh and Mr. Stephen Tilden, both of whose names were signed to the revised declaration there adopted. Also, in the Windsor convention of July 2–8, 1777, the occasion upon which the subject of the first constitution was being discussed, Colonel Marsh represented the town of Hartford. It was during the progress of this convention that the disastrous news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the American forces was received, and was followed by the information

that Burgoyne was invading the northern and western frontier of the State, all of which had the effect of disconcerting the convention almost before the constitution was adopted; but the friendly intervention of a thunder-storm gave the delegates the opportunity of regaining their composure sufficiently to complete the business in hand, after which they adjourned and hastened to their homes.

During the period of the Revolutionary war the part taken by the local authorities of Hartford was much similar to that of the other large and comparatively well settled towns in the region of the State west of the mountains. At that time the military authority and power was mainly vested in the Committees of Safety of the counties organized by New York, viz.: Cumberland and Gloucester; and the military supplies, arms and ammunition, were largely furnished by the province or State last named. In this town the men most prominently identified with the military organization, especially during the early part of the war, were Thomas Hazen, Stephen Tilden, Joel Marsh, Joseph Marsh, Joshua Hazen and others, perhaps of less prominence, but whose services were no less valuable.

Prior and subsequent to the year 1777 the region of the town was a frontier, and it was necessary to have an established force ready for any emergency of war, whether in aggressive or defensive operations; and upon occasion the troops were called into other fields for service. In the organization of forces Joseph Marsh was made colonel of one of the regiments, and other men of the town were likewise chosen to offices of rank. In the year named the town had a number of men in the service, among whom were known to be these: Asa Emerson, Jonathan and Eddy Burch, Becket Chapman, Mitchel Clark, William Curtis, Barry Damon, Hezekiah Hazen, Jonathan Hill, Abel Marsh, Elisha Perkins, Phineas Strong, Seth Savage, Elkanah Sprague, Stephen Tilden, Andrew Tracy, Josiah Tilden, William Udall, Benjamin Wright and possibly others. But, as the years of the war progressed, nearly every man in every town, capable of "bearing arms," or subject to militia duty, was in some manner connected with a military company, but their service was mainly confined to guarding the frontier outposts on the north. Once, however, they were threatened with service of a more active character, and that the occasion of the Indian invasion of the neighboring



D. O. Gillette

town of Royalton, the call to arms in this town being sounded through the medium of Landlord Stephen Tilden's famous "Queen's Arm" gun. The militia were quickly assembled, and at once started in pursuit of the already retreating savages and English soldiers that accompanied them. But, on account of the threatened murder of the captives, prisoners of the Indians, Colonel House, the commander of the mititia forces, did not force an engagement, and soon afterward gave the order to return. Among the militia that participated in that "campaign" was Captain Joshua Hazen's Hartford company, comprised as follows: Joshua Hazen, captain; William Bramble, lieutenant; Elkanah Sprague, ensign; Elias Chapman, Asa Hazen, Andrew Tracy, David Wright, sergeants; William Dunham, John Gillett, Hezekiah Hazen, Stephen Tilden, corporals; and privates: Elnathan and William Allen, Jonathan Bennett, David Bliss, William Burch, Erastus, Joseph and Simon Chapman, John Cheney, Daniel Clark, Nehemiah Closson, Simeon Curtis, Banjom and Levi Damon, John Dutton, Enoch Eaton, Enoch Emerson, Daniel O., Ezekiel and Israel Gillett, Jacob, Jonathan and Willis Hall, Daniel, Solomon, Thomas, jr., and Thomas Hazen, Thomas Holbrook, Timothy Johnson, Abel, Samuel, John, Joseph, Joseph, jr., and Roger Marsh, Elijah Mason, David Newton, Christopher and Daniel Pease, Samuel Pinneo, Elliott Porter, Calvin Luther, Rowland, jr., and Rowland Powell, Jonathan Reynolds, Jehial Robbins, Francis W. and Seth Savage, Solomon Sitzel, Ashbel Smith, Ignatius Sprague, Benajah, Phineas, Solomon, jr., and Solomon Strong, Josiah Terry, Josiah and Stephen Tilden, Barnabas Tisdell, James and Thomas Tracy, Lemuel White, Joseph Williams, Benjamin and Jonathan Wright.

These militiamen with those who were in other commands, notably Captain Hodge's company, must have comprised nearly the whole able-bodied male population of Hartford at that time. Captain Hodge's company formed a part of Colonel Joseph Safford's regiment.

As has already been stated, the principal service of the companies in which this town was represented was along the northern and western frontier, sometimes at stockade forts, such as Fort Fortitude on the site of the flourishing little village of Bethel; but the men were not infrequently called to march to the relief of some distressed settlement in New Hampshire, and in this State to the northward as well. As often

as their services were demanded, so often did they respond, but their service was more a continuous marching campaign than of actual warfare. But there were men, and a number of them, from the town who were with the armies on the western borders of Vermont and elsewhere, and engaged in actual strife.

The war with Great Britain was practically at an end during the year 1782, but it was not until the fall of 1783 that the treaty of peace was signed. Then the people of the towns of Vermont were at full liberty to return to the peaceful arts of agriculture and manufacture, the genera building up of homes and villages throughout the length and breadth of the entire State. But, during the period of the war, and especially during its later years, this State had been shaping a political policy with a view of obtaining admission to the federal Union. This, of course, New York opposed, strenuously and bitterly. The subject was an absorbing one, and in it the people of Hartford took the greatest interest, for it was practically a renewal of the old and long existing controversy between the two States. While this was an interesting and important period for this State, and its several towns, it is hardly a proper matter for comment in this place, being fully presented in the earlier chapters of this volume, to which the attention of the reader is directed.

The second war with Great Britain, that known among Americans as the War of 1812–15, was another period of agitation and discussion among the people of this town, for there did not exist, at that time, the greatest possible unanimity of sentiment among the townsmen regarding the policy of waging a second conflict against the mother country. There were the Loyalists and Federalists who championed the cause of their respective representatives in Congress, but in this locality the former were in the ascendency. During the war the town was again called upon to furnish troops for the service, and responded nobly. Some went to the front who never returned, but of the whole body we have no reliable record upon which to make a statement of individual or company service, nor would such a recital if made be considered of much interest at the present day.

The next event of importance in the military history of the town was the war of 1861–65, but more commonly known as the war of the Rebellion. A preceding chapter of this work has recorded at length the

various regiments and commands that were, in whole or in part, raised and recruited in the towns of this county; and has, furthermore, given the individual names of company members, by towns, who entered the service during that war. Therefore it will not be necessary in this chapter to furnish more than a general summary of the number of men enlisted in the town under the several calls, and for the various branches of service.

According to the reports of the adjutant-general of the State for the years 1864 and 1865, it is found that the town of Hartford stands credited with having contributed the aggregate number of two hundred and twenty-four men, exclusive of those who were in service for three months under the President's call for 75,000 men in April, 1861; and making no account of the "enrolled men who furnished substitutes," of whom there were three; nor of the men who were "furnished under draft and paid commutation," of whom there were three; nor of those who procured substitutes, of whom there were twenty-five. Of the aggregate number mentioned, one hundred and twenty-seven were enlisted for three years' service, eighty-three of whom were enrolled prior to the call of October 17, 1863, forty-two under that call and subsequent calls, while two more were enlisted for the same term, but for whom no designation is given. For the one year service there were twenty-eight recruits; for nine months' service there were forty-four; in the naval service, seventeen; volunteers re-enlisted, eleven; entered service, two; in Veteran Reserve Corps, two. Added to these were thirteen men, not named, who were credited to the town miscellaneously.

Churches of Hartford.—The charter by which the town of Hartford was brought into existence made all the necessary and customary provisions for setting apart lands for the first settled minister of the gospel in the town; and in 1762, in providing for the second division of the lands, it was directed by the proprietors that a hundred-acre lot be reserved for the first settled minister, all of which was accordingly done. The first recorded disclosure of any steps looking to the erection of a meeting-house in the town is found in the proceedings of a proprietors' meeting held May 17, 1774, at which time it was voted "to build a meeting-house as near the center of the town as is convenient for a building spot, and the dimensions of the house to be 35 feet by 50, and two-story

high"; also Darius Sessions was chosen to make a survey and find the center of the town; and further, Darius Sessions, Captain Joseph Marsh and Amos Robinson were made a committee "to set down the stake where the meeting-house shall be." This being done, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was voted by the town for the purpose of erecting the edifice, and Joseph Marsh, Jonathan Burch and Amos Robinson were made a building committee to superintend the construction of the building, which was to be completed by the 1st of September, 1775, but which was not done; nor was there a meeting-house erected in the town until a number of years later. But, notwithstanding that, church services, or preaching, was had in the town soon after the year 1774. Rev. Aaron Hutchinson appears to have been the first minister to officiate, although the minister's lot seems to have fallen to Rev. Thomas Gross, who was said to have been ordained somewhere about the year 1786. Both of these clergymen were ministers of the Congregational church, and were hired and supported at the public expense. Also the Congregational society was the first to be formed in the town, at what was known as the Center. In 1812 Rev. Austin became its settled pastor and so continued until 1829.

The second society of the Congregational church was formed during the year 1827, and a church home was built very soon thereafter at White River village. This society virtually superceded the first organization and the members of the latter became united with the second society, under invitation, in January, 1829. The White River society first took the name of the Congregational Society of White River village; but upon the accession of the former members of the old church the consolidation resulted in changing the name to the Second Congregational Society. Rev. Austin Hazen was the first employed minister, but his relation with the church ceased after about three months. Rev. John K. Lord became pastor in 1841, and in 1847 was dismissed, after which, March 1st, 1848, Rev. Josiah Merrill was ordained. The latter resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin F. Ray, who continued pastor from February, 1860, to July, 1870. Five years later Rev. S. Ingersoll Briant was called and ordained.

The next church society of this denomination was the result of preliminary meetings commenced in 1829, although it was not until the suc-



S. H. Potter

ceeding year that a permanent organization was effected. The result was the formation of the society known as the Congregational church of West Hartford, located, as its name implies, in the western part of the town. Notwithstanding the fact that this society has had an existence covering a period of sixty years, there has been but one regularly ordained pastor, Rev. William Claggett, whose ministerial labors commenced in 1846 and ceased in 1859. Prior and subsequent to the period of Rev. Claggett's pastorate the church has been presided over by a supply minister.

The First Congregational Society in Quechee village was a creation of the year 1830, but never developed into a regular organization. Two years later, in 1832, the Quechee Village Meeting-House Society was organized as a superceding society, also of the Congregational denomination, and continued for some twelve years. In this time a church building was erected, but this was afterward put into use as a school-house, and is now so maintained. Subsequently in 1871 another society of the same name was organized by residents of Quechee and vicinity, and a church building for it erected in 1872–73. This last society is still in existence.

In January, 1831, the society of the First Congregational church of Quechee village was organized. The church remained the state of a mission until 1835, at which time Rev. Luke Wood was called to the pastorate, but continued only two years. The pulpit was afterward supplied until 1866, when Rev. J. W. Kingsbury was installed as pastor, but in 1869 he retired. Rev. Melvin Ray succeeded to the pastorate in 1874, and remained but one year. Rev. A. B. Chase was ordained in 1876, and continued until succeeded by Rev. N. F. Carter, the latter preaching here several months before he became pastor. He was installed in 1880, and dismissed in 1887

The formation of the society known as the United Church of Christ, at Olcott, is the latest movement in Congregationalism in Hartford, and this was the creation of certain Dartmouth theological students, aided by some of the clergymen of the town and vicinity. The society was formed some time during the year 1887.

The seed of Presbyterianism in Hartford was planted as early as the year 1771, by the formation of a society of that denomination at or about that time, having its chief seat of location in the north part of the town

in the neighborhood of Dothan, in regard for which the society was named. After experiencing all the vicissitudes which a church society can well endure, the church passed out of existence in 1844.

It has been said that the home of the Episcopal church in Vermont is in Arlington, Bennington county. Whether absolutely correct or not matters but little, but it is true that however old this church may have been in other localities, it was not planted in Hartford until a comparatively recent date. St. Paul's church, the only one of this denomination in this town, was organized in 1868. Rev. James Houghton was its first rector. The seat of the parish is at White River Junction, where was erected a comfortable church edifice in the year 1874.

The first Universalist Society of White River Junction dates back in organization only to the year 1878. The church building of the society was commenced in that same year, and completed in 1879. During the few years of its existence the society has had four pastors: Revs. J. C. Farnsworth, William E. Copeland, George W. Barnes and Walter Dole.

The society of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church of White River Junction was formed in this town during the year 1870, although for a few years preceding that missionary work had been done among the Catholic-Irish residents of the locality, of whom there were not a few. The first missionary priest in the town was Rev. Father Pigeon, who commenced his labors in some convenient room, occasionally in a dwelling, but in 1870 he purchased what was known as the Moseley house, which was temporarily used for church services, and until the present edifice was built, in 1873. In connection with St. Anthony's parish there is an established and prosperous parochial school, which has now some sixty scholars. The succession of pastors in charge of St. Anthony's parish has been as follows: Rev. M. Pigeon, Rev. Daniel Sullivan, Rev. Dennis Lynch, Rev. James Booth Whitaker. The congregation of St. Anthony's is the largest in the town of Hartford.

The teachings and doctrines of Methodism were advocated in Hartford as far back as the early years of the present century, but it was not until the year 1845 that the people of this faith were provided with a church home. This building was a plain frame structure, and was erected at the place called Jericho; but in 1874 the building was sold and moved from the town, and the society became practically extinct. It was

revived, however, in or soon after the year 1877, having its seat of location at White River Junction, where a temporary place of meeting was secured. During the next year, 1878, the present church was erected and its society is now numbered among the flourishing institutions of that village and of the town.

Among the number of church or religious societies that have had a past existence in Hartford was that known as the Covenant Baptists, connected with which at one time were some of the prominent families of the town. Another society was that known as Second Adventists, which was brought into existence through the teachings of William Miller. From his name some of the societies of this denomination have been called Millerites. The society in this town has no regular church home, except as their camp-meeting grounds may be so called. The present society was formed in 1887, under the name of White River Junction Camp-Meeting Association.

Educational Institutions.—The charter of the town of Hartford made provision as ample for the support of a public school as was made for any town similarly granted; and this provision was enhanced by the subsequent action of the proprietors in setting apart lots for the benefit of town schools. But there appears to be no record of the establishment of a school in the town prior to 1795, when the house of Reuben Hazen, at West Hartford, was used for the purpose. In 1796 Lionel Udall taught school in the same locality. After this time, as the population of the town increased, other schools were established in various localities as occasion demanded, and in 1807 the town was divided into school districts, and schools were established in each as soon as the people felt inclined or able to do so. The districts were seventeen in number; there are but sixteen at present. The schools of the town have ever been supported on the district system, although of late years an effort has been made to adopt the town plan.

One of the most prominent among the comparatively early educational institutions of the town was that known and incorporated under the name of Hartford Academy, at White River village, in the year 1839. Its career was "brief but eventful,"—brief because it proved an unsuccessful enterprise, and failed to draw the attendance and consequent support its proprietors had hoped for, and eventful because every effort

was made to make it successful. In 1848 its ownership passed to the district in which it was situated, number seventeen.

Industries.—Manufacturing has been one of the most productive industries of the town of Hartford during the present century; but had it required the effort to establish each that has been in operation during the last three-quarters of a century, as was necessary to bring into life the first saw and grist-mills on the Quechee prior to 1770, the whole people of the town would have been resolved into a vast board of trade, and all the lands of the town would have been donated to influence milling operations. But the never failing waters of the Quechee and White Rivers have fortunately been a sufficient inducement for manufacturers to locate in the town without asking for public donations either of lands or money.

Hartford is known to-day as one of the leading manufacturing towns of Vermont, and this branch of business is as much and more a source of profit and benefit to the whole town, as well as to the several proprietors, as is agriculture or any other calling. The construction of the several railroads across the town has greatly facilitated manufacture, and products can now be transported to market in less than a tenth of the time formerly consumed in shipment, and is attended with far less hazard and expense.

To enter into a detailed description of each and all the manufacturing enterprises that have so marked the growth and prosperity of Hartford, during the past century, would require more space than is deemed expedient to devote to the subject. Moreover, it is a subject that has been written upon at considerable length, and with much care, by the author of a recent history of the town, which work being, it is hoped, in every family in the town they have the means of sufficient enlightenment upon the matter. The present record will therefore show only the names of proprietors and location of the present and more recent manufacturing industries of the town as a part of the description of present villages.

Of the villages of Hartford, White River Junction is by far the most important, having the larger population, the greater diversity of business enterprises, and is, in all respects, the metropolis of the locality. It has come into existence, substantially, since the building of the first line of

railroad along the Connecticut River; and when diverging or branching roads were built the name, White River Junction, was given the place. The village in fact owes its very existence to these railway enterprises. It is a commercial and railway center, distinctively, and in no sense a manufacturing village; nor can it well become so as long as exist in other portions of the town the desirable water privileges now used as a motive power for driving machinery. And whatever of aspirations the people of the Junction may have to make theirs a manufacturing as well as a railroad center, that consummation must be reached by the application of steam-power, for the waterways of the locality are ill-adapted for such purposes.

In the village proper are four church edifices—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Universalist, all comfortable and commodious buildings, each of which, with the societies that own them, are fully mentioned in an earlier portion of this chapter. The village also has one national bank—the National Bank of White River Junction; one savings bank—the White River Savings Bank; a steam grist-mill; the confectionery and baking establishment of G. W. Smith; one large and excellent hotel—the Junction House; besides which are two printing establishments and numerous other business and mercantile houses and offices, to the number of thirty-five or forty; to all of which must be added the representatives of the several professions, of which there are several. All of these combined truly give the Junction the appearance of a prosperous, enterprising little municipality, although this distinguishing character is not yet come to the place.

While unquestionably second to the Junction in point of population, but not second in point of importance as a manufacturing center, is the village of Quechee, situate on the line of Woodstock Railroad and midway between the Junction and the county seat. Incredible though it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that manufacturing has been carried on, possibly with brief intervals, at this point for a period of almost one hundred and twenty-five years; for here a saw-mill was erected as early if not before the year 1769, and in the course of a few more years a grist-mill was put in operation at the same place.

The power for propelling machinery is derived by diverting the waters of the Otta Quechee River, from which stream the town received its

name. Common consent, however, has dropped the first part of the name—Otta—and the stream and village are called simply Quechee. And the village, besides having considerable prominence as a factory place, has been in the past and is now the home of some of the most distinguished and wealthy men that have been known to the town of Hartford. Enterprise and progress have been the watchwords of the people here from the first settlement to the present day.

The village, too, has its church societies and buildings, the Methodist and Congregational. Its leading manufacturing industries are the Dewey mills, established in 1836 by Strong & Co., for the manufacture of satin goods, and succeeded by A. G. Dewey in 1840, who commenced making woolen goods, sometimes called "shoddy." Here, too, are the extensive woolen-mills of J. C. Parker & Co., a large enterprise that had its origin in the saw-mill established by Abel and Elisha Marsh, Benjamin Burch and Joshua Dewey, as far back as the year 1771. From that until the present day the "privilege" and property have changed ownership many times, and almost as frequently have there been changes in the character of business done here. This same firm also operates a tannery at Quechee, and what is known as a wool-pulling factory as well. The saw-mill here is the property of O. H. Chamberlain. Besides these are the customary stores and other business enterprises found in small but flourishing villages such as Quechee. The population of the village proper is something like five or six hundred.

The A. G. Dewey Company.—The woolen factory now occupied by this corporation is situated on the Otta Quechee River, one mile south of Quechee village. It was erected and opened in 1836 by Messrs. J. P. and C. Strong and Dewey for the manufacture of fine satinets. This firm was in existence from 1836 to 1842, but owing to the financial crisis of 1837 this company suspended operations and the factory remained unoccupied until 1840, when it was leased by A. G. Dewey. About the year 1840 Reuben Daniel, of Woodstock, conceived the idea of converting or reducing soft woolen rags to fibres denominated rag wool. Following up this idea, Mr. Daniel invented a machine for picking rags into fibre and the first machine was put into operation in the woolen factory at Quechee village in 1840. This was the first inauguration of shoddy in the United States. In 1841 Mr. Dewey leased the



A. G. Penny

lower factory and commenced the manufacture of rag-cloth, now designated as shoddy. At this time he employed a force of from thirty to sixty operators, and continued in business alone until April 11, 1848, when Urial Spalding became partner, under firm name of Dewey & Spalding. This partnership lasted until October 10, 1854. On April 1, 1858, the firm of A. G. Dewey & Co. was formed by the association with Mr. Dewey of Justin F. Mackenzie and William S. Carter. In 1873 Mr. Carter died. On the first of January, 1874, John J. Dewey purchased his interest in the firm and on January 1, 1876, William S. Dewey was admitted to equal partnership. The elder Dewey and Mr. Mackenzie retained their partnership till their death. The present corporation was organized under the general laws of the State of Vermont, January 1, 1890, the following being its officers: John J. Dewey, president; F. S. Mackenzie, vice-president; William S. Dewey, treasurer. In 1858 the mill contained only two sets of machinery, producing about 450 yards of textile fabric daily. This capacity was increased in 1863 to 1,300 yards. In 1870 the firm bought the mill, enlarged it, substituted new and improved machinery, continued improvements have been made, and their present production is now not far from 2,500 yards daily. They have six sets in operation and employ eighty hands. They manufacture two varieties of cloth, one from tailor clippings, the other from soft woolen rags of every description. Their fabrics are made from the same kind of stock used by Mr. Dewey in 1841, and have a reputation in the markets for general excellency, the varieties being known throughout the country as "Dewey's Grays." The motive power of the factory is a Hercules wheel of 150 horse-power, under a fall of twenty-five feet of water. The location of this factory is a very romantic one, being at the head of the celebrated Quechee Gulf, which has become a popular resort for tourists and pleasure seekers.

The village of Hartford, or, as formerly known, White River Village (from its location on the stream so named), is a manufacturing point of considerable importance. The chief power for this purpose is obtained from White River. The place, also, is accessible from two railroads, the Vermont Central and the Woodstock, but the latter is little used. The first mill was erected here in or about the year 1795. The village has all the business enterprises usual to such hamlets: a church,—the

Congregational,—a school, and a number of factories, among them the Hartford Woolen Company, manufacturers of woolen goods and satinets; French, Watson & Co. and W. L. Bugbee, agricultural implements; Isaac Gates, shipping chairs, etc.; Moore & Madden, flour and grist-mill; E. Johnson, furniture; J. Bugbee, carriages and sleighs; French, Watson & Co., saw-mill, and others perhaps of less importance.

West Hartford is a hamlet still smaller than any heretofore mentioned, and is located in the extreme northwest part of the town, on what has been termed the Hazen Grant. This name came from the fact of the proprietors having conveyed the land to Thomas Hazen, the pioneer, in consideration of services performed for the proprietors by Joshua Hazen, the son of Thomas. The extent of the grant included a thousand acres, but the owner afterward acquired several hundred acres more, and at his death divided it among his children.

West Hartford, too, has its contingent of distinguished names of former residents, among them Chief Officer William B. Hazen of the signal service, and who, also, was a brigadier-general during the war of 1861–65; Joel Marsh, who was a captain and subsequently colonel during the Revolutionary period; David M. Camp, who was lieutenant-governor in 1836.

This is more of an agricultural than manufacturing locality, notwithstanding the fact of its location on the White River and the Central Vermont Railroad; still the village has a saw-mill, two stores,—F. M. Holt and C. M. Hazen,—and a few other enterprises of less importance. It has, also, a Congregational church and a school-house.

The little hamlet called Olcott, or Olcott Falls, is the latest creation in the town in the way of village settlement, although the locality was known for very many years as White River Falls, and was utilized for mill purposes as early as 1785. The village is located on the Connecticut River, about two and one-half miles north of the Junction. In 1882 a dam across the river was commenced, and afterward completed, thus diverting the waters on both sides for mill privileges. This is the enterprise of the Olcott Falls Company, manufacturers of printers' news paper. At this village is the United Church in Christ Society, mentioned in preceding pages.

Centerville is the only other hamlet in the town that can boast of

much more than a distinguished name. It is located, as its name implies, near the geographical center of the town, on the White River, and also on the line of the Central Vermont Railroad. Its business and other institutions are few, comprising a school-house, a few dwellings, a saw-mill and grist-mill.

Other localities that are honored with names, but scarcely anything else, are Jericho and Dothan, understood as having been so named by Rev. Aaron Hutchinson very many years ago. Both are located in the north part of the town.

Russtown is a name, hardly more, applied to the neighborhood in the southeast part of the town, in district number twelve, where dwell several families named Russ. Christian Street is a name applied to a locality in the northeast part of the town, the neighborhood of the Gillett brick-yards.

There is perhaps no town in the county of Windsor that has been more productive of prominent men in the executive and legislative branches of National and State governments than has Hartford; and in closing this chapter it is proper that there be furnished the names at least of those who have been the leaders of the town in its civil and political affairs, and who have been exalted to positions of trust and responsibility, and who, by faithfully performing each and every of their duties, brought credit and honor not only to themselves, but also to the town in which they had lived.

The town of Hartford has furnished the successful candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from this district as follows: William Strong, from 1810 to 1815; William Strong, from 1819 to 1821; George E. Wales, 1825 to 1829; Andrew Tracy, 1854 to 1856.

In the State government the town has furnished officers as follows: Governor, Samuel E. Pingree, 1885–86; lieutenant-governors, Joseph Marsh, 1778–79, and from 1787 to 1790; David M. Camp, 1836–41; Samuel E. Pingree, 1883–84; secretary of state, Charles W. Porter, 1885–89.

As members of the Council of Censors the town was represented in 1785 by Joseph Marsh; 1806 by Thomas Gross; 1813 by Elijah Strong; and in 1834 by William Strong.

Members of the several constitutional conventions: 1793, John Clark;

1814, Frederick Mather; 1822, George E. Wales; 1828, Wyllys Lyman; 1836, Andrew Tracy; 1843, Andrew Tracy; 1850, John L. Lovering; 1870, B. F. Ray.

State Senate: 1839, Andrew Tracy; 1842–43, John Porter; 1861, Daniel Needham; 1869 to 1871, Albert G. Dewey; 1874–75, Joseph C. Parker; 1886–87, Daniel L. Cushing.

Representatives in State General Assembly: 1778, Stephen Tilden: 1779, Amos Robinson; 1780–81, Elkanah Sprague; 1782, Joseph Marsh and Joshua Hazen; 1783, Stephen Tilden; 1784, Joshua Hazen and Stephen Tilden; 1785, Stephen Tilden; 1786–87, Joshua Hazen; 1788, Joshua Hazen; 1789, Elisha Marsh; 1790–91, Joshua Hazen; 1792, Elisha Marsh; 1793, Joshua Hazen; 1794–97, John Clark; 1798–99, William Strong; 1800, Benjamin Russ; 1801–02, William Strong; 1803–04, William Perry; 1805–09, Sherman Dewey; 1810, Elijah Mason; 1811–12, Nathan Gere; 1813–14, Abel Barron; 1815–18, William Strong; 1819–20, James Udall; 1821–24, George E. Wales; 1825–32, Wyllys Lyman; 1833–37, Andrew Tracy; 1838–41, John Porter; 1842–43, Shubael Russ; 1844, John Porter; 1845–46, Allen Hazen; 1847–48, John Porter; 1849, Allen Hazen; 1850–51, Albert G. Dewey; 1852–53, George Lyman; 1854, Lucius Hazen; 1855–56, Daniel Smith; 1857–58, Daniel Needham; 1859–60, Edward P. Sprague; 1861–62, Benjamin Porter; 1863–64, Albert G. Dewey; 1865–66, William G. Chandler; 1867–68, Joseph C. Parker; 1869–71, Noah B. Safford; 1872–73, Stephen N. Pingree; 1874–75, Edwin C. Watson; 1876–77, William Lindsey; 1878–79, Noah B. Hazen; 1880–81, Samuel J. Allen; 1882–83, Daniel L. Cushing; 1884–85, A. L. Pease; 1886–87, W. S. Dewey; 1888–89, Charles B. Stone.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HARTLAND

HARTLAND is counted among the largest and more important towns of Windsor county, and its proximity to the town of Windsor has likewise placed it among the more historic towns of the county. It was the home and place of death of Doctor Paul Spooner, than whom the whole county produced no one man more prominently identified

with the early history of this State; and although a physician by profession, he became a statesman by virtue of his intellectual attainments, and the deep interest he took in the cause of the people on the New Hampshire Grants. And there were others besides Paul Spooner who were also conspicuous in the early political affairs of the State, the county and the town, and of whom mention will be made as this narrative progresses.

This town, under the name of Hertford, was brought into existence by virtue of a charter granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, dated July 10, 1761, to Samuel Hunt and his associates, in seventy-one shares inclusive of reservations for all customary purposes. The similarity in the names of this town and that lying next northward, Hartford, was the occasion of much inconvenience and confusion to the people of the region, and especially to strangers coming to these parts. So, at least, one or the other had to change its name, and as this was the junior of the towns, and the more recently named, the change was made here, although the act of the Legislature that accomplished it was not passed until the year 1782.

At that time the Legislature was in session at Windsor. The first act changing the name of the town was passed June 15, 1782, and by it the name of Waterford was given, and this act was concurred in and approved by the Governor and Council; but, on the 17th thereafter, this action was reconsidered, and the name Hartland substituted for Waterford, as will be seen from the following extract from the journal of the executive body of the State: "The act mentioned in yesterday's journal (meaning Saturday's, for 'yesterday' was Sunday), altering the name of Hertford to Waterford as concurred by this council, was this day reconsidered, and proposed to the Assembly by Paul Spooner, esq., from the council, to be altered from Waterford to Hartland." By this name the town will hereafter be designated in this chapter, whether referring to events that occurred before or after the act was adopted.

On the 23d of July, 1766, under the authority of the provincial governor of New York, the New Hampshire charter was confirmed to Oliver Willard and his associates, the result of an application made to New York, for the purpose of quieting in their possession those holding under the original charter; and for the further purpose of preventing New

York from granting the lands of the town to another and independent set of proprietors, which, had it been done, would undoubtedly have resulted in an internal controversy in the town.

Hartland is one of the six towns of Windsor county that enjoys the benefits of having an eastern frontage on the Connecticut River, which fact implies that the town possesses some of the most fertile and productive agricultural lands to be found in the county; and further, that the lands, generally, are reasonably level and easy of cultivation, and especially so when placed in comparison with a majority of the towns further to the interior. Still, Hartland is by no means destitute of hill lands, and the fact is that she is abundantly well supplied with them, and some pretentious ones, too, but they are the exception, and not the rule, the reverse of the case with many other localities. The town contains 23,350 acres, approximately, or its equivalent in square miles of thirty-nine and sixty-hundredths. It is bounded north by Hartford; east by the Connecticut River; south by the towns of Windsor and West Windsor; and west by Woodstock.

The town has two principal water-courses, the Otta Quechee River in the northern, and the Lull Brook in the southern part, the former much the larger stream. These drain the portions of the town through which they pass, and on their course receive the waters of several tributaries. Both discharge into the Connecticut on the east border of the town.

The town of Hartland, as has already been stated, was chartered in 1761, but the earliest meetings of the proprietors were held at such places, not, however, in the town, as would best suit the convenience of the majority of them. The first record looking to the holding of a town proprietors' meeting within the limits of Hartland is found among the papers on file in the town clerk's office, and that appears to be an order made by Oliver Willard, then the proprietors' clerk, based upon the application of proprietors representing more than the necessary one-sixteenth of shareholders, requesting a meeting in Hertford (Hartland) at the dwelling house of Captain Oliver Willard, on the 15th day of March, 1763, for the purpose of choosing a proprietors' clerk, town officers, and to ascertain whether the proprietors would raise a sum of money for the purpose of cutting and making roads in the town. The order bears the date of February 21, 1763, and is signed by Oliver Willard, proprietors' clerk.

From this ancient document, being, as it was, an order based upon the petition of right owners representing more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors, which was the number necessary to entitle the owners to hold a meeting in the town and choose town officers, it would appear that the settlement of the town must have commenced earlier than has been understood and reported by previous writers, or that Timothy Lull and the other first settlers came to the town very early during the year 1763. The meeting called for by Oliver Willard's order was to have been holden on the 15th of March, 1763, but it hardly seems possible that it could have been held in accordance with it. The order itself is written on a half-sheet of paper, and is found inclosed within the pages of the first record, but is not attached to the book. And there is nothing in the town records to indicate that a meeting was held in pursuance of the order, or that there was any town meeting earlier than 1767.

It is generally conceded by all writers of Hartland town history that the first settlement in the town was made during the month of May, 1763, and that Timothy Lull and his family were the pioneers. Concerning this settlement the present writer quotes from Thompson as follows: "The settlement of the town was commenced in May, 1763, by Timothy Lull, from Dummerston, in this State. At this time there were no inhabitants on Connecticut River between Charlestown, then (Fort) No. 4, and Hartland. A few families had, however, settled in Newbury, about forty miles to the north of this place. Mr. Lull moved into the town in the following manner: Having purchased a log canoe, he proceeded in that up the Connecticut River, with his furniture and family, consisting of a wife and four children. He arrived at the mouth of a considerable brook in Hartland, where he landed his family, tied his canoe, and, breaking a junk bottle in the presence of his little family, named the stream Lull's Brook, by which name it has ever since been known. He proceeded up the brook about a mile, to a log hut which had been previously erected, near the place now called Sumner's village (Hartland). Here he spent his days and died at the advanced age of eighty-one years."

And upon this same point, the first settlement by Timothy Lull, another and more recent writer, evidently a resident of the town, says:

"The first settlement in Hartland was made in May, 1763, by Timothy Lull, who had previously been living at Dummerston. Having concluded to settle in Hertford, as it was then called, he purchased a log canoe, and taking with him his family, which consisted of a wife and four children, and such furniture as they needed, paddled up the Connecticut River. Arriving at the mouth of a stream just north of the southern line of the town, he anchored his boat and landed his family. Taking then a junk bottle, he broke it in the presence of his wife and children, and named the stream Lull Brook—the name by which it has since been known. Proceeding up the brook about a mile, he came to a deserted log hut, situated upon the farm now (1882) owned by E. M. Goodwin. Here he commenced a settlement. For many years he suffered privations and hardships, 'but possessing a strong constitution and a vigorous mind he overcame all obstacles, accumulated a handsome property, lived respected, and died at the age of eighty-one years, generally lamented.' He reared a family of nine children, of whom Timothy was the first male child born in the town. This birth occurred in December, 1764, on which occasion the doctress was drawn on the ice twenty-three miles from Charlestown, N. H., on a hand-sled."

Aside from the fact that the second account is somewhat more full and extended than that first quoted, there appears to be no material difference in the statements. Both agree in saying that Mr. Lull proceeded up the brook, but the first states that he came "to a log hut which had been previously erected," while the second narrative says "he came to a deserted log hut." From both statements it is fair to assume that somebody had been to the region in advance of Mr. Lull; or how shall we account for the log hut previously erected? No account asserts that Mr. Lull had ever visited the place before, while the latter infrequently, at least, states that he had not by these words: "Having concluded to settle in Hertford," etc. This is not an important subject for consideration here, but it is apparent that some attempt at effecting a settlement, either temporary or permanent, had been made before the coming of Timothy Lull in May, 1763.

The settlement made by the family of Timothy Lull was soon followed by others, and with such expedition that in 1771 the population of the town, according to the enumeration made then by the New York author-

ity, reached one hundred and forty-four, showing the presence of something like twenty-five families. At all events, in 1767, within the brief period of three years from the time of Timothy Lull's coming, the town was permanently organized; and organized in accordance with the usages and laws of the province of New York, for the year preceding this, in 1766, that province, through its governing officers, had confirmed to the grantees under New Hampshire, or to their agents and representatives, their rights under the charter from the last named province. At that time Hartland was a part of the county of Cumberland, which county had been organized under the authority of New York, and there was manifested here but little if any disposition on the part of the townspeople to resist the authority of New York, however much they may have preferred remaining a part of New Hampshire. The disturbances that were rampant in the district west of the mountains had no effect upon the people in this valley. The Green Mountain Boys were then but an embryo organization, acting in what was considered by many a local matter, possibly unjustifiable, and the subject of forming a new State had not then been suggested to the people. Being thus a part of a New York county, and having their charter rights, privileges and possession confirmed by that province, it was perfectly natural that the town should be organized in conformity with the laws of the controlling power.

This was done at a meeting of the inhabitants held on the 11th day of March, 1767, "being assembled," says the record, "according to patent, on the day appointed for holding annual town meetings," upon which occasion officers were chosen as follows: Moderator, Oliver Willard; supervisor, Oliver Willard; assessors, Captain Zadock Wright and Lieut. Joel Matthews; treasurer, Timothy Lull; overseers of highways, Ensign Laiton and Lieut. Joel Matthews; overseers of the poor, Oliver Willard and Joseph Harwood; collector, Nathan Call; constables, Captain Zadock Wright, Timothy Lull, Ebenezer Call and Joel Matthews. The records of this meeting do not disclose the name of the person chosen town clerk, if indeed one was elected; but it is presumed that Oliver Willard acted in that capacity, the first record of his election, however, appearing in the proceedings of the annual meeting held in March, 1769.

From this time forth for several years the records of the town disclose

nothing of special importance except the annual meetings for the election of officers, but when the affairs of the district of the New Hampshire Grants began to assume some tangible form, the inhabitants began to take considerable interest in what was then going on. The town does not appear to have been represented in any of the Dorset conventions, nor at the Westminster convention in January, 1777; but at the adjourned session held at Windsor on the 4th of June, 1777, the town was represented by two of its then leading citizens,—Major Joel Matthews and Mr. William Gallup,—both of whose names were subscribed to the revised declaration of rights, and to the articles by which the name of the new State was changed from New Connecticut to Vermont.

Although there does not appear to have been a representative from Hartland in any convention previous to that of June 4, 1777, there is evidence tending to show that William Gallup was in attendance at all of them, as will be seen by the following extract taken from the "Governor and Council": "William Gallup, of Hartland, was a delegate in the Convention at Windsor, June 4, 1777, as appears from the printed record. His son, Doct. Joseph A. Gallup, in a memoir dated August 14, 1846, states that his 'father, William Gallup, was one of the seventy-one delegates, members of the Convention that met at Dorset and Westminster and Windsor in 1776, 1777, and declared Vermont a free and independent State. Although only of the age of eight years, I well remember the time of these transactions and the great solicitude and excitement that prevailed and seemed to pervade the minds of all classes of society. He died August 13, 1803, aged sixty-nine years. He had been a delegate of the convention which met at Windsor to frame a constitution for the State of Vermont; was also for many years a member of the General Assembly.'"

On the 3d of March, 1778, prior to the first election under the constitution, a number of men of Hartland took the freeman's oath. They were Dr. Paul Spooner, Major Joel Matthews, Ensign Matthias Rust, William Gallup, Thomas Rood, Jonah Loomis, Ensign Daniel Spooner, Oliver Rust, Moses Squire, Jonas Matthews, John Dunbar, Oliver Taylor, Nathan Harvey, Zebulon Lee, John Goldsbury, Isaac Stevens, Thomas Richardson, Ensign Saul Taylor, and George Burk.

Soon after this, on the 10th of the same month, the annual town meet-



David H. Summers

ing was held at the dwelling house of William Gallup, and officers chosen in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the State of Vermont, as follows: Moderator, Dr. Paul Spooner; town clerk, Dr. Paul Spooner; selectmen, Lieutenant Jonathan Burk, Ensign Daniel Spooner, and Zebulon Lee; constable, Captain Aaron Willard; assessors, Captain Aaron Willard, Dr. Paul Spooner and Robert Morrison. Also Captain Aaron Willard and John Barrell with the selectmen were chosen to be the sub-committee for the year. The sub-committee was undoubtedly the Committee of Safety for the town. On the 7th of July, of this year, Captain Elias Weld was elected justice of the peace.

The mention of the name Paul Spooner brings to mind one of the leading men of his time, and one who, perhaps, was the most prominent and influential of Hartland's early residents. He was in his day just what David H. Sumner was in his day, although the latter's connection with the town was of comparatively recent date.

"Dr. Paul Spooner," says the "Governor and Council," "appears first in Vermont history as a delegate from Hartland, in a convention at Westminster, Oct. 19, 1774, called to condemn the tea act, the Boston port bill, and other kindred measures of the king and parliament of Great Britain. Doctor Spooner was one of the committee which made a written report expressing surprise that the king and parliament should dare to assert 'a right to build the colonies in all cases whatsoever,' and to take, 'at their pleasure, the properties of the king's American subjects without their consent,' &c. He again appeared as a delegate at a convention of Whigs at Westminster, Feb. 7, 1775, and was secretary. Still again, June 6, 1775, he was a delegate at a Cumberland County Congress, so called, and was chosen one of three delegates to represent the county in the New York Provincial Congress. He served as such for the remainder of the session which commenced May 23, 1775, was re-elected Nov. 7, and served in the session which commenced Nov. 14. May 5, 1777, he was chosen sheriff of Cumberland county under New York, but declined accepting the office in a letter dated July 15. Just one week before writing that letter he had been appointed one of the Vermont Council of Safety, which office he accepted, and was appointed deputy secretary thereof in the absence of the secretary, Ira Allen. He was a member of the first Council under the constitution, and was re-elected five times,

serving from 1778 till October, 1782, when he was elected lieutenant-governor, and annually re elected until 1787. Twice he was agent from Vermont to Congress, in 1780 and again in 1782. For nine years he was a judge of the Supreme Court, in 1779 and 1780, and again from 1782 to 1788. During the same period, in 1781 and 1782, he was judge of probate for Windsor county. He died at Hartland, September 5, 1789."

In the first book of Hartland town records there appears in the plain and bold characteristic handwriting of Paul Spooner the record of his marriages, for he was twice married, and the dates of the births of his children. From the record there made it appears that on April 15, 1770, Paul Spooner was married to Asenath Wright of this town, by Oliver Williams, justice of the peace of Cumberland county. His children were, as shown by the records, Betty, born December 22, 1770; Paul, born September 19, 1772; Amasa, born December 11, 1774. Also, that on the 10th of March, 1777, Asenath, daughter to Amasa and Mary Wright, and wife to Paul Spooner, died, aged 22 years, 9 months and 23 days; and further, that on January 5, 1780, at Oxford, Paul Spooner was married to Mrs. Ann Post.

In addition to the persons already mentioned as having taken the freeman's oath just prior to the town election under the Vermont authority, there may also be named the following persons, each of whom took the oath on September 4, 1781: Seth Moseley, Joseph Evens, Eleazer Bishop, Francis Cabot, James Williams, Eleazer Paine, Daniel Bugbee, Timothy Waters, Joseph Grow, Joseph Grow, jr., Daniel Short, John Grow, Samuel Grow, Ambrose Grow, Joseph Olmstead, Marston Cabot, Elisha Gallup, John Laiton, Samuel Williams.

Throughout the long and dreary years of the war with Great Britain that resulted in American independence, the residents of Hartland, with but very few exceptions, were earnestly interested in the contest, and the records show that meetings were frequently held at which measures were taken for sending men into the service from the town; but it is impossible to name them, as they are nowhere recorded. At that time Hartland was practically a frontier town and required the maintenance of an armed force of minutemen, ready for any emergency that might arise, but fortunately they were not called into action on account of an invasion of their own town, although a number joined in the expedition

against the party of Indians that attacked and burned the northern town of Royalton, and committed other depredations on the frontier.

But loyal as was the great majority of the people of Hartland, the town was entirely free from that class usually called Tories, and in accordance with the custom of the period it became necessary for the State to make some disposition of the lands of inimical persons. For this purpose William Gallup was made commissioner of the confiscated lands, to effect their sale and devote the proceeds thereof to the benefit of the town. His appointment was made by the Assembly March 24, 1778. But before the lands were sold the commissioner was required to place one thousand dollars in the State treasury, not as payment for the land, but in the nature of a loan for the term of one year, as a guaranty fund to be repaid to the persons buying the confiscated estates in case the sale should not prove to be regular and justifiable, and the persons whose lands were sold should eventually prove not to be inimical within the meaning of the term.

In accordance with his duty Captain Gallup appointed Matthias Rust and Charles Spaulding appraisers, and to conduct the sales. The report of the appraisers was as follows: "We, the subscribers, being appointed by William Gallup, of Hartland, in the State of Vermont, to appraise certain lots, or parcels of land belonging to Whitehad Hicks, (and gone over to the enemy,) agreeable to a vote of the honorable House of Representatives of said State, in March last, have viewed and appraised sundry lots as follows: being sworn to the faithful discharge of the trust, etc., viz.: One lot, the property of 'Stiversant,' (either Stuyvesant, or Sturtevant,) No. 6, second range, 300 acres, price 6 shillings per acre, purchased by John Sumner and Nehemiah Liscomb."

A large portion of the lots sold were formerly the property of Whitehead Hicks, mayor of the city of New York, and a person whose conduct was considered highly inimical. The extent of the Hicks lands so sold amounted to 1,422 acres, and that owned by the person called "Stiversant" amounted to the aggregate of 1,488 acres. From this sale Captain Gallup paid into the treasury more than 1,118 pounds.

The years of 1782 and 1786 witnessed the occurrence of certain events in the history of Hartland town that were decidedly out of the regular order of things; events riotous and tumultuous in their nature, being

acts of unwarrantable and unjustifiable assumption of power, the one case the administration of supposed justice by individuals, and the other an attempt to resist the laws of the county. It appears that in 1782 one John Billings was charged with a crime, or misdemeanor, and was tried and convicted, and punished to a degree commensurate with his offense. But, not being satisfied with the visitation of justice upon the offending Billings, certain of the men of the town took upon themselves the authority of administering further punishment upon the culprit, according to their own notions of what would be appropriate for the offense in addition to what the law had already done These men took the offending person, secured him astride the back of an exceedingly lean horse, tied heavy weights to each of his feet, and then compelled him to ride a considerable distance in this extremely awkward and uncomfortable position; in fact, a somewhat ancient and novel application of that method of punishment called "riding on a rail."

This visitation by the pioneer *vigilantes* of the town rendered them amenable to the law, and they, in turn, were arrested, upon the complaint of their victim, and made to answer in damages before the bar of justice of the county. The names of the participants in this event were Jedediah Leavens, Phineas Killam, James Williams, Timothy Lull, jr., Aden Williams, Timothy Banister, Simeon Williams, Joab Belden and William Miller of Hartland, and Amos Robinson and Moses Morse of Windsor.

The second unlawful proceeding in which persons of Hartland were charged with being participants occurred during the year 1786, and proved to be a series of attempts at outlawry rather than a single act; and these were the outgrowth of just the condition of affairs mentioned in a preceding chapter[1] of this volume, relating to the enforcement of the law in the collection of debts.

Concerning these disturbances the "Governor and Council," upon the authority of the *Vermont Gazette* of November 13 and *Vermont Journal* of November 20, 1786, says: "The Windsor paper of November 6 mentions that on the Tuesday before, being the day assigned by law for the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, for that county, in that town, a Mob, about thirty, under arms, headed by Benjamin Stebbins

[1] See Bench and Bar chapter.

(farmer, of Barnard) and Robert Morrison (blacksmith, of Hartland), assembled, supposed with a design to stop the court. The Sheriff, Benjamin Wait, and State's Attorney, Stephen Jacobs, waited on them, ordering them to disperse, read the riot act, etc. The insurgents, finding their views baffled, dispersed, and the court proceeded to business without molestation.

"The same paper of the 20th instant mentions, that at their last session (November 14, 1786) of the Superior Court, Robert Morrison was taken for riot. He plead guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court, who sentenced him to suffer one month's imprisonment, procure bonds of one hundred pounds for his good behavior for two years, pay a fine of ten pounds and costs of suit. The mob hearing of the matter, sent to their friends and assembled at the house of Captain Lull, in Hartland, to the number of 30 or 40 under arms, intending a rescue. The court being informed of this, ordered the sheriff to collect assistance, proceed to the place and conduct the insurgents to prison, which, after a short scuffle with bayonets, the breeches of guns, clubs, etc., was happily effected without the loss of life." (State's Attorney Jacobs and Sheriff Wait, however, were both slightly wounded.) "Twenty-seven of the insurgents were taken and brought to gaol, most of whom plead guilty and were sentenced to pay fines, cost of court, and procure bonds for their good behavior for one year.

"On hearing of other hostile movements, the militia were called for and turned out in such numbers that the insurgents did not think proper to make their appearance."

Subsequent to the period of these local disturbances the history of Hartland was an uneventful one. The people of the town were, of course, interested in the controversy with New York, and were also interested in having Vermont recognized as a State of the Union; and the people of the town were interested in what was known as the eastern union, with the New Hampshire towns, and in the further proceedings looking to the union with New Hampshire on the part of towns west of the River Connecticut. But in the main the part taken by the town was the discussion of these events at the fireside and the usual places of resort in the town.

During the period of the War of 1812–15 the town furnished her

quota of volunteers for the service, and, judging from the records at that time and just before, it is fair to assume that the whole number of the ambitious young men of Hartland, and some older, perhaps, were among the enrolled militia, although but comparatively few entered the army.

But it was during the late war, that of 1861–65, that the town of Hartland made its best record. The names of its volunteers will be found in an earlier chapter of this work, and it is a fact that there was hardly a command raised in the State or county but had at least a few representatives from Hartland on its muster roll. The record of the volunteers from the town, and the county as well, will be found in the chapter referred to, so that it will be necessary in this connection to furnish a brief summary of the representatives from the town in the service. The reports of the adjutant-general of the State show that the aggregate of men sent from Hartland, and with which the town was credited, exclusive of three months' men, was 208, under the following divisions and branches of the service: Recruits for three years credited previous to the call of October 17, 1863, 39; recruits for three years under call of October 17, 1863, and subsequent calls, 45; volunteers for one year, 21; for nine months, 39; miscellaneous credits, not named, 11; re-enlisted, 10; furnished under drafts and procured substitutes, 15; enrolled men who furnished substitutes, 7; entered United States Navy, 21.

A somewhat singular fact in connection with the history of Hartland is that the population of the town at the present time is less than that of one hundred years ago, being the only town in the county, save one, concerning which this can be said. Comparing Hartland with her sister town on the north, it is seen that in 1771 Hartland had a population of 144, while Hartford had 190. In 1790 this town's population was 1,652, while that of Hartford was only 988. In 1880 the census gave Hartford 2,954, and Hartland only 1,598. This is not the result of rivalry between the towns, but rather the result of circumstances. The natural resources of the towns have been about equal, Hartford having the larger streams and better water-power, while Hartland has the lesser water privileges, but the better agricultural lands. But still, Hartford has been susceptible of greater development than this town, added to

which are the several railroads centering at a single point in the pioneer town, the benefits of which have been almost incalculable.

The town of Hartland has three small villages or trading centers, called respectively Hartland, but better known as Hartland Three Corners, and formerly as Summerville; Hartland Four Corners, and North Hartland, each of which is a post town. The two first named are separated by a distance of but little more than one mile. At Hartland the mercantile business is done by two well appointed general stores, W. R. Sturtevant and B. F. Labaree being the respective proprietors. At the Four Corners the main mercantile business is conducted by Leonard Brothers. The merchants at North Hartland are W. D. Spaulding and J. O'Neil & Co. In addition to the mercantile houses the villages have the usual contingent of shops and smaller business enterprises incident to such localities.

Soon after the settlement and organization of the town it became one of the first duties of the townsmen to make some provision for a place for holding church or religious meetings, but in this town, the same as in many others, the erection of a meeting-house was the subject of more discussion than actual construction. In Hartland this subject began to be agitated as early as, if not before, 1779, but the first record upon the matter appears in the minutes of the year named, and at a meeting held May 10, at which time the town voted to hire Rev. Martin Tuller to preach two Sabbaths more, (indicating that he had preached even before that time,) one-half of the time in Dr. Paul Spooner's barn, and the other half in Colonel Lyme's barn. On the 31st of May, 1779, Mr. Laiton, Elias Weld and Mr. Gallup, a committee chosen for the purpose, decided to "set the meeting-house" in the center of the town, on lands that Mr. Bugbee had offered to donate for that purpose. At a meeting held February 7, 1780, the freemen voted to divide the town into two societies, the north and south, but this was afterward reconsidered, much to the dissatisfaction of a part of the towns-folk. The first church was built at Hartland in 1785, for the Congregational society, but this edifice was replaced by another in 1834. The Methodists have two societies in the town, one at Hartland and the other at North Hartland, each being provided with a church home. The Universalist church building is at Hartland Four Corners.

In manufacturing industries the town has not been particularly prolific, but there have been a few that were at one time quite important. On the site of what was known as the Sturtevant mills, recently burned, originally stood the Jonathan Chase grist-mill, erected some time prior to the year 1795. This was unquestionably the first grist-mill in the town. The property finally, in 1840, passed to the Sturtevants, and was changed to a woolen-mill. It afterward was sold to J. E. Ashworth & Co., and was still later destroyed by fire.

The town now has two sash, blind and planing-mills, owned respectively by Martin & Stickney and A. A. Martin; the saw-mills of Asa Merritt, J. F. Lyman and S. C. Jenne; the foundry of Francis Gilbert; and the Otta Quechee woolen-mills, an extensive industry at the north village, and the pail factory of D. S. Willard at the same place.

Hartland was first divided into school districts about 1799, and there was then created nineteen districts This number has frequently changed by consolidation and discontinuance. The greatest number at any one time was twenty-two, whole, joint and fractional. At present there are but sixteen. The school-buildings are fully up to the average in the county, some quite pretentious, while others are less so.

The present principal town officers of Hartland are as follows: Clerk, W. R. Sturtevant; treasurer, E. W. Billings; selectmen, Asa Weed, J. H. Eastman, C. C. Gates; listers, E. S. Ainsworth, George W. Spear, Wilson Britton; constable, O. W. Waldo; superintendent, C. E. Billings; overseer, C. P. Burk; agent, E. M. Goodwin.

Succession of town Representatives: 1778, William Gallup; 1779, Elias Weld; 1780, Daniel Spooner; 1781, Elias Weld; 1782, Roger Enos and Elias Weld; 1783, William Gallup; 1784, Roger Enos and William Gallup; 1785, William Gallup; 1786–87, Elias Weld; 1788, William Gallup; 1789, George Denison; 1790, Oliver Gallup; 1791, Roger Enos; 1792 to 1796, Oliver Gallup; 1797, Ebenezer Allen; 1798, Oliver Gallup; 1799, Samuel Perkins; 1800, Oliver Gallup; 1801 to 1809, Elihu Luce; 1810, Laban Webster; 1811–12, Elihu Luce; 1813–14, David H. Sumner; 1815–18, Elihu Luce; 1819–22, Simeon Willard; 1823–24, Isaac N. Cushman; 1825–26, Robert Bartlett; 1827, Albi Lull; 1828–29, Simeon Willard; 1830–31, Elihu Luce; 1832, Isaac N. Cushman; 1833–34, Wells Hadley; 1835–36, John S Marcy;

1837–39, Daniel Ashley; 1840–41, Hamden Cutts; 1842–43, Daniel Dennison; 1844–45, Lewis Merritt; 1846, Henry Shedd; 1847, Hamden Cutts; 1848, Eben M. Stocker; 1849, Ward Cotton; 1850, Paschal P. Taft; 1851–52, Daniel Dennison; 1853–54, Jonathan Hodgman; 1855, George C. West; 1856, none; 1857, John Colby; 1858, Hamden Cutts; 1859–60, John Colby; 1861–62, Nathaniel Weed; 1863–65, John Colby; 1866–67, Lewis Emmens; 1868–69, Oliver Smith; 1870–71, Edwin H. Bagley; 1872–73, Charles C. Thornton; 1874–75, Elmer M Goodwin; 1876–77, Charles C. Thornton; 1878–79, Charles C. Thornton; 1880–81, Elmer M. Goodwin; 1882–83, James G. Bates; 1884–85, Asa Weed; 1886–87, W. R. Sturtevant; 1888–89, H. R. Miller.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WEST WINDSOR.

THE town of West Windsor is the youngest of the civil divisions of Windsor county; likewise it is one of the smallest towns of the county. An act of the Legislature of Vermont, passed and adopted October 26, 1848, divided the old and historic town of Windsor, by a north and south line, thus creating a new town which was called West Windsor. But prior to this act the town had been divided, first, during the preceding century, and again in the early part of the present century, concerning which division mention will be made later on.

On the 6th of July, 1761, Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire province, issued charters for the three towns of Windsor, Reading, and Plymouth, each of which was estimated to contain thirty-six square miles of land, with allowances, being each six miles square or thereabouts. To all intents and purposes these charters were simultaneous. Settlement of course commenced earlier and progressed more rapidly in Windsor than in the other towns named, it being on the Connecticut River, more easily accessible, and an altogether more desirable body of land. But when the king's order was issued, by which all the lands west of the Connecticut River were declared to belong to the ju-

risdiction of New York province, the proprietors of Windsor, fearing that their lands might be taken away from them, at once made application to that province for a new charter, which was granted July 7, 1766, making the petitioners proprietors, not only of the same town formerly granted by Governor Wentworth, but enlarging its territory a little, to the extent of some eight hundred acres. A discussion or controversy arose between these new proprietors, or rather between the new and former proprietors, and a second charter was taken from New York in 1772, March 2d; and still a third on March 28th thereafter, granting, however, the same lands as by the first charter, including the eight hundred acres additional lands to the New Hampshire charter. Reading, too, was granted by New York on March 6th, 1772, but included only the same extent of lands as contained in Governor Wentworth's charter.

Under these charters or grants subsequent surveys were made; but in running the lines of Windsor to conform with the New York charter that gave the additional land, it was found that the town would lap over and include some of the Reading territory, which the proprietors of Windsor insisted upon claiming and taking, notwithstanding the protests of Reading's proprietors. Nathan Stone seems to have represented the Windsor side of this controversy; and he said, singular as such action may appear to have applied to Governor Wentworth for such relief as would enable the claimants to hold the strip, but that the governor declined to interfere unless notice of the proceeding should be given to the Reading proprietors, that they might defend their claim. This controversy, it is understood, occurred somewhere about the year 1780; and if at that time it appears somewhat remarkable that application should have been made to New Hampshire authority, when the jurisdiction of that province had been extinguished at least sixteen years before, by the decree of the king in 1764. Had the application for relief been made to New York's provincial governor there could be nothing strange in the action, for it was that power that made the charter for the enlarged town, and it was the duty of that government to make the matter right.

But, without discussing this subject at any further length, it is sufficient to say that a compromise was effected, by which the strip of land, half a mile wide and extending the whole north and south distance of the towns, was equally divided between Windsor and Reading by running a

line from the southeast to the northwest corner of Reading as it originally was, but setting its northeast corner mark half a mile to the westward. This in a measure accounts for the singular formation of Reading town, which was supposed to be a block of land six miles square. The town of West Windsor, as at present formed, is bounded north by Hartland and Woodstock; east by Windsor; south by Weathersfield; and west by Reading.

The early history of the town of West Windsor, and in fact its whole history prior to the year 1848, with brief exceptional periods, is the history of the town that originally comprised the whole territory; it is the history of the town of Windsor, from which the events of its early existence cannot well be separated. Therefore, being deemed inadvisable to separate them, the reader will refer to the chapter devoted to the history of the town of Windsor for the pioneer and early events of this town, excepting, of course, that branch of West Windsor's history that belongs particularly to its own chapter.

During the period of the early history of Windsor, the same as in other towns of the county, all of its affairs, civil and religious, were vested in the hands of the proprietors; and here, as well as elsewhere, it was the custom and law that the support of the minister should be a town charge, payable from the public funds. And the meeting-house, too, in case there was one, should in the same manner be erected at the town's expense, and at a point as near the geographical center of the town as the character and situation of the land would admit. Such was the law and the custom, but the lots that were reserved for public purposes, reservations made in every charter at that time, instead of being located in advantageous or proper places, were selected from the lands comprehended by the inaccessible heights of Ascutney Mountain. This was the result of design rather than accident. Former charters, it is well understood, had made provision for these public lands according to the usages of the period, but in carrying out the conditions of the last charter these undesirable and wholly valueless lands were pitched upon. In fact, one of the plans had become mysteriously lost, and another replaced it; and on the last the public "rights" were found so undesirably situated.

In making provision for building a meeting house or organizing a church society in the town of course the convenience of the people was

to be consulted. All the conditions being favorable the natural site for a meeting-house would be near the center of the town; but, at that time, the village of Windsor held a considerable population, and up and down the river the lands were fairly well cleared, improved and settled. Also, the western part of the town had a goodly number of residents, while the middle or central portion was comparatively unsettled, on account of its hilly and mountainous character. Ascutney Mountain, the highest point of land in the entire county, was situate in the central southern part of the town, while to the northward from it there extended a considerable range of hills practically separating the western from the eastern part of the town. Therefore, to build a meeting-house in either the east or west part of the town would work an injustice to the dwellers on the side which was so unfortunate as not to have it.

This led to a division of the town, so far as its religious existence was concerned, into two societies or parishes, by an act of the Legislature passed and approved October 17, 1783, and entitled, "An Act for the division of the town of Windsor into two distinct societies." On the same day, and probably at the same hour of the adoption of the above mentioned act, the General Assembly passed an act entitled, "An Act to enable Towns and Parishes to build Meeting Houses & support Ministers of the Gospel." The latter was the enabling act, while the former was an act passed in pursuance of it.

It is understood that church societies of the Congregational denomination were organized in both the east and west parts of the town even before the acts were passed. On this point Thompson's "Vermont" says: "At an early period two religious societies of the Congregational order were formed in Windsor, one in the east and the other in the west parish of the town. About the year 1778 the Rev. Martin Tuller and the Rev. Pelatial were ordained the first ministers over their respective churches in those parishes. . . . The Congregational Church in the west parish has been some time vacant."

During this period there was a diversity of opinion among the people of the town, growing out of the location of the meeting-house, which the division into parishes had not the effect of entirely quieting. Other subjects entered into the matter, which need not be discussed here, but which finally assumed such proportions that the State Legislature was



M. F. Morrison

appealed to, with the result of a division of the territory of the town by an act passed November 4, 1814, as follows:

"An Act dividing the east and west parishes of Windsor into separate and distinct towns.

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont: That the east and west parishes of Windsor, from and after the first Monday of March next, be and they hereby are incorporated and made into two distinct and corporate towns; the east parish by the name of Windsor, and the west parish by that of West Windsor, with all such privileges and immunities as other corporate towns in this State have and enjoy any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under this act the newly made town elected its officers, and sent a representative to the General Assembly in 1815, Jabez Delano being the representative chosen. But upon the passage of the act above mentioned people of the locality discussed their differences and agreed upon terms of reconciliation and compromise; and the General Assembly, at its next session in October, 1816, repealed the dividing act it had passed during the preceding year. So the town of West Windsor, after an existence of but a single year, again became united to the mother town.

However in 1848 the people for a third time had recourse to the Legislature, and the town was again divided, this time permanently. The act that then separated West Windsor from the older town was passed October 26, 1848, and was as follows:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

"Section 1. The town of Windsor is hereby divided and incorporated into two distinct towns by a line drawn from the northerly to the southerly line of said town, between the seventh and eight ranges of lots, in said town, as allotted and marked upon the original plan of said town, now in the town clerk's office thereof.

"Section 2. That portion of said town lying easterly of said line, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Windsor; and that portion lying westerly of said line, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of West Windsor. And each of said towns hereby created, shall have and possess, and enjoy the same powers, privileges and immunities as all other incorporated towns in this State.

"Section 3. The paupers now supported by the town of Windsor, and such persons as have removed, and may hereafter become chargeable to said towns as paupers, shall hereafter be supported at the equal expense of the towns of Windsor and West Windsor, in proportion to their respective grand lists.

"Section 4. All property now owned and possessed by the town of Windsor, shall be owned and enjoyed by the said towns of Windsor and West Windsor, in proportion to the grand lists of the persons residing within the territorial limits of said towns of Windsor and West Windsor, respectively, for the year 1848; and the debts now due from the town of Windsor shall be paid by the said towns of Windsor and West Windsor, hereby incorporated, in the same proportion.

"Section 5. The town records of the present town of Windsor, and all papers and files now by law kept in the town clerk's office of said town, shall hereafter be deposited and kept in the town clerk's office of the town of Windsor, hereby incorporated; and all copies of said records, which shall hereafter be made and certified, in due form of law, by the town clerk of the town of Windsor, shall have the same credit and effect that are by law given to copies and certificates made by the other town clerks in this State.

"Section 6. The said towns of Windsor and West Windsor shall become organized, and their first meetings, respectively, shall be called and holden in the manner prescribed by section eight, of chapter thirteen of the Revised Statutes."

By this act of the State Legislature West Windsor became an entirely distinct and separate town from Windsor, of which it had hitherto formed a part; and as such became entitled to elect its own officers and administer its own affairs, and have a separate representation in the General Assembly of the State. This division of Windsor gave to the new creation over half the lands of the old town, with a full proportion of the mountainous region in the south part, known as the Ascutney Mountain, while that called Little Ascutney lay entirely within the new town.

After the division the first election for town officers was held in January, 1849: Gilman H. Shedd was chosen town clerk; Daniel Read, Joel Hale and Thomas Bagley, selectmen; and Marcus Wooster, constable.



Frank S. Hale

In the fall of 1849 Daniel Read was elected representative in the General Assembly of the State.

But West Windsor has never achieved any special prominence among the towns of the county, nor have her people ever had any desire that their town should become one of great importance; they desired a separate existence that they might govern the town in their own way and in accordance with their own ideas, and this much accomplished, the summit of their ambition was reached.

West Windsor is an agricultural rather than a manufacturing town; still, some effort has been made in the direction of the latter industry, the waters of Mill River affording excellent mill privileges for the purpose, and this has been utilized more in the vicinity of Brownsville than elsewhere. The most important, perhaps, of the industries of the town was the so-called Perkins woolen-mill, which was established by Josiah Perkins in 1831, for the manufacture of woolen and flannel goods. In 1850 this and the grist-mill were about the only industries of the locality. In 1860 the woolen-mill was in operation, and A. A. Pierce was engaged in manufacturing leather. Ten years later the Perkins mill was running, M. B. & S. W. Perkins, proprietors, and Ira C. Small run the saw and lumber-mill. The latter was afterward converted into a grist, cider and saw-mill, and became quite an industry. In 1880 the Sykes mill was still operating, and L. C. White was making hosiery at the woolen-mill.

In 1850 the town of West Windsor had a population of 1,002; 1860, 924; 1870, 708; 1880, 696; and at present the number of inhabitants cannot vary much from 650.

Reference has already been made to the old Congregational society of the West Parish, as this part of the town was then called. Some time after the organization of that society, and probably about 1800, a Baptist society was formed in the West Parish, but that, too, is now extinct. Elder Samuel Lawson was its first pastor. The Methodist society, the church of which is at Brownsville, was formed about the year 1810, with Rev. Chester Leavens as first pastor. The first church edifice was of brick, and built in 1831, and the present frame building in 1860. The only other church building in the town is the Union at the hamlet called Sheddsville.

Representatives in General Assembly from West Windsor: 1815, Jabez Delano; 1849–50, Daniel Read; 1851–52, M. Worcester; 1853, Daniel Read; 1854–55, Jonas B. Bartlett; 1856–57, Orange Leavens; 1858–59, D. F. Hemenway; 1860–61, G. H. Shedd; 1862, M. N. Lincoln; 1863, Micah N. Lincoln; 1864–65, M. F. Morrison; 1866–67, Gilman H. Shedd; 1868–69, Eugene H. Spaulding; 1870–71, Daniel Benjamin; 1872–73, Moses P. Perkins; 1874–75, Eugene H. Spaulding; 1876–77, Allen Savage; 1878–79, Eugene H. Spaulding; 1880–81, M. F. Morrison; 1882–83, Eugene H. Spaulding; 1884–85, F. S. Hale; 1886–87, J. C. Taylor; 1888–89, F. S. Hale.

Town officers: Eugene H. Spaulding, town clerk and treasurer; F. S Hale, G. C. Waite and W. H. H. Ralph, selectmen; J. H. Hammond, C. S. Worcester and E. C. Cady, listers; E. M. Shurtleff, superintendent; F. S. Hale, overseer; W. H. H. Ralph, agent.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF READING.

ON the 6th of July, 1761, Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire issued charters for three towns of land lying west of the Connecticut River; and the towns thus brought into existence embraced a strip six miles wide and extending from the river westward across the entire width of the present county of Windsor. The towns thus incorporated were Saltash (now Plymouth), Reading and Windsor, each presumed to be six miles square, and to contain an aggregate of thirty-six square miles with allowances; but in making subsequent surveys the town of Windsor was made to extend westward six and one-half miles, thus overlapping the territory supposed to belong to Reading, and occasioning a dispute between the towns concerning the half-mile strip. Although there was an undoubted mistake, susceptible of amicable adjustment, the friends of the Windsor side of the controversy pressed their claims so earnestly that the result was a division of the contested strip, by running a line from the southeast to the northwest corner thereof, each town tak-

ing half. Hence the irregular form of Reading town. The town is bounded north by Woodstock; east by West Windsor; south by Cavendish; and west by Plymouth.

Among the towns of the county Reading occupies a position nearly central, and is about equally distant from the county seat and the village of Windsor, with both of which trading centers it is connected by reasonably good wagon roads, over which there passes daily mail and passenger stages. The character of the land surface generally in Reading is quite hilly, and in some localities mountainous, although there are less of extreme heights found here than in many other towns on the west and north sides of the county.

Associated with the early history of the region of which Reading forms a part, there was at least one thrilling event,—a sad but interesting occurrence,—the story of which has been told and re-told until it is as familiar to every intelligent person of the town as the alphabet itself. We refer to the Indian capture of whites at the old Fort Number Four, the site of Charlestown, New Hampshire. It appears that during the period of the French wars a party of Canadian Indians suddenly appeared at the fort and made captives of eight persons—Captain James Johnson, his wife and three small children, and Peter Labaree, Ebenezer Farnsworth and Mirian Willard, the latter a sister of Mrs. Johnson. This occurred August 30, 1754.

Having effected the capture, the Indians and captives at once crossed the Connecticut River on the journey to Canada. On the first day the party reached a point near the base of the Little Ascutney Mountain in the town of Cavendish, or what afterward became that town, where preparations were made for passing the night. The prisoners were secured according to the savage idea and not with any regard for the personal comfort of the unfortunates. Added to their mental and physical sufferings during that night came a still further affliction to one of the captives, Mrs. Johnson; for during the early hours of the night she gave birth to a child, a daughter. From these extraordinary events—the capture and birth—the child was named Elizabeth Captive Johnson.

The next morning, after a light and not very refreshing meal, the journey was resumed, the unfortunate mother being allowed the use of a horse upon which to ride, but this only after having been carried by the

three white men of the party for a long distance upon a rude litter until they were completely exhausted. And the use of the horse was allowed only in the savages' expectation of obtaining an additional ransom on account of the child. Once the unfortunate woman was threatened to be left in the woods with her babe, but the thought of death in such a wilderness nerved her to continue the journey notwithstanding her intense sufferings. The route taken by the Indians took the party across the south part of this town into Saltash and to the Black River; thence, as is generally understood, up that stream and into the mountains, which being traversed, they made their way to Lake Champlain and Crown Point; thence to Canada and Montreal, where the prisoners were held for ransom.

From here several weeks later Captain Johnson was paroled for two months that he might return to New Hampshire to collect the funds with which to purchase liberty for the captives. After considerable delay the provincial government of New Hampshire voted him one hundred and fifty pounds, with which he at once prepared to return north; but the rigors of the winter were such as to prevent his reaching Canada until the early part of 1755. Upon his arrival he was charged with having violated his parole, his money was taken from him, and the entire party put in prison. Some eighteen months later Mrs. Johnson with her children, except the eldest, who was detained in a convent of the Jesuit order in Canada, together with Miss Willard were sent to England, and thence returned to Boston; but Captain Johnson was kept a prisoner in Canada for some three years.

In after years the spot of their first night's camp was several times visited by some of the former prisoners, and by whom monuments commemorative of the events were erected. The above narrative records the first known visit of white people to the district now called Reading, but that was an involuntary and forced errand

Under the authority of the provincial government of New Hampshire the town of Reading was chartered on July 6, 1761, but its first settlement was not commenced until the year 1772, when Andrew Spear came to the locality and began an improvement in the northeastern part of the town, east of the hamlet called Reading Center.

The charter by which this town was brought into existence was sub-

stantially the same as those by which other towns were created, and needs no full reproduction here; still, some of the conditions or obligations imposed upon the grantees will be found interesting, and for that reason are herein given, as contained in the charter on file:

I. Every grantee, his heirs or assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or her share or proportion of land in said town, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in said town, and of its reverting to us, our heirs and successors, to be by us or them regranted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. This section provides for the preservation of all white "and other pine trees, fit for masting our Royal Navy," and prohibits their cutting or destruction under penalty.

III. That before any division of the land be made to and among the grantees, a tract of land, as near the center of the town as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each grantee, of the contents of one acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, (July 6, 1761,) the rent of one ear of Indian corn, only on the 25th day of December, annually, if lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1762.

V. Every proprietor, settler or inhabitant shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year forever from and after the expiration of ten years from the aforesaid 25th day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord 1772, one shilling proclamation money for every one hundred acres he owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land, etc.

The foregoing extracts will serve to acquaint the reader with the character of the provisions and conditions of the charter issued and granted by Governor Wentworth, but in explanation it should be stated that the conditions were not, nor could they be, fulfilled or carried out according to their strict construction. Governor Wentworth evidently contemplated a lasting continuance of the authority of his province over this territory of land, but the order of the king's Council in 1764 had

the effect of substantially terminating the New Hampshire control of the district, and giving it over to the province of New York; therefore the annual payment of the proverbial ear of Indian corn, and the shilling of proclamation money, was not thereafter demanded or received by New Hampshire. And after that "order in council" of 1764 New Hampshire withdrew from the controversy with New York, and left the settlers then on the grants to contend against the authority of the last named province as best they might, or else to acquiesce in it.

The grantees under the charter from New Hampshire were sixty-two in number, but the shares into which the town was divided numbered sixty eight, the excess in shares being made to provide for donations for purposes usually specified "first events," etc. From the time of the chartering until the organization of the town its affairs were in the hands of the "proprietors," the original grantees, of whose proceedings there appear no valuable records.

But it does not appear that among those grantees there was an element which was disposed to acknowledge and acquiesce in the authority of New York; but who they all were, or the extent of their affiliation, cannot now be reliably ascertained. One of the leaders of that element was Simon Stevens, and, if ancient accounts are to be relied upon, he succeeded in making himself exceedingly obnoxious to the friends of the new State—the followers of the famous Green Mountain Boys. In truth evidences are not wanting to show that Stevens was many times guilty of "inimical" conduct, of "Toryism," for all of which he was amenable to the laws laid down by Ethan Allen and his followers. But fortunately for Stevens, he lived in a locality too far from the seat of government of the Green Mountain patriots for that body to visit their vengeance upon his erring head.

This same Stevens succeeded in procuring a grant of Reading's territory to himself and others, some of whom were of the original grantees under Governor Wentworth, but as to who all of them were there is no tangible record to show. Their grant was dated March 6, 1772, but it is understood that no charter was ever granted by New York to them. And Andrew Spear, the acknowledged pioneer of Reading, received his deed from Simon Stevens, which fact is disclosed by the town records; also, the conveyance recited that the land was situate in



CLARK WARDNER.

the county of Cumberland and province of New York. The land was, moreover, the same as belonged to David Nims, a grantee under the charter from New Hampshire. This was hardly an exceptional case, as instances were frequent in which the grantors and grantees named in the early conveyances recognized and acknowledged New York authority.

But it would be unfair and incorrect to assume that Andrew Spear was himself allied to the New York cause, simply from the fact of his purchase from the notorious Stevens, for such was hardly the case. From the meager knowledge obtained from records it appears that Mr. Spear represented Reading in the convention at Windsor, in June, 1777, that gave to the new State the name Vermont, instead of New Connecticut, although he does not appear as one of the signers of the revised declaration adopted at that time. He also was the first representative of the town in the State General Assembly, elected in 1779. The only other resident of Reading during the year 1777 was Barakiah Cady, whose pioneership in the town commenced that same year.

In 1779 the scanty settlement was re-enforced by the arrival of several families and persons who aspired to residence in the then wilderness region, among whom were James Sawyer, John Weld, David Hapgood, Joseph Sawyer, Jedediah Leavens, Seth and John Sawyer, Samuel Gary, Hezekiah Leavens, and possibly others whose names are lost. Nebediah Cady and Benjamin Buck came in 1780, and also, about the same time, Benjamin Sawyer.

These were the pioneers, the very earliest settlers of the town, upon whom fell the burden of labor during the most trying period of its history. Other settlers of course came in from year to year, took their proper lands and at once proceeded to clear and cultivate them. But the early settlement was slow,—exceedingly slow,—as was the case in other localities similarly situated. Land titles were in an unsettled condition, and there was but little inducement for the sturdy pioneer to invest his small means in lands where there was the possibility of subsequent eviction. In 1791 the town had acquired a population of 748, and in 1800 the number had increased to 1,120. The maximum was attained in 1830, there then being, as shown by the census enumeration of that year, a population of 1,603 souls. From that time there has

been a gradual though continuous decrease, as shown by each successive census until that of 1880 was taken, the town then having but 953 souls within its borders, a number exceeding by only 206 the population it had in 1791. This is certainly a lamentable situation, but is no marked exception to the losses of people in many other towns of the county and State.

During the Revolutionary war this town was so weak in population and resources that it could hardly be expected to furnish many men or much means for maintaining the military of the State, but according to its ability so the town did perform. The records of the Governor and Council state that in 1781 the town had one man in service, but his name is not given; and the records of the town for 1782 also disclose the fact that one man was "hired" to enter the service for a period of eight months, but no name is here mentioned. But after the close of the war, when the affairs of the State had become somewhat settled, and her admission to the Union was only a question of time, then the settlement increased rapidly, and there came to reside here many who were patriots of the Revolution, and who became prominently identified with the subsequent affairs of the town and county.

For the service during the second war with Great Britain, and known as the War of 1812–15, the town of Reading furnished as many men as any town of its population in the county. And during that service there was the same division of sentiment that existed in other towns of the county, the Peace party and the War party alike having their champions, but the latter was largely in the majority. During and prior to the outbreak of this war nearly every well settled town had its militia organizations, as well as its men "subject to military duty," and at this time the militia officers were called upon to furnish the town's quota of armed men for the service. Fourteen were "drafted" from the two Reading companies, as follows: Josiah Gilson, Willard Holden, Joshua Sawyer, Elijah Chandler, Robert Dunlap, Silas Wetherbee and Samuel Dudley from Captain Aaron Townsend's company; and Rufus Forbush, Asa Belden, Benjamin and John Grandy, Kendall Boutwell, Abel Gilson, and Amos Lane from Captain Noah Cady's command. These men were in the service at Plattsburgh and in the region of Canada, and were attached to Colonel D. W. Dana's Thirty-first Regiment. And of the men

who were subject to military duty, and possibly others, who enlisted as residents of the town, during the same war, were Samuel Johnson, David Burnham, John Hackett, Benjamin Nutting, John Hagett, Jos. Wood, John Y. Sawyer, Henry Giddings, Elisha Sawyer and Abial Persons.

The record made by the town of Reading during the war of the Rebellion, the war of 1861–65, shows to as good advantage and brings as much credit to the town as that of any other locality of the county, or of the State. A roll of the volunteers who entered the service from Reading will be found by reference to chapter ten of this volume, and therefore need not be copied in this place. And it is a fact that almost every regiment or part of a regiment that was organized and sent from Vermont during the course of the war had some Reading volunteers in its ranks. The exceptions to this statement are indeed few.

According to the reports of the adjutant-general of the State, Reading is credited with having one hundred and eighteen men in the service in three years', one year's, and nine months' regiments, and one man in the navy. Besides this there were six volunteers re-enlisted, and six men were credited miscellaneously and not named. In the town, also, ten men were enrolled who furnished substitutes; nine were furnished under draft and paid commutation, and two procured substitutes. There were enlisted in the town, prior to the President's call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, thirty-seven men; subsequent to that call, but still for the three years' service, thirty-seven men; for one year's service, three men; and for nine months' service, twenty-two men; navy, one man.

Returning again, and briefly, to the early events of Reading, it is found that the town was organized and officers elected in 1780, the first freemen's meeting being held March 30th of that year. Concerning the several officers then chosen the records give no account other than the election of Jedediah Leavens as town clerk. At that time and before, and for some years after as well, the affairs of the town were in the hands of the proprietors, and the organization was a formal act to arrange for local government independent of the proprietors' proceedings.

The town, besides having control over its own civil government, was vested with authority to tax the people for the support and maintenance of a minister of the gospel, and, if need be, to be at the expense of erect-

ing a meeting-house. The charter provided, among its reservations of lands, that one whole share be set apart for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel; one share for the benefit of a school in said town; and one share for a glebe for the Church of England," etc. The society of the Congregational church was the first religious organization to have a being within this town, and was formed on the 26th of June, 1787. Rev. Nahum Sargeant was the first settled minister, and to him was surveyed one right of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, in May, 1789, and another right of one hundred and twenty-five acres in the same month and year. The first right lay on the western side of the town, and the second near the center. The first meeting-house was a log structure. The services of the resident minister were paid by general town tax, a practice that was kept up until 1797

Of the early residents of the town a majority were Congregationalists, but as new families came to the locality, other societies were organized. The society of the Baptist church was formed December 25, 1788; the Reformed Catholic Society December 12, 1796; and another known as the Congregation of the Moral Society in October, 1798. But not all of these societies had a church home; the early meetings were held at such places as best suited the convenience of members, a dwelling house, and occasionally a barn, or perhaps a grove of forest trees, answering their purpose. In fact, the old log church did service as a place for public worship until the beginning of the present century, although frequent efforts were made by the town to cause the erection of a more substantial building for the purpose; but on account of a wide diversity of opinion among the freemen, or some other interference, the matter was delayed, or if voted for, was reconsidered, and it was not until the year 1801 that a commodious frame church building was erected in Reading. Unfortunately, however, this edifice was destroyed by fire in 1810. After this disaster the town was without a meeting-house until 1816, during which year a brick edifice was erected at Reading Center. But this church was burned in 1860.

The Universalist Society of Reading was brought into existence in 1802, and has remained to the present day, now being the strongest, numerically, of any denomination in the town. The Methodist Society

was a later creation, having been formed about 1820, and this too is in existence in the town. These two, with the Calvinistic Baptist Society, comprise the active working religious societies of the town at present. The Union church, at Felchville, was built through the joint efforts of these denominations.

The Reading Centennial Celebration.—This was unquestionably the greatest event in Reading's modern history, and was celebrated with such interesting and impressive ceremonies as the occasion seemed to demand. The exercises in full were published in the Woodstock *Post* of August 30, 1872, the celebration having taken place two days earlier. From the narrative contained in that paper, written by Gilbert A. Davis, and afterward incorporated in his excellent "History of Reading," many facts of importance relating to the early institutions of the town are gleaned, as well as a synopsis of the events of the celebration itself. And it is well to state here, parenthetically perhaps, that should the readers of this volume desire access to a full, minute and accurate account of the history of this town, their attention is respectfully directed to Mr. Davis's work, which was published in 1874. The order of the exercises at the celebration was as follows:

Address of welcome, by Dr. W. S. Robinson, president of the day; prayer, by Rev. J. S Small; historical address, by Gilbert A. Davis, esq.; (from this address, among other things, it is learned that "as early as April 5, 1778, the town"—proprietors would probably be more accurate—"voted that Nathaniel Pratt, Asa Wilkin, Samuel Sherwin, John Weld, Elisha Bigelow, Abijah Stone, Solomon Keyes, John Sherwin, Abel Amsden, John Morse, George Clark, and David Hapgood divided the town into (school) districts";) commemorative address, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., of Tuft's College; dinner and intermission; historical poem, by Mrs. Frances Baker, of Chester; recitation of poem, by Stella M. Bryant (less than seven years of age); address, by Thomas Curley, student of Tuft's College; poem, "One Hundred Years," written by Minnie S. Davis, of Hartford, Conn., and read by Rev. S. A. Davis; address, "On the Changes of a Hundred Years," by Hon. John M. Stearns, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; address, by William Watkins, esq., of Towanda, Pa.; address, by Sewall Fullam, of Ludlow; poem, by Honestus Stearns, esq.; address, by Rev. Samuel A. Davis, of Hartford, Conn.;

address, by Simeon Ide, of Claremont, N. H; short addresses, by F. G. Weld, of Greenfield, Wis., John L. Buck, of Lockport, N. Y., Hon. Julius Converse, of Woodstock, ex-Governor Ryland Fletcher, Hon. B. H. Steele, Rev. Horace Herrick.

From the address of Sewall Fullam much valuable information is derived relating to the early industries of the town, and some of the early residents as well, from all of which facts it will be unnecessary to pursue that subject further in these pages, as being of no particular interest to the people outside of the town, and those that live therein have the facts well before them.

The town of Reading has four villages, or trading centers,—Reading Center, or Reading, Hammondsville, South Reading, and Felchville, of which that last named is the largest and most important. Felchville was named in honor of William Felch, a native of Royalton, Mass., born February 3, 1797, but who came to this county at the age of fourteen years, and to the locality named for him in 1826. He was a generous, public-spirited, and industrious citizen, through whose labors the town was greatly benefited, and to whose energy the village owed its very existence. The work begun by him was carried on by others after he retired from active life, and to each one who followed in his footsteps is due a share of credit. But Felchville, like very many other villages in the land, has enjoyed its days of prosperity, and has experienced periods of adversity. Industries have come and gone, some flourished while others were less fortunate; but human judgment is not infallible, and mistakes and disasters should never be counted as intentional wrong.

Felchville was established as the seat of a school district in 1827, but the school-house was not erected until the next year. In 1847 a larger and more commodious school building was erected. The other villages of the town also have good school accommodations, while the town outside is divided into districts, some full and fractional or joint, as best suits the necessities of the several localities and the people that dwell in them.

Succession of town Representatives in the General Assembly: 1777 (convention at Windsor), Andrew Spear; 1778, no record; 1779, Andrew Spear; 1780–81, Thomas Hapgood; 1782, Andrew Spear; 1783, Joseph Sawyer; 1784–89, John Weld; 1790–91, Elkanah Day; 1792, John Weld; 1793, Aaron Kimball; 1794–95, Abijah Stone; 1796–97,

David Hapgood; 1798–99, Moses Chaplain; 1800, Solomon Keyes, 1801–08, Elias Jones; 1809, Lemuel Ide; 1810, Solomon Keyes; 1811, Jonathan Shedd; 1812, Jonathan Shedd; 1813–14, William L. Hawkins; 1815, Jonathan Shedd; 1816–20, Sewall Fullam; 1821–23, Jonathan Shedd; 1824–25, Samuel C. Loveland; 1826, Abel Gilson, jr.; 1827–28, Samuel C. Loveland; 1829–31, Simeon Buck; 1832–33, William Felch; 1834–35, Shubael C. Shedd; 1836–37, Bridgman Hapgood; 1838–39, Solomon Keyes; 1840–41, Benoni Buck; 1842-43, John Wheeler; 1844–45, Rufus Forbush; 1846, John Wheeler; 1847–48, Charles Buck; 1849, Solomon Keyes; 1850–51, Luther Carlton; 1852, Hiram Goddard; 1853–54, Charles Buck; 1855–56, Samuel Herrick; 1857, Samuel Herrick; 1858, Josiah Q. Hawkins; 1859, Washington Keyes; 1860, Washington Keyes; 1861–62, Willard H. Dow; 1863–64, Merritt E. Goddard; 1865–66, Sumner Fletcher; 1867–68, Prosper Merrill; 1869, William P. Chamberlain; 1870–71, Hiram F. Thomas; 1872–73, Gilbert A. Davis; 1874–75, Gilbert A. Davis; 1876–77, George H. Parker; 1878–79, none; 1880–81, Eleazer Dexter; 1882–83, John McCullough; 1884–85, Azro White; 1886–87, Orsemor S. Holden; 1888–89, William W. Keyes.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH.

THE town of Plymouth, as it is now and for nearly a century has been known, was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, on the 6th of July, 1761, and was, therefore, one of the earlier chartered towns. The grantees under this charter were sixty-four in number, and headed by Jeremiah Hall. The town, however, was given the name of Saltash, and by that name it was known and called until February 23, 1797, when an act of the Legislature changed the name to Plymouth.

The town also seems to have been among those over which the province of New York sought to exercise control by specific acts, as well as the general authority she claimed to possess over this whole State; for

in the year 1772, soon after or about the time of the erection of Cumberland and Gloucester counties, the governor of the province of New York made a grant of the lands of old Saltash to Ichabod Fisher and certain associates, the grant bearing date May 13, 1772, but it is not known whether or not the New York governor ever confirmed the Fisher grant by charter rights and privileges; probably he did not. And it is not positively known whether Saltash was first settled by persons friendly to New York or Vermont, for when the first pioneer, of whom there is a record, came to the town, Vermont had become an independent State, and had succeeded New Hampshire in extending protection and jurisdiction over the people of the districts or separate grants But when the town was organized, in 1787 or about that year, New York had practically lost control of the Vermont towns, although the rights of the latter were not then recognized by Congress, and the first officers were elected by the freemen in accordance with the laws of this State.

Geographically, the town of Plymouth occupies a position among the towns of Windsor county on the extreme western border, abutting the Rutland county east line; in the north and south measurement of Windsor county the position of the town is central, being one of the six towns that form the central block in the county.

Plymouth is also reckoned among the more mountainous towns of the county, there being perhaps as large a number of peaks and high ridges as can be found in any of the county's towns. And the hills, too, do not appear to form a continuous range, but a series of broken mountain formations, with deep valleys between them, through which course large and small beautiful mountain streams. Many of these peaks have been dignified with distinguishing names, some given in allusion to the surname of an owner or prominent resident of their locality, and others applied from the peculiar characteristics of the mountain itself, as fancy or taste might dictate. In the northeast part are the so-called Blueberry Ledges, on the north side of which were the old Chamberlain cider and saw-mills of years ago. Then, still in the northern section, are the other hills—Allen's Hill, Morgan Peak, Smith's Hill, Mount Pleasant, Wood's Peak, Slack Hill, Plymouth Notch, East Mountain, and many others of equal prominence.

In the central part of the town are a number of mountains, to which

have been applied respective names,—Mount Tom, Old Notch, Mount Ambrose, South Hudus Mountain and Blueberry Hill; while the southern part has its Weaver Hill, Dry Hill, Saltash Hill, Tinney Hill, and others of less prominence. In the southwestern part of the town, and north of Saltash Hill, is a spot that achieved some considerable notoriety many years ago, from having been the supposed general rendezvous and point of manufacture of a band of counterfeiters; and for their peculiar craft no more favorable location could have been selected, for this region of the town has witnessed no settlement, even to the present day.

The general trend of the mountain system of Plymouth appears to be from south to north, with an inclination to the northwest. The town, too, possesses water privileges second to none in the county or perhaps in the State. The Black River is its principal stream, and has its chief source in Woodward's reservoir, although its extreme headwaters are in the towns farther north. From the reservoir the river flows southeast to a point a short distance from the old Ward lime works, where it broadens and forms a body of water known as Black Pond; thence continues its course to the southeast across the town and discharges into Plymouth Pond. This is a still larger body of water and from its area would be entitled to the more dignified appellation of "lake," should the citizens of the locality feel disposed to so designate it. The outlet of the pond is a continuation of the Black River, which flows thence into the town of Ludlow, crosses the other towns of Cavendish, Weathersfield and Springfield, and discharges its waters into the Connecticut in the town last named. The principal tributaries of the Black River in Plymouth are Patch Brook, Little Roaring Brook, Money Brook, Great Roaring Brook, and Tinker Brook, on the west side; and Kingston Brook, Reading Brook, Grass Pond, and Duck Pond, on the east side. Hollow Brook and Broad Brook, tributaries of the Otta Quechee River, also have their headwaters in Plymouth town. The several ponds of the town are stocked with fish of different varieties, and this with the other attractions of the locality have combined to make Plymouth a summer resort of some prominence.

A large proportion of the rock formation in the town is primitive limestone, and fifty and even less years ago the manufacture of lime was one of the important industries of the locality. Some of this stone made

excellent marble, and as early as 1834 a factory, capable of operating one hundred and fifty saws, was built and run for a number of years Some of this marble was of a white color and some was beautifully variegated. Near the vicinity of Mount Tom also there existed, and still does, a considerable bed of soapstone, but its production was not carried on to any marked extent.

The town of Plymouth abounds in natural attractions, greater than which there is none in southern Vermont, and the greatest and most celebrated of those in the town are what has been termed the Plymouth Caverns. These were first discovered early in July, 1818, and very soon afterward were explored. They are situate at the base of the mountain, on the southwest side of the river, and about fifty rods therefrom. They were caused by water running through the lime rock, thus making considerable excavations. The passage into the main cavern is nearly perpendicular, about the size of a common well, and ten feet in depth. This leads into the main room, oval in form, thirty feet long by twenty feet wide, and about fifteen feet in greatest height. The second room is reached through a broad, sloping passage, and is about half the size of the first. The third room is reached by a narrow passage, and the room is fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. The fourth room is thirty feet long, twelve wide, and eighteen high, while the fifth room of this cave is ten feet long, seven wide, and but four feet in height. The sixth and seventh rooms are about the same size, each being about fifteen feet long, seven wide, and four high. From the seventh room there extends a narrow passage into the rocks something like fifteen or sixteen feet, and then seems to terminate. When first discovered the roof and sides of this cavern were beautifully ornamented with stalactites, and the bottom with corresponding stalagmites, but curiosity hunters have broken and carried nearly everything away that was most desirable. A few rods to the westward of the cavern just described is another, about one-third less in size.

The wealth of history made by the town of Plymouth rests in the record made by the town practically during the present century. To be sure the town was chartered as early, almost, as any other of the county's sub-divisions, but from its somewhat remote and isolated situation there was not the inducement here that attracted pioneers to other

towns; and more than that, a settlement in the district of Saltash or Plymouth meant untold privations and hardships to the family of the venturesome pioneer who should make his abode within its limits. But notwithstanding all this, and in the face of all dangers and trials, the town was settled and peopled, and gained steadily in population and productions from the very first. The record has it that the first settler was John Mudge, and that he came to the town during the year 1777; and that he was soon afterward followed by the family of Aaron Hewett, during the same year. William Mudge, the son of John, was the first white male child born in the town, and from that event became entitled to and received the customary hundred-acre lot that was awarded to the first-born male of the town.

But pioneer settlement in Plymouth was very slow, more so, perhaps, than the majority of the neighboring towns, but no slower than others similarly situated. The first census, that of 1791, gives the town a population of but one hundred and six, which was contained and embraced by about twenty families. Nine years later, or in 1800, the number of families had increased to nearly one hundred, and the population to almost five hundred. So near as can be determined, in the absence of any written record, the town was organized about the year 1787, when the number of its families could hardly have exceeded twelve or fifteen. Adam Brown is believed to have been chosen town clerk in that year. The first freemen's meeting, of which there appears a record, was held in March, 1789; and Jacob Wilder was chosen town clerk; Samuel Page, Moses Priest and John Coolidge, selectmen; Ebenezer Wilder, Jonathan Wilder and Nathan Jones, jr., listers. These men were of course pioneers in the town, but there were others as well, whose names, some of them, can be recalled. John Taylor, Lieutenant Brown and Captain John Coolidge (both patriots of the Revolution), Jonathan Pinney, Isaiah Boynton, Luther Johnson, Nathan Hall, Asa Wheeler, and undoubtedly others whose names have been lost, together with those mentioned before—Jacob Wilder, Moses Priest, Samuel Page, John Coolidge, Ebenezer and Jonathan Wilder, Nathan Jones, the first town officers,—comprised in the main the little colony of pioneers who had the termerity and determined spirit to attempt the settlement of so uninviting a town as Saltash was at that period. These families are

believed to have settled in the town as early at least as the year 1800, and a number of them before 1790.

But whatever of hardships the pioneers of this town may have endured in effecting a permanent lodgment here, they seem never to have directly suffered under the smarting afflictions that attended pioneership in many other localities, on account of the disturbances between New York and the independent State of Vermont; nor were the few settlers in the town at all embarrassed in their possessions by being called upon to furnish men and means with which to prosecute the war against Great Britain, for, at that time, the town had scarce a handful of men within her borders, and not enough to become noticed by the authorities of the State. The first representatives to the State legislative body were chosen in 1778, but the town of Plymouth seems not to have chosen a representative prior to the election of Moses Priest, in 1795.

As the town grew in population, as the various remote localities began to be populated, as the forests gave way to agricultural improvements and development, the fact became disclosed that Plymouth possessed other and richer resources than were contemplated, or even dreamed of, by the pioneers. These vast mountains which were supposed to be of no practical value, except for their forest growth, were found to contain mineral and other deposits that once bid fair to place Plymouth far ahead of any of her sister towns. Explorations brought to light the fact that these hills contained deposits of marble, lime, steatite, iron and gold, and other valuable commodities, but the revelations came by periods, and each was worked and exhausted in its turn, or else similar productions in other States supplied the demand and rendered further operations here unprofitable. The marble and lime producing industries of the town have already been referred to, so we may now refer to the enterprise that founded the village of Tyson Furnace, as formerly known, or Tyson of to-day.

The period of the iron excitement and development of Plymouth began in 1835, about which year, or possibly a little earlier, the discovery of its deposit was made. Isaac Tyson was experienced in mining operations, and in crossing the mountains discovered by accident an iron deposit in the vicinity of Mount Tom. He examined its quality, and

afterward sent to the locality an expert in iron ores, who prosecuted his explorations throughout the region with gratifying results. About the same time other mining operators became cognizant of the supposed inexhaustible deposits of iron in the town, and they likewise sent practical engineers to the town. In 1837 Mr. Tyson commenced the erection of his works, which were put in operation the same year. They consisted of a large blast furnace, beside a smaller one for convenience. Several excavations were made by which ore was taken, a part proving to be of superior quality, such as is called steel ore.

As the works became established, and the mining, blasting and casting operations in full progress, a town was built up which was named after its enterprising founder—Tyson Furnace. Stores, a post-office, hotel and innumerable other business enterprises were established at the Furnace, and a large and successful business carried on there for a number of years; but at length there came a decline, one embarrassment followed another, and in a few years more operations ceased and the locality lapsed into its former state. A number of the old structures are still standing, relics of a former age of progress and enterprise, but the hundreds of persons who found employment in connection with the mining and foundry enterprises have left the community, or sought other occupations.

Scarcely had this great wave of excitement died away and become lost in the past than there appeared another ripple on the surface of affairs within the town, and it continued to grow and increase until the people of the quiet town became almost wholly absorbed in the one subject of the vast deposits of gold that lay concealed in the depths of Plymouth's mountains. Bridgewater lay substantially within the same belt and gold was reported there in great abundance; therefore, why not in Plymouth? About this time men, who had seen life in the gold fields of California, were returning to the East, and a party of them noticed a striking resemblance in the character of the soil in the two far apart places. Investigation followed, and the result proved that Plymouth, too, had gold deposits, but its quantity was unknown, altogether a matter of speculation. The first "claim" was staked out by William Hankinson, in 1858, in the vicinity of Five Corners (in the northeast part of the town), and within the space of a few square rods of land

more than four hundred dollars worth of the coveted mineral was found. Other operators dug in other localities, and even some of the staid and quiet towns-folk took up the pick and shovel and went in quest of sudden wealth. But heavy or extensive operators did not seem to take hold of the matter of gold mining in Plymouth to any noticeable extent, though the reports of the field had gone abroad some years before; and the digging that was done, and the mineral that was found, was due to the efforts of local and some comparatively unknown parties Still each was rewarded for his labor, but riches none of them ever acquired.

At last, to give the field a practical and thorough test, in the year 1880 a corporation was formed, known as the Plymouth Gold Mining Company. This company came to the field well equipped with capital, tools and machinery, and commenced operations in the vicinity of Five Corners. They dug and mined along the streams and in the hills for a considerable time, taking out some gold of good quality.

Still later, in 1882, the Rooks Mining Company, comprised mainly of New York capitalists, began operations in the town, along the waters and in the headlands of the vicinity of the streams in the southeast part of Plymouth, the principal scenes of operations being the valleys of Reading Brook and its tributary, Buffalo Brook, also Gold Brook. For a time these companies were reported as having abundant success; but mining operators are a peculiar class of people; if success is abundant they report to the contrary, thus hoping to keep out other operators and hold the whole field, and if success is indifferent they are not willing that the world should know of their mistakes.

But whatever of success the companies and private operators have met with is not at present generally known, but mining in Plymouth to-day is not prosecuted with any great degree of vigor, or at least with such vigor as is usually seen in highly productive gold regions.

All these various enterprises, whether permanent or otherwise, have been productive of good results to the people of Plymouth, enabling the lumbermen to realize well from the sale of their manufactures, the farmer on his products, the merchants from their stores, and to the willing laborer and mechanic they have furnished profitable employment for many years. And Plymouth, too, has held her population better than most similarly situated towns in the county, there having been less

of decline in number of inhabitants than is noticeable in the majority of towns. Manufactures also have been kept up, and are now in as fair condition of prosperity as can be found in any town of the county. L. M. and H. E. Pinney are manufacturers of carriage rims; Knight & Sanderson, E. C. Pinney, of chair stock; E. C. and E. A. Hall, of lime; Parker & Piper and Moore & Clay, of lumber; A. F. Hubbard, of lumber and chair stock; W. M. Cook, shingles and lath; A. A. Sumner, of butter tubs. And within the last five years the following firms, some already named, have been engaged in manufacturing industries in the town: Christopher C. Hall, Horace N. Ward, P. P. & H. P. Crandall and E. A. Hall, lime manufacturers; Frederick A. Butler, grist and saw-mill, and manufacturer of shingles and chair stock; John P. Alward, Parker & Piper, Fullam & Adams, S. F. Pinney, Lyman F. Pinney, Henry F. Pinney and Moore & Clay, saw-mills; A. A. Sumner, A. F. Hubbard, saw and grist-mills; Sanderson & Sumner and George M. Whitney, chair stretchers; John W. Pierce, pail handles, butter stamps, lath, rolling-pins, etc.; Hubbard & Scott, cheese factory; Francis H. Cook, scythe stones.

The merchants of the town, with their places of location, respectively, are as follows: Plymouth Union, L. B. Moore and A. N. Earle; Tyson, A. F. Hubbard; Plymouth Notch, G. M. Moore.

There has been, in past and present, five church societies in the town of Plymouth,—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Free Will Baptist. The Congregational church was formed in 1806, and over it Rev. Prince Jenne presided for several years. The first Union meeting-house was built in the south part of the town in 1816. Another Union church was afterwards built at Plymouth. The only other church edifice, the Methodist, is at Plymouth Union.

Present town officers: Clerk, Mrs. L. B. Moore; treasurer, L. J. Green; selectmen, C. H. Scott, E. H. Pinney, A. A. Sumner; listers, Charles Carpenter, A. F. Hubbard, Henry Hudson; constable, J. C. Coolidge; superintendent, G. M. Moore; town agent, J. C. Coolidge.

Plymouth representatives in Vermont General Assembly: 1795, Moses Priest; 1796–7–8–9–1800, Asa Briggs; 1801, Elias Williams; 1802–3–4, Asa Briggs; 1805–6–7–8, Daniel Brown; 1809 to 1817 (inclusive), Ephraim Moore; 1818 to 1821, Asa Briggs; 1822, Ephraim

Moore; 1823 to 1825, John Lakin; 1826, Joseph Kennedy; 1827, none; 1828, John Lakin; 1829, Samuel Page; 1830, Levi Slack; 1831–32, Samuel Page; 1833, Cephas Moore; 1834, Samuel Page; 1835–36, John S. Fullerton; 1837–38, none; 1839 to 1842, Levi Slack; 1843–44, Moses Pollard, jr; 1845–46, Jared Marsh; 1847–48, Moses Pollard, jr.; 1849, Levi Slack; 1850, Abraham S. Day; 1851–53, John W. Stickney; 1854–55, Jarius Josselyn; 1856–57, Isaac Pollard; 1858–59, James A. Pollard; 1860–61, Calvin G. Coolidge; 1862–63, James S. Brown; 1864–65, A B. Martin; 1866–67, Alpheus N. Earle; 1868–69, Thomas Moore; 1870–71, Charles A. Scott; 1872–77, John C. Coolidge; 1878–81, Alonzo F. Hubbard; 1882–85, Levi J. Green; 1886–89, C. A. Scott.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Bailey, Warren, born in Chester, Windsor county, Vt, September 28, 1840, lived at home in Chester and Cavendish until he was twenty-one years of age. On the 23d of October, 1862, he volunteered as private in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Wheelock G. Veasey commanding, and was with the regiment in all of its engagements, notably Gettysburg. He was mustered out August 10, 1863. He married March 9, 1865, Abbie W., daughter of Andrew and Lydia Maria (Weston) Baldwin. She was born in Lowell, Vt., February 8, 1842. Her father was born March 8, 1805, in Cavendish, died June 5, 1880. His wife, born November 10, 1811, died April 2, 1887. Their children: Joseph A., born April 21, 1833; Edgerton, October 17, 1835; Mary E., August 20, 1837; Abbie W.; and Thomas, born August 14, 1845. After marrying, Mr. Bailey lived three years in Cavendish, then three years at North Hill, Ludlow. In 1871 he purchased the farm in Plymouth, known as the "Old Ballard Place," in the east part of the town, and has lived there since. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are Alfred S., born in Cavendish, December 30, 1866; Elwin A., born in Ludlow, February 26, 1869; Alva W., born November 29, 1872; Edson H., born September 8, 1876; and Mary C., born November 4, 1881. The latter three reside in Plymouth.

Cheney, George, was born in Mendon, Rutland county, Vt., November 16, 1828, the fourth in a family of seven children of John W. and Abigail (Eastman) Cheney. His father moved from Mendon to Shrewsbury, Vt., where he died in 1836, at the age of forty-two. When six years of age George went to live with Cephas Wilder, at the "Notch," Plymouth. He lived there until he was twenty-one years of age. He has been three times married. He married, November 13, 1855, Clara, daughter of Thomas

and Athelia (Pollard) Moore. Sarah E., wife of Darwin Dow, farmer, living in Chester, Vt., is their only child. Mrs. Cheney died April 12, 1864. He married, April 12, 1866, Roann, daughter of Daniel and Julia Whitney. George A. Cheney, born May 16, 1868, in Woodstock, Vt., is the only child by this marriage. He lives with his father. Roann Cheney died January 3, 1878. Jane Maria, daughter of Samuel B. and Eunice (Sawyer) Bradley, was his third wife, whom he married January 8, 1879. She was born in Beekmantown, N. Y., September 6, 1830. Her father was born in Great Barrington, Mass., March 13, 1794, her mother in Rochester, Vt., March 13, 1800. After his first marriage Mr. Cheney settled upon the farm now owned by J. R. Sargent in Plymouth. Next he purchased a farm in Woodstock, which he sold in 1871, and purchased the farm in Plymouth, between the "Notch" and "Five Corners," known as the "Headly farm," where he now resides.

Dix, Samuel, farmer, living in the southeast corner of the town of Plymouth, is a descendant in the eighth generation from Anthony Dix, who landed in Plymouth, Mass., in the ship *Ann*, 1623. He was a sea captain; was captured by pirate Bull in 1632, and after his escape, settled in Salem, Mass. He was wrecked on Cape Cod, December 13, 1636, and drowned. His wife's name was Tabitha. The line from Anthony to Samuel Dix, above named, is as follows: First, Anthony; second, Ralph; third, John; fourth, Samuel; fifth, Samuel; sixth, Samuel; seventh, Stephen; eighth, Samuel. Ralph, born December 4, 1643, wife's name Esther, died September 24, 1688. John, born in Ipswich, Mass., March 12, 1658, died in Reading, Mass., May 12, 1745, was twice married, and had four children by his first and six by his second wife. His son Samuel, the second child by the last marriage, was born February 7, 1705, married Hannah Batchelder, March 17, 1730, by whom he had eight children, of whom Samuel was the third, born March 23, 1736, in Reading, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard College in 1758; pastor of Congregational Church of Townsend for thirty-six years. He received a blow from an axe at a raising, and died a few days thereafter, September 21, 1802. He had seven children, of whom Samuel was the second, born September 5, 1763, and died October 21, 1839, aged seventy-six years. He was married October 31, 1785, to Chloe, daughter of John and Mary Dix, an own cousin. Of his five children, Stephen was born in Townsend, Mass., May 18, 1790, married September 8, 1821, Mary P. Gilson. Mr. Dix died September 11, 1867, and his wife May 1, 1864. His father, Samuel Dix, moved from Townsend, Mass., and settled in Cavendish, Vt., in 1793. He had eight children, all of whom are deceased (1889) except Samuel and Benjamin. Samuel Dix was born in Plymouth, Vt., January 24, 1824. His father moved from Cavendish and settled in Plymouth on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel in 1827. The house was built by a Mr. Spaulding in 1797. Samuel Dix married, July 26, 1862, Ellen S., daughter of Thomas and Mary M. (Davis) Cummings, who was born in Rockingham, Vt., October 14, 1848. Her mother died June 10, 1852. Her father died from camp fever in Baton Rouge, La., September 18, 1862. Her brother, Lyman C., also a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, is a resident of Chester, Vt. A sister, wife of Charles Sisson, lives in Keene, N. H. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Dix are John D., born September 18, 1863, married October 2, 1888, Jennie, daughter of Heman and Caroline (Ordway) Gilson, of Wautoma, Wis., born July 27, 1869; Chloe M., born October 6, 1870; and Ernest S., born September 9, 1879.

Greene, Levi J.—Isaac Greene, grandfather of Levi J., married a Miss Chamberlain, raised a large family, and died in New York. His wife survived him, and died in Cavendish, Vt. Their son Isaac married Polly Parker, of Cavendish. Their children were Mary, Eliza F., John P., James S., Joshua P., Levi J., Henry C., Hannah M., and Abner F. The first four and Henry C. are deceased. All were married, and, except Henry C., had children.

Greene, Isaac, father of Levi, moved from Cavendish and settled on a farm in the southwest part of Plymouth in 1817. He died there May, 1853. His wife survived him

many years. She died in Rutland, at the residence of her daughter, Hannah M., now Mrs. Thomas A. Cheney.

Greene, Levi J., was born in Plymouth, February 25, 1825, and has been a life-long resident of the town. He married, April 5, 1855, Philinda A., daughter of Moses and Hannah (Sawyer) Hall. Mrs. Greene was born in Plymouth, September 29, 1829. Her father was the son of Nathan Hall, one of the early settlers of Plymouth. The children of Moses and Hannah Hall were George W., Philinda A., Ellen A., Daniel M., Mary Ann, Sally A., Ada E., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Greene built his residence at Plymouth Union, now kept as a hotel, in 1853. Besides keeping hotel, he has carried on carpentering and carriage-making, also the business of an undertaker. He has been selectman four years, town treasurer ten years, justice of the peace four years, and has represented the town in the State Legislature four years. These positions of public trust sufficiently attest the estimation in which he is held by the community in which he has spent his life. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have one child, Ruth, born June 8, 1862, married March 28, 1889, to Will D. Boyd, now living in Westminster, Mass.

Hall, George W., died at the age of sixty-one, leaving a widow and one son, Charles M., now residents of Plymouth Union. Daniel M. is a farmer living in Minnesota. Mary Ann is the wife of Levi B. Moore, merchant at Plymouth Union. Ada E. is the wife of John W. Pierce, farmer in Plymouth. Moses Hall was born August 30, 1800, died March 10, 1882. His wife was born January 7, 1802, died March 31, 1886.

King, Simeon Hunt.—James King, great-grandfather of Simeon Hunt, was an Englishman by birth. He was taken a prisoner from a merchant vessel, by a French man-of-war, and was brought as a captive to America. Escaping his captors, he enlisted in the English service, and served through the French and English war, subsequently settling in Hamstead, N. H. His wife's maiden name was Dilly Harriman. They died and were buried in Sutton, N. H. Of their children Nathaniel, grandfather of Simeon Hunt, was born in Hamstead. When eight years of age his father moved to Sutton, N. H., where he resided till he was twenty-one years of age. In 1789 he visited Tunbridge, Vt., where he purchased a tract of land upon which he settled. In 1794 he married Miss Lydia Noyes. They reared a family of five sons and eight daughters. In 1804 he became a Free Will Baptist minister, and was an earnest and successful minister of that persuasion for more than half a century. He died in Northfield, Washington county, Vt., October 18, 1852. His wife survived him seventeen years. She died February 5, 1869, at the advanced age of ninety years and six months. For the term of thirteen years Elder King was a representative for the town of Tunbridge in the Vermont Legislature. Of these thirteen children, Nathaniel, father of Simeon Hunt, was the sixth and eldest son. He was born in Tunbridge, in 1806. He was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married. His first wife was Amanda Hunt; his second, Rebecca F. Whitney. He had six children by the first, and two by the second marriage. He held many of the town offices, and for four years was one of the associate judges of Orange county. He was for many years a member of the Free Will Baptist Church of Northfield and Tunbridge. Of his eight children only three, viz.: Orlando H., harness-maker in Northfield and Tunbridge; Henry C., merchant in Lawrence, Mass.; and Simeon Hunt, are living. The latter was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., March 12, 1836. With the exception of eight years in Northfield, he lived till he was thirty-six years of age in his native town, where he received his education in the district school. He married, October 17, 1865, in Reading, Harriet Amanda, daughter of Dennison and Mary H. (Sumner) Miner. Mrs. King was born in Plymouth, January 25, 1844. Her grandfather, Andrew Miner, born in Stonington, R. I., married Malvina Hicks. They had five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom her father, Dennison, was the youngest. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 30, 1804, and died in Reading, September 22, 1878. He married Mary H. Sumner, February 13, 1829, who survives him, and lives with her son, Almon D. Miner, in Reading. They had thirteen children, of whom four sons and five daughters are living, one of them in Nebraska, and the others

in Plymouth and the adjoining towns. In 1871 Mr. King moved from Tunbridge and settled in Plymouth, and in 1877 purchased the farm known as the "Deacon Clark farm," situated in that portion of Plymouth known as the "Kingdom." He is a Republican in politics. Both he and Mrs. King are members of the Congregational Church at Tyson. Their children are Jessie Amanda, Abbie Lillian, and Nathaniel.

McDermott, James, was born in Ballymote, County of Sligo, Ireland, July 12, 1837. He emigrated in 1857. His father, James McDermott, emigrated with his family two years afterwards, settled in Plymouth, and both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Scanlan, died there, and are buried in the cemetery at the "Notch," in Plymouth. He has had two brothers, John, who resided at Rutland, Vt., until his death May 10, 1889, and Owen, who resides in Janesville, Wis. He has two sisters, Mary and Margaret, the former, wife of John Harrison, living in Shrewsbury, Vt., and the latter, wife of James Malloy, farmer, living in Plymouth. Upon his arrival in America James McDermott settled in Plymouth. He enlisted as private in Company G, Second Vermont Volunteers, and was with the regiment in all of its engagements after the battle of Antietam. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and receives a pension. He was mustered out June 19, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Plymouth. He married, October 3, 1867, Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Holpin) Crosby. Mrs. McDermott was born in Plymouth, August 15, 1850. Her father was a native of Ireland, emigrating to America; he settled in Plymouth and died there. His wife survives him and lives with her son, Patrick Crosby, in Ludlow. Philip W. Crosby, son of Patrick, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. John Crosby, another son, lost an arm in the battle of Spottsylvania; now living in Ludlow. In 1872 Mr. McDermott purchased of his brothers-in-law, John and Patrick Crosby, the Crosby farm, situated on the eastern shore of Adsulule Lake, which he has since carried on. The children of James and Mary McDermott are William Monroe, born August 5, 1868; Mary Winifred, born September 14, 1871, died March 19, 1877; Philip W., born August 27, 1873; and James W., born April 3, 1878.

McWain, Harmon.—This family is of Scotch origin. It is supposed the first of the family who emigrated from Scotland was the great-grandfather of Harmon, and that he settled in the town of Hartland. His son, Andrew, married Polly Lampson. Their children were Andrew, jr., Abraham, Asa, Jacob, Lydia V., David J., and Archibald. Andrew, jr., lived and died in Canada; Asa, in Batavia, N. Y.; Jacob, in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt.; Lydia V., was the wife of Dr. Knight, of Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Mich. She and her brother, David J., lived and died in Grand Blanc; Archibald, at Owasso, Mich. All these children left families in the localities where they lived. Abraham McWain married Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah (Carpenter) Whitehorn, in Wallingford, Rutland county. He died there in 1828; his wife at the residence of their son, Harmon, in Plymouth, April 29, 1869. The children of Abraham and Abigail McWain were Lucretia T., Harmon, Mary Malona, John W., and Malvina M. Harmon McWain was born in Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., September 5, 1817, and passed most of his minority there. In 1844 he married Sarah S. Beebe, who died in 1848, leaving a daughter, Sarah A., born August 8, 1847, the wife of James Ailward. Harmon McWain married, October 6, 1850, Amanda M., daughter of Luther and Betsey (Jenne) Coolidge. Her grandfather, Captain John Coolidge, a Revolutionary officer from Lancaster, Mass., who at the close of the war was paid for his services in Continental script, which afterwards became worthless, thinking to better his fortune in the new country as it was then, removed his family to the wilds of Vermont. Many were the hardships endured, but at last plenty smiled upon them, and at the time of his death, March 23, 1822, left each of his three sons and two daughters a farm. Luther Coolidge, his second son, father of Mrs. McWain, was born on this place May 6, 1781, where his father first located, and died there June 11, 1856. Her mother, Betsey Jenne, was born in Poultney, Vt., April 27, 1790. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. McWain was the Rev. Prince Jenne, the first settled minister in the town of Plymouth, having been sent

from Massachusetts as a missionary to establish churches in the new settlements in Vermont, and after a long and faithful ministry died in 1836, aged seventy-eight years. Mrs. McWain was born August 16, 1830, where she now lives, and has lived since her marriage with the exception of the first six years, when they resided at East Dorset, Bennington county. Of their seven children six are now living. Jennie R. McWain, born October 4, 1852, married Merritt A. Sawyer, in 1875, and resides in Woodstock, Vt. They have four children: Merle, born August 7, 1876; Mary Angela, born January, 1878; Clifton W., born August, 1879; Wayne Harmon, born September, 1881, died April 10, 1884; Charlie Field, born March, 1886. Harmon A. McWain, M.D., born December 10, 1855, graduated in medicine at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1882. He is now located in Chicago. Martha B. McWain, born March 22, 1858, wife of Norris D. Wilder, resides at Plymouth Union. Frank Ellsworth McWain, born November 8, 1861, died April 10, 1864. Flora A. McWain, born November 18, 1864, wife of Charles H. Scott, of Tyson, Vt. Lettie E. McWain, born March 12, 1867, wife of F. C. Morgan, M. D., of Felchville, Vt. Stella A. McWain, born August 25, 1870, and Lillian Amanda, born December 10, 1879.

Ravlin, Henry E., was born in Huntington, Rutland county, Vt., May 1, 1825, the seventh son, in a family of sixteen children, of David and Louisa (Gay) Ravlin. David Ravlin, his father, at the age of twenty-one, came to America from Ireland, as a British soldier, but upon arrival in this country he deserted the British service, joined the Continental army and served in that till the close of the war. At the close of the war he settled in Shelburne, Vt., and married there. He died in Leslie, Jackson county, Mich., December, 1854. Henry E. Ravlin married August 24, 1845, Esther M., daughter of Eli and Hannah Manly, of Chittenden, Rutland county. After his marriage he resided in Chittenden, Brandon, Middlebury, Ripton, Pittsford and Rutland. From the latter place he settled in that part of Plymouth known as "Nineveh," in 1887, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred August 16, 1890. In October, 1861, he volunteered, as private, in Company F, Vermont Cavalry, Colonel Platt commanding, and was mustered out of service in 1863. While in the service he received an injury that resulted in partial spinal paralysis, on which account he had drawn a pension of twenty-four dollars per month. Mr. and Mrs. Ravlin had seven children, one of whom is now living, viz., Orris E. The latter married Chestina Davis, and they have one child, Willie H. Another son, Orlando F., died in the army at Pensacola, Florida.

Sanders, Albert F.—Isaac Sanders, grandfather of Albert F., was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., August, 1775. He married Susan Woods, aunt of Walter A. Woods, the manufacturer of mowers and reapers at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. She was born in Pepperell, Mass. After marriage they settled in Cavendish, where their eight children were born, viz.: Susan, Isaac L., Mary Ann, Rosalinda, Nelson, Laura, Rebecca and Harriet. Isaac L. was born February 19, 1807. He married, March 24, 1831, Lovisa S., daughter of Edward and Abigail (Seward) Wilder. She was born September 2, 1810. Her father was born in Sterling, Mass., October 18, 1779; her mother, June 11, 1787. Isaac L. lived in Cavendish until he was twenty-nine years old, then removed to Westfield, Orleans county, Vt., where he lived fourteen years, then thirteen years in Lowell, and finally settled in Albany, Orleans county, where he still resides. He is a wheelwright by trade, but has followed farming since he left Cavendish. The children of Isaac L. and Lovisa S. Sanders are Laura, Lorette, Isaac, Lestina, Mary, Annis, Martha, Lucy, George W. and Albert F. Albert F. Sanders was born in Lowell, Orleans county, Vt., March 17, 1851. He lived at Lowell until he was seven years of age, a year with his grandfather, Edward Wilder, in Ludlow, then with J. G. Priest, at Plymouth, till he was of age. He married July 4, 1878, Alida F., daughter of William T. and Rebecca P. (Brown) Merrill. Mrs. Sanders was born in Plymouth, November 11, 1853. William T. Merrill, son of Abraham and Sally (Tolbert) Merrill, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., July 22, 1814. His wife was born in Plymouth, August 1, 1812, and was the daughter of Israel P. and Sally (Briggs) Brown. Sally Brown was the daughter of Asa and Eliza-

beth (Paul) Briggs. Adam Brown, Mrs. Sanders's great-grandfather, was the first town clerk of Plymouth. After marriage Mr. Sanders settled on the Isaac Greene farm in Plymouth. In 1879 he purchased the farm on the east shore of Echo Lake, known as the "Amos Polland farm," which he still owns and carries on. Mr. Sanders is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the First Congregational Church of Plymouth. They have one child, Amy A., born July 24, 1883.

Scott, Dr. Charles A., was born in Cavendish, Windsor county, Vt., January 6, 1819. His grandfather, Thomas Scott, was born in Massachusetts, July 25, 1761. At the age of fifteen he enlisted as a private and served through the War of the Revolution. He married Olive Proctor, born April 12, 1760. Thirteen children were the issue of this union, eight of whom were born in Massachusetts, five in Vermont. Thomas Scott moved from Littleton and settled in Cavendish about the year 1795. He died in Potsdam, N. Y., in 1857, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. His wife died in Cavendish in 1829. Of the thirteen children, eleven were married and raised families. The two that were not married died in Cavendish. The eleven moved out of Vermont and settled in other States. Isaac Scott, the seventh of the thirteen, was born in Littleton, Mass., December 7, 1792, married, April, 1818, Polly Eaten, who was born April 29, 1797, in Stoddard, N. H. She was the daughter of William and Bethiah Eaten. After marriage he lived in Cavendish until 1837, with the exception of three years passed at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. In 1837 he moved to Ohio, settling at Troy, and died there January 25, 1881. He, with three of his brothers, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and he received a pension on that account. His wife died in Ohio, in October, 1873. Their children were Dr. Charles A., Nathan E., and Luther P. Nathan E. was twice married, but left no children. He died at Karns City, September 21, 1880. Luther P. is station agent on a branch of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in Indiana. Dr. Scott bought his time of his father when he was eighteen years of age; received his preparatory education in the common school with three terms at the Chester Academy. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one with Dr. Abraham Lowell, of Chester, with whom he remained one year. The next two years he studied with Professor Joseph Perkins. He was graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1843. In 1844 he commenced the practice of his profession in Plymouth, Vt., and has followed it continuously ever since, and is at the present time, 1890, the only physician residing in the town. The Doctor is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, also of the Connecticut River Medical Society. He represented the town of Plymouth in the Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and was a member of the State Senate in 1872. He has also filled the offices of justice of the peace, selectman and superintendent of schools. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He has been a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church for many years. Dr. Scott married January 29, 1845, Betsey E., daughter of Spafford and Sally (Parker) Watkins. She was born in Reading, August 24, 1826. Mrs. Scott is the sole survivor of her father's family. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Scott are Clarence W., born August 20, 1849, married Hattie Field, April 30, 1888. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874, and is at the present time professor in the Department of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts of that College. Charles H., born May 1, 1838, educated in the common school and Ludlow Academy, married December 22, 1886, Flora A. McWain. They have one child, Betsey Amanda, born January 19, 1889. He represented Plymouth in the Legislature in 1886 and 1888 and was selectman from 1886 to 1889. He is a farmer and stock dealer and resides at the homestead in Plymouth. When Dr. Scott first settled in Plymouth he located at the "Kingdom," then the most considerable settlement of Plymouth, but in 1879 he removed to Tyson, where he has since resided.

CHAPTER XXI.

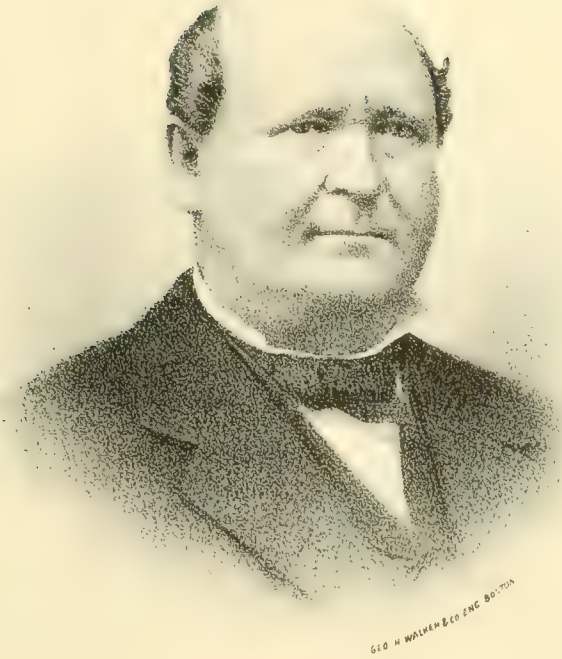
HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD is situated in the southeasterly part of Windsor county, in latitude 43 degrees, 17 minutes, and longitude 4 degrees, 28 minutes, and on the west bank of the Connecticut River, which separates it from the town of Charlestown, Sullivan county, N. H. The town received its name from Springfield, Mass. It is bounded south by Rockingham, Windham county, north by Weathersfield, and west by Chester.

The general surface of the town is hilly, but there are valleys in various localities, which afford excellent farming lands. Skitchawaug Mountain is in the eastern part of the town, rising directly from the river banks, and is the only prominent elevation.

The Black River enters Springfield from Weathersfield, near its northwest corner, and flows diagonally across the town, emptying into the Connecticut about one half mile south of the Cheshire bridge. It is to this river that Springfield owes most of her prosperity, as it contributes one of the best sources of water-power in the State. Along its banks are located manufacturing establishments which represent a large percentage of the wealth of the town.

Proprietors' Meeting.—The most honorable and worthy servant of His Majesty George the III, Benning Wentworth, then governor of the province of New Hampshire, did on August 20, 1761, give and convey, by letters patent, the territory in what is now Springfield and said to contain 28,000 acres to the following named gentlemen: Gideon Lyman, Simeon Parsons, Phineas Lyman, Gideon Lyman, jr., John Phelps (chaplain), Phineas Lyman, Caleb Lyman, Aaron Wright, Simeon Parsons, Ebenezer Sheldon, Oliver Lyman, Nathaniel Fellows, Samuel Parsons, Naomi Lyman, Medad Alvord, Reuben Coats, Seth Clark, Oliver Thomas, Stephen Pomeroy, Eleazer Root, Thomas Quiner, Colonel Seth Pomeroy, Samuel Bancroft, John Burt, jr., Selah Wright, Jonathan Strong, Selah Wright, Elijah Lyman, William Kennedy, Israel Lyman, Daniel Graves, Gideon Lyman, Elijah Lyman, Josiah Pierce, Ephraim



Aaron Bisbee

Wright, Benjamin Parsons, Elias Lyman, John Lyman, jr., Gad Lyman, Elias Lyman, jr., Timothy Ruggles, Captain James Lyman, Stephen Root, Nathaniel Day, Gideon Lyman, Richard Cutt, Captain John Lyman, Nathaniel Phelps, Samuel Marshall, Dr. Samuel Mather, John Nelson, Theodore Atkinson, Joseph Newmarch, Benning Wentworth, John Wentworth, Hunking Wentworth, James Ashthorp, John Gould, jr., Henry Hilton, Joseph Little, Samuel Wentworth of Boston, Elijah Lyman.

These men were principally residents of Northampton, Mass., with a few from Portsmouth, N. H., and the latter are believed to have been favorites of the colonial governor. A large number of the names appear to have belonged to the family of Gideon Lyman.

The patent was subject to the usual conditions in grants given in those days—an ear of Indian corn was to be paid as rent, a market established, the timber preserved for the royal navy, a village site to be laid out, and a reservation made for religious and school purposes.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held on October 13, 1761, at the dwelling house of Gideon Lyman in Northampton, and Josiah Pierce was elected clerk. The usual formality of appointing a committee to divide the grant into lots was pursued, and Elias Lyman, Simeon Parsons and Aaron Wright were chosen for this duty. On their recommendation the territory between the Black River and Weathersfield was divided into one-hundred-acre lots, and each proprietor was awarded one lot; there was to be a further division of timber land and meadow, and liberty was given any proprietor to mow, plow, and cut timber in any part of the grant not allotted. A tax of one dollar was levied on each right and an extra assessment of two dollars to each right, to pay the expense of the allotment Subsequently the town was divided into sixty-six equal parts, 104 acres being retained for first incorporated religious society; 141 acres for the Church of England; 105 acres for the first settled minister of the gospel; and eighty-four acres for school purposes.

From this time, though the proprietors held several meetings, there seems to have been little done on their part towards making any settlement in the grant. Legal measures were taken and executions issued against settlers who had taken possession of some of the lands in the town before the patent was granted, thus giving the title to the patentees.

About this time arose the celebrated land controversy between the provinces of New Hampshire and New York, and on May 25, 1772, a patent was granted by Governor William Tryon, of the latter province, to the following named men: Charles Shaw, William Sidney, Gabriel L. Ludlow, John McKesson, Lewis Graham, Miles Sherbrook, Richard Hatfield, Richard Morris, William Witham, Thomas White, Stephen Steck, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Kissam, John Barrett, Jasper Drake, Cornelius Van Olen, James Armitage, Jacob Parris, Anthony Green, Gilbert Taylor, Thomas Ludlow, jr., Casey Ludlow, Patrick Dennis, Thomas Smith, Peter Goelet, Thomas Duncan, Rudolph Ritzeman.

This grant called for 28,200 acres. A comparison of the lists will show that none of the men who were named in the grant from Governor Wentworth were included in the New York grant. The final conclusion of this famous controversy is described in an early chapter of this work.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at the block-house in Springfield, August 27, 1771, Simon Stevens was elected moderator, and John Barrett, clerk. At this meeting a further allotment of land was made to the proprietors Other meetings were held, but the organization of the town being perfected, there was little of importance done.

In 1788 a committee consisting of Simon Stevens, Captain Abner Bisbee, Hon. Richard Morris and John Barrett was appointed to devise ways and means to raise £1,228, 15s. 2d., which was due to New York for patent fees, and a tax of £19, 1s. and 2d. was levied on each proprietor's right. Hon. Richard Morris was appointed collector, and John Barrett, treasurer.

The final meeting of the proprietors took place September 21, 1789, and on account of the failure of the following men to pay their tax under the above mentioned levy, their rights were sold at public auction: Elijah Lyman, Samuel Wentworth, Benning Wentworth, esq., John Wentworth, Joseph Newmarch, James Ashthorp, John Gould, jr., and Richard Cutts. Some of these were afterwards redeemed.

Early Settlement.—Springfield was the first settled town in Windsor county, a small number of pioneers having located here as early as 1753. Before the beginning of the French war, and eight years previous to the date of the charter of the town, Daniel Sawtelle, Jacob Sawtelle, Oliver Sawtelle, Combs House, Samuel Douglass, Oliver Farnsworth, Joseph



Daniel A. Gill

Douglass, Noah Porter, Nathaniel Powers, Simeon Powers and Simeon Powers, jr., " being poor and indigent (as it is recorded), and unable to purchase lands in any of the inhabited towns of His Majesty's provinces, while the lands in said Springfield lay in the open wilderness, waste and untilled, without yielding any revenue to His Majesty or profits to his subjects, did for His Majesty's profit as well as for the support of themselves, their wives and their children, enter upon, till and improve part of the lands in said Springfield." These possessions were, during the French and Indian war, defended with bravery and loss of life against the common enemy, and stood as an outpost of the settlements farther down the river. At the close of the war these hardy settlers, who it would seem were entitled to some consideration, petitioned Governor Wentworth for a patent for the land which they had improved and defended; but their petition was in vain, and the patent was granted in 1761 to sixty-two associates, friends and members of the family of the worthy governor, as noted on a previous page.

At a meeting held July 5, 1762, the proprietors took action empowering Gideon Lyman and others to begin legal proceedings against persons inhabiting and improving the town of Springfield. This resulted in their obtaining judgment against John Nott and others in the spring of 1764, and Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee, and Jehoial Simmons were authorized to take possession of all lands on behalf of the proprietors. These difficulties were afterwards amicably settled, and most of the original squatters became legal owners of the land improved by them.

For a few years after the patent was granted there seems to be no evidence of any settlement, though John Kilburn purchased a right under the patent in 1761; but he did not enter into possession until the following year. About this time Simon Stevens located in the town. He was a remarkable man for the times, and his influence was soon felt in the little colony. He was made justice of the peace and held the office more than fifty years. He was a native of Canterbury, Conn., where he was born December 5, 1736, and during the French and Indian war in 1758 was captured by the Indians and held captive more than a year. He served as brigade major in the war of the Revolution and held other offices of trust. He died in Springfield, February 18, 1817.

Settlers came in slowly, but an attempt was made to organize the town

in the spring of 1764, concerning which the only authentic documents known are those called the Stevens papers, of which the following are copies:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"*To Simon Stevens, constable of Springfield and province aforesaid—greeting.*

"In his Majesties name you are hereby required forthwith to notifie and warn ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants of sd town that are Duly qualified by Law to Vote in Town Meeting that they assemble and meet at ye House of Joseph Littles in Springfield aforesd on Tuesday ye 13th of this Instant at 10 of ye clock in ye forenoon then and there when met to Vote and act on ye following articles—viz—

"First to choose a Moderator to govern sd Meeting—2dy To choose Town Offices agreeable to Charter.

"Hereof Fail not make Due return of this warrant and your Doings therein to some one of us ye subscribers at or before ye Time of sd Meeting.

"Given under our hands and seals this first Day of March and in ye fourth year of his Majesties reign 1764."

Signed, Robert Parker, Samuel Scott, Simon Stevens, George Hall, Timothy Spencer, Taylor Spencer, Abner Bisbee, inhabitants of Springfield.

By the above warrant it seems that these inhabitants of Springfield arrogated to themselves the rights given by the royal charter to the proprietors. None of the original patentees, excepting Joseph Little, ever became actual settlers, and no meetings of the proprietors of any importance were held after this time, until 1771, when one was called at the block-house in Springfield (as before noted), instead of in Northampton, Mass., where the earlier meetings were held.

The meeting for which the warrant of March 13, 1764, was issued was held, and George Hall was chosen moderator. It was adjourned to March 26, but there was no record of its proceedings. The town must, however, have been fully organized.

The other warrant found among the Stevens papers is as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"*To Jchoial Simmons Constable of the Town of Springfield in said province—greeting.*

"In his Majesties name you are required to notify and warn all the

Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Springfield in said province to assemble and meet at the dwelling House of Joseph Little in said Town on Monday ye 22d Day of July at one of the clock in the afternoon. There and then when met to act on the Following Articles —viz—

"1st To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

"2dly To see whether the Town will accept of the Road known by ye name of Crown point Roade which leads through sd Town.

"3dly to see whether the Town will repair said Roade.

"Hereof Fail and not make Due return of this warrant to some one of us the selectmen of Springfield at or before the time of said meeting. Given under our hands and seal this 13th Day of July, Ann Dom 1764."

Signed, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee.

These two documents prove conclusively that the town was thoroughly organized. After this there are no records in existence until April 4, 1769, when a town meeting was held at which the proceedings were of so trivial a character as to indicate a very scanty population. The conclusion is that in the interval noted there was no business transacted of sufficient importance to need preservation of records.

At the meeting of 1769 Simon Stevens was elected to the office of town clerk and supervisor. Simeon Bradford was chosen town treasurer. Abner Bisbee, Simon Spencer and Noah Porter were made commissioners. Joseph Little, Samuel Nott and Nathaniel Powers were elected assessors. Timothy Spencer was chosen highway surveyor, George Hall, constable, and Page Harriman, collector.

A census taken of Cumberland county, by the province of New York, January 16, 1771, gave Springfield a population of twenty-seven families, comprising one hundred and forty-one persons, seventy-five of whom were males and sixty-six females. Soon after the patent for the land was issued by New Hampshire, Gideon Lyman and others purchased from a large part of their associates their rights under the charter. The uncertainty regarding the land titles rendered the original grantees anxious and for small amounts the orignal settlers purchased some of the rights, but a large number fell into the hands of Richard Morris, then chief justice of New York, and Stephen Ward, also of that province, and

in 1778 they claimed to own one-sixteenth of the town. At one purchase under date of June 24, 1766, Richard Morris bought of Phineas Lyman 2,650 acres, being the original rights of Naomi Lyman, Oliver Thomas, Daniel Graves, Ebenezer Sheldon, Gad Lyman and Nathaniel Phelps.

The first settlers of Springfield located in the eastern part of the town near the river and the Crown Point road. This road began at a point on the river about a mile above the Cheshire bridge, running diagonally across the town northwest, crossing the Weathersfield line about one mile north of the school-house in district number three. The first settlements were made between the Black and Connecticut Rivers. According to the records we find the following who were settled previous to 1769: Simon Stevens, Joseph Little, George Hall, Jehial Simmons, Joseph Douglass, Abner Bisbee, Simeon Bradford, Noah Porter, Simeon Spencer, Timothy Spencer, Nathaniel Powers, Samuel Douglass, Oliver Sawtelle, Robert Parker, Samuel Scott, Jacob Sawtelle, Combs House, Daniel Sawtelle. Page Harriman was among the early settlers, but returned to Albany county, N. Y. John Kilburn came from Walpole, Mass., but remained only a few years. John Nott settled in the town, but removed to Clarendon, Vt. In 1771 John Barrett, from Wallingford, New Haven county, Conn., came to Springfield. He had owned real estate in the town previous to his settlement and he at once took an active part in town affairs. In a document dated February 12, 1772, in which he was appointed to represent their interests to the authorities of New York, in addition to those already mentioned, we find the following: Nathaniel Harriman, Obadiah Wells, John Hastings, Jacob Bonney, Lemuel Hastings and Nathaniel Weston. The last gentleman was a house joiner by trade and took an active part in the affairs of the town. Abraham and William Lockwood came from Providence, R. I., about 1770, the former locating northwest of the present village of Springfield, the other on the site of the village. About a year after this John Bisbee, Ichabod Waddam, Thomas Lee and John Griswold moved into the town.

For the next few years, owing to the Revolutionary war, there were only a few new comers. Daniel Gill, a carpenter, became a resident in 1770, as did also Davis Goodwin and James Martin, jr. The latter was



D. W. Hazeltine M. D.

made town clerk and filled the position a number of years. His writing on the records is to this day clear and distinct.

In 1774 John and Emanuel Case, Nicholas Bragg and Elisha Brown became residents of the town, the latter coming from Winchendon, Mass. During 1777–78 William McClellan, Hezekiah Holmes, Thomas Dumphy (from Northampton, Mass.), Roger Bates (who kept a tavern), and Orsamus Holmes are names that appear on the records.

Jacob Lockwood came from Cranston, R. I., and settled in the town in 1779. Lemuel Whitney located in the northern part of the town in 1789. He was a native of Leicester, Mass., but emigrated from the town of Tolland, in Hartford county, Conn. From the same place came Dr. Samuel Cobb. He in the same year became prominently identified with the affairs of the town, and was selectman and town treasurer for a number of years. George Hubbard, who had lived across the river in Claremont, N. H., moved into town during 1780. He was for many years one of the justices of the peace and held other offices.

In 1781 William Downer and Eliphalet Chapman, of Tolland, also settled in town. John Williams came from Providence, R. I., the year previous to this and located in the northwestern part of the town near North Springfield.

Daniel and Luther Field became residents of the town about 1783, as did also Abraham and Benjamin Olney, Jesse Sanders, Lemuel Hubbard, Perez and Jacob Whitcomb, the last two being from Massachusetts. Nathan Ward became a resident of the town in 1783, coming from Ashford, Conn.

This brings the settlement down to the close of the Revolutionary war and settlers soon became attracted to the hills of Vermont. The country began to fill up rapidly, and at the first census taken by the United States we find that Springfield had a population of 1,097. The town has ever since had a healthy growth.

It is the only town in the county, with two exceptions, that does not show a decrease in population as each census was taken. The following figures give the population of each census, besides those already given: 1800, 2,032; 1816, 2,556; 1820, 2,702; 1830, 2,749; 1840, 2,625; 1850, 2,762; 1860, 2,958; 1870, 2,937; 1880, 3,144.

Springfield in the Revolution.—The first evidence of the formation of

a militia company in this town is under date of 1766. On the 27th of February of that year Simon Stevens was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company of Foot, by Sir Henry Moore, governor of the province of New York, which was to consist of the inhabitants of Springfield.

It was not until the third convention, which was held to endorse the resolves of the Continental Congress by the different towns of Vermont, that we find any evidence that Springfield was represented. At this convention, held February 7, 1775, at Westminster, Vt., Simon Stevens was made one of the standing committee of correspondence which was created that the county might be kept well informed of the doings of the friends of liberty in the different colonies. After several attempts, in August, 1775, the militia of Cumberland and adjoining counties was formed into a brigade. The company from Springfield was officered as follows: Captain, Abner Bisbee; lieutenant, Timothy Spencer; ensign, Nathaniel Weston. In the following year John Barrett was commissioned lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments. In September, 1775, fifty-one of the inhabitants of the town signed an agreement binding themselves to maintain and disseminate the principles of American liberty and pledged themselves to support the Continental Congress.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety held at Westminster, Vt., from the 11th to the 21st of June, 1776, Springfield was represented by Simon Stevens and Jerathmiel Powers. The militia was re-organized in 1778, and on October 20, 1779, the following were commissioned as officers of the Springfield company: Captain, Abner Bisbee; first lieutenant, John Bisbee; ensign, Taylor Spencer. The constant demands on the people to recruit the regiments of the independent State of Vermont caused much dissatisfaction among the southern towns, and by a vote of the town of Springfield taken in August, 1778, twenty-one were for New York, nineteen for Vermont, and four neutral.

In July, 1779, the town was represented at a convention held at Brattleboro, at which time a petition was addressed to Congress asking for its protection, and denying the authority of the pretended State of Vermont. The feeling against the new State gradually died out, and in 1780 there was scarcely an inhabitant of the town who was not a loyal supporter of Vermont. In that year also five points in the town were

provisioned against a possible invasion of the enemy. Men were raised to guard the frontier, but nevertheless the town was fined in 1784, by Vermont, for not filling her quota, in response to the call for troops in 1780.

Reminiscences.—In 1778 delegates were chosen by the town to go to Charlestown, N. H., to attend a convention for the purpose of inviting grants east of the Connecticut River to become a part of Vermont. The delegates were instructed, however, to do nothing that would lead to any quarrel with New Hampshire.

In 1790 it was voted by the town to petition the State Legislature to erect Rockingham, Tomlinson (now Grafton), Londonderry, Andover, Weathersfield, Springfield, Chester, Cavendish and Ludlow into a separate county.

The first frame building erected in the village of Springfield stood just below the site of Kimball's blacksmith shop; it was occupied by William Griffith as a dwelling. He was the first to use the water-power for a fulling-mill, doing custom work. He carried on the business for a number of years and then removed it to Spencer Hollow.

In 1836 the question of annexing a part of the northwestern part of the town to Baltimore was agitated, but met with bitter opposition and was abandoned.

A notable freshet occurred in 1869. On the 4th of October the Black River rose fifteen to twenty feet and its powerful current swept everything before it. Every bridge over the river in the town was swept away. The Vermont Novelty Works, the saw and grist-mill at the village and a number of dwellings were ruined, and a man named Morey was swept away in the waters and drowned. The loss to the town and individuals was over $100,000.

The anecdotes that are current as to how that part of the town called "Eureka" received its name are worthy of note. One is to the effect that it was so named by an old settler because of its resemblance to a place in England where he formerly lived. Another is, that a schoolmaster named Searles, after a long journey on which he had sought in vain for employment, was hired to teach the school and exclaimed, "Eureka" (I have found it).

On the farm now occupied by Hiram Ellis lived the pioneer Joseph

Little, and at his house the town meetings were held, and a tavern was also kept there, and a store by Lieutenant Roger Bates. There were about forty dwellings here, two stores, a blacksmith, saddlery and other shops. Colonel John Barrett built the first grist-mill in the town at this point, and Dr. Samuel Cobb was the first to practice medicine, living on the late Dr. Hubbard farm. School was opened as early as 1773, and was taught by Sarah Stevens, who was a sister of Simon Stevens. The one hundredth anniversary of the opening of this school was celebrated on the 24th of October, 1885, at the school-house.

Parker Hill is situated in the southern part of the town, and was one of the early settled parts. It was named after Leonard Parker, commonly known as "King Parker," who kept a tavern at an early day. The hill was on the direct road to Bellows Falls and the highest elevation between the Black River in Springfield, and the Williams River in Rockingham, Vt. There was quite a village here, with a store, blacksmith and capenter shops, school-house, and near by a tannery. Among those living there fifty years ago were Charles Holt, William Thayer, Frink Fletcher, George Cutler, Simeon Harlow, Jehiel Weston, Jesse McIntyre, and Lewis Albee.

Slave Trade in Springfield.—Slavery and the buying and selling of human beings, which for so many years cursed a large portion of this country, once existed in the State of Vermont and the town of Springfield felt its influence, as will be seen by the following ancient document:

"Know all men by these presents, that I Jotham White, of Springfield, county of Windsor, State of Vermont, and in consideration of the sum of thirty five pounds in silver money to me in hand, paid by Oliver Hastings of Charlestown, in the county of Cheshire, and State of New Hampshire, physician, do sell and deliver to the said Oliver Hastings, my negro boy slave Anthony about 8 1-2 years of age, until said negro boy shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years." Here follows the usual form of such documents, with the date of March 2, 1790, and signed: Jotham White, Amanda Stone, Joel Reed, witnesses.

This old bill of sale is still in a good state of preservation. Jotham White was one of the most prominent men of the town and occupied many positions of trust.

Also, Colonel John Barrett purchased on the 5th of July, 1770, of



J. W. Colburn.

Caleb Bull, of Wallingford, Conn., one negro girl named Rose, aged about nine years, and brought her to Springfield, and there are persons now living who remember "Old Rose."

Roads and Bridges.—Springfield, located, as it is, on the Connecticut River, which was the favorite pathway of Indian travel, and also the great highway of the eastern part of the State by the whites, may have been traversed by the white man long before the time of which we have any record. A trading station was established at Charlestown called "Number Four" in 1727; but the first evidence of a white man is from a diary of John Coss, which states that on April 28, 1730, with a party of Indians, he camped about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Black River, and on May 1st crossed the river at the falls near the site of Springfield village. During the French and Indian war the province of New Hampshire, early in 1760, sent troops to build the Crown Point road to connect with General Amherst's army, then stationed at Crown Point. A block-house was built at a point on the Connecticut River about a mile north of where the Cheshire bridge is now located, the road running north by west, just skirting the southern point of Skitchawaug Mountain. It crossed the Weathersfield line in about the center of the town. The road was built in forty-four days to the Green Mountains, and Simon Stevens marked the first tree. The block-house, also the land adjoining, and two of the king's boats used on a ferry were given by General Amherst to Luxford Goodwin as early as 1760, in payment for his carrying a packet from him to General Murray, at Quebec. All but a small part of this road was discontinued by the town in 1826.

Mainly through the exertions of Isaac Fisher the road running from the central village was completed as early as 1806. It is, of course, impossible in the compass of this work to trace every highway in the town.

There are at present five bridges across the Black River within the town. As early as 1774 the question of building a bridge at Lockwood Falls was agitated, but it was not until 1783 that it was accomplished. This bridge was rebuilt in 1825–26, and in 1868 an iron bridge was erected. This was destroyed by the flood of the following year, and the present one substituted.

Staging.—The first stage route established in this town ran from Charlestown, N. H., to Manchester, Vt., a distance of about fifty miles.

It was owned and operated by C. L. Rockwood. The citizens of Springfield, not being satisfied with this line, formed a stock company in December, 1823, of fifty shares at ten dollars each, and purchased the line. In the winter of 1849 the Rutland and Burlington Railroad began running passenger trains, thus making a stage line unnecessary beyond Springfield in that direction.

The present line of stages at one time made through trips to Woodstock, Vt. They now run only from Charlestown, N. H., to Springfield, making five trips daily.

There is also a stage to Gassett's, Vt., once a day, connecting with the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad, and a daily line that connects with other lines for Woodstock and Windsor, Vt.

Railroads.—There have been several attempts to construct a railroad within the limits of this town. As early as 1872 a route was proposed to follow the Black River valley from the Connecticut, passing through the villages of Springfield and North Springfield, and connecting with some point on the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad. It was to be known as the Ascutney Railroad; an act of the Legislature was obtained, giving the town the right to bond itself for eight times the amount of the grand list. At a town meeting held in 1872 the town voted to bond itself for four times the amount of the grand list, to encourage this enterprise, but the action thus taken was afterwards rescinded in 1873. In 1886 the Springfield Railroad Company contemplated building a line from Claremont Junction to Gassett's, but after considerable work had been done on it, the matter was dropped. The town was surveyed in 1888 for a railroad. The route selected was the same as that proposed by the Springfield Railroad Company.

Temperance.—The records inform us that on the 8th of November, 1794, Lester Flagg was granted a license to sell spirituous liquors; but it appears that he located too close to the house devoted to church purposes, for in the following year a complaint was made and he was requested to move his place of business.

As late as 1838 ardent spirits were furnished at the town expense to its employees. Before this time a gin distillery was operated for a number of years west of Springfield village. A petition was addressed to the selectmen in 1839 requesting them not to issue any licenses the fol-

lowing year to any retailers of spirituous liquors; but this was defeated in town meeting by a vote of 57 ayes to 93 nays. An attempt was made in the following year to have this vote reconsidered. A memorial was signed by 119 ladies and presented, favoring the non-issuing of licenses; but again the enemies of temperance were successful, as the former action was sustained by a vote of 86 ayes to 134 nays

The efforts of the friends of temperance were, however, at last crowned with success. In 1844 it was voted that no license should be granted to any house of public entertainment to sell intoxicating liquors. Since that time the majority of the citizens have been in favor of temperance. In 1846 the vote was 160 in favor of license to 254 against. Four years later it was decided that the public good did not require the granting of licenses to victualling places, shops, or cellars in the town. In the same year Jonas B. Spencer received a license to sell small beer and cider at the village, but in 1852, according to the statute passed by the Legislature, a town agent was appointed in whose hands was placed the sale of all liquors, and the business is conducted in the same manner at the present time.

Hotels.—The first person who served the public as a landlord in this town was Roger Bates. He kept a house for the traveling public at "Eureka" as early as 1778. A few years later John Griswold, it is said, built the first frame house in the town about a half mile north of the center of North Springfield village. This house was used as a tavern and store. The building of the first church near the common, which was used as a town hall as early as 1792, led to the erection of a tavern at that place. During the early part of the present century Leonard Walker had a hotel at Parker Hill. Jonathan Williams also accommodated strangers where the present residence of George O. Henry stands, in the central village.

In 1815 Colonel Moses Fairbanks began keeping a tavern where the Springfield House now stands. He seems to have been unsuccessful, for in 1821 Horace Hall, of Charlestown, who had come into possession of the property under a mortgage, leased the premises to three persons, among whom was Justus Brooks, who kept the house a short time. After him George Kimball was the landlord and was succeeded by Russell Burke, and he by Edmund Durrin. In 1835 Benjamin Sawyer, jr.,

came into possession of the hotel and conducted it for more than ten years. Since that time there have been many landlords, among whom may be mentioned D. D. Winchester, H. H. Mason, Frederick Barnard, Jonas B. Spencer, George O. Henry, Franklin Barney, jr.

The hotel was originally named the Black River House, but has been called the Springfield House for a number of years. The present proprietor, Willie F. Miner, has greatly improved the house, and serves the public in a satisfactory manner.

Schools.—Springfield is noted for its excellent schools. As early as 1782 action was taken by the town towards looking up the school lands, and two years later a committee was appointed to divide the town into school districts and to take measures to maintain a school. But it was not until 1788 that Dr. Samuel Cobb, Captain Nathaniel Weston and William Lockwood, a committee appointed for that purpose, laid out the town into school districts. These districts were afterwards sub-divided and at one time there were nineteen districts, each equipped with a substantial school building. The question arose previous to 1867 of uniting districts numbers 7, 8 and 16, they being located in and adjacent to the village of Springfield. On March 30th of that year this action was taken and they became known as district number 7. At the same time the graded system of schools was introduced into this district. There was no change in the system of schools for a number of years, but in 1876 it was voted in town meeting that if district number 7 would so vote, the system then in force should be abolished, and the town system adopted; but no action was ever taken on the proposition by district number 7. This question of adopting the town system was agitated from year to year, and finally by a vote of 125 to 120, in 1886, it was voted to make the change. The act of the Legislature giving the town the right to make this change provided that it should be made for five years, but in 1887 the act was amended making the stipulated time two instead of five years. The first committee elected to have charge of the schools under the town system were William J. Johnson and Horace L. Howe for one year; Jerome W. Pierce and Daniel O. Gill for two years; Charles A. Forbush and Fred G. Field for three years. In 1887 Hermon W. Harlow and Simeon Grow were elected for three years to take the place of those whose terms expired.



Charles A. Fairbanks

As soon as the laws of the State would allow it, at the annual town meeting held in 1888, by a vote of 191 for the town system to 215 against it, the district system was again adopted. District number 7 still continued her graded system.

The committee of the district, elected June 25, 1889, were Rodney G. Britton, for three years; George F. Leland, for two years; and Jerome W. Pierce, for one year.

Cemeteries.—At the time of the building of the Crown Point road an epidemic broke out among the soldiers and many died. The bodies were buried at a spot east of the line of the road, not far from the present residence of C. Horace Hubbard. This was afterwards used by the early settlers at Eureka for a place of burial. As early as 1784 the matter of providing a suitable place for the burial of the dead was agitated in town meeting and the following year the location was selected near the old meeting-house. Somewhere about the first of the present century the cemetery near the common was begun, and though we find to-day tombstones recording deaths previous to this date, we are satisfied that they were removed here from other burying places.

The first receiving tomb was built in 1835, and within the last year this has been replaced by a new one. The cemetery was enlarged in 1862 and now embraces about five acres. Within these sacred grounds lie the remains of those who were the means of making Springfield the most substantial and thriving town in the county. Her early pioneers, in settlement and manufacturing, her lawyers and doctors, with their families, are here buried. The first death recorded on any stone is that of Isabella, wife of Simon Stevens, who died at the age of nineteen, January 11, 1771. This is a double stone, and also states that Lydia, wife of Simon Stevens, died February 20, 1781. At another place is a stone on which it is recorded that the son of Dr. Samuel Cobb died at the age of three years July 27, 1789; also one to the memory of the first town treasurer, Simeon Bradford, who died October 7, 1793. The first monument erected on the grounds was by A. N. Johnson, to the memory of his wife, who died June 11, 1844. Many fine monuments now ornament this cemetery.

There is another cemetery located at North Springfield which belongs to the town. A receiving tomb was built there in 1857. Besides these two there are a few private burial places in various parts of the town.

Town Poor.—Previous to the year 1832 the poor of the town were provided for by selling out contracts for their support to the highest bidder. The earliest evidence we find of such a sale shows that in 1792 the support of Silas Call and wife was bid off to Colonel John Barrett for six shillings for a week's board for the term of three months at the public market-place.

In 1832 a farm was leased for the purposes of the support of the poor, and later one was purchased and stocked. The present town farm, situated in the northern part of the town, was purchased in 1846, there being at that time twenty-two paupers. New buildings were erected in 1862. In 1876 a donation was made to the town by David R. Campbell, of Windsor, the interest of which was to be applied to maintaining the indigent poor of the town.

Town Hall.—As early as 1778 a committee was appointed by the town to select a site for a town hall, but it was not until 1792 that any action was taken. In that year the church located on the common, having been built by a land tax, was used for town purposes and continued to be until 1836, when the basement of the Union church in the village was leased for this purpose. This was occupied by the town until 1857, and in the intervening time the question of building a hall was frequently agitated. A committee was appointed in 1850 to secure a lot and plans for the building, but in the same year the church basement was repaired. In 1854 it was again considered expedient to build a hall at an expense not to exceed $2,500, and it was recommended to purchase a lot owned by John Holden for $1,000. This effort, however, proved fruitless. In 1857 the town purchased the present site, known as the Clements lot, and erected the present brick building, the appropriation being limited to $5,500. When the hall was first built it was voted that no smoking or chewing of tobacco should be allowed in the building. A person was to have charge of the hall and rent it for entertainments, the revenue thus arising to be expended for the purchase of a chandelier and other furniture. The town, feeling the need of a place of confinement for criminals, built a jail in the basement of the town hall in 1865, which was used for that purpose until about 1880. In that year five hundred dollars was expended in building the extension on the rear of the building.

Springfield Agricultural Society.—The formation of this society was

the outgrowth of a meeting held at the town hall September 18, 1866; the call for the meeting was signed by Henry M. Arms and C. H. Hubbard. At this meeting the society was organized and named the Springfield Agricultural Society. The following officers were elected: C. Horace Hubbard, president; M. C. Roundy, vice-president; Daniel O. Gill, secretary; Henry Lock, treasurer. The first fair was held October 4, 1866, on the common in Springfield village. The two following fairs were held on Seminary Hill, and were free to exhibitors and spectators.

The society was incorporated by act of the Legislature, November 19, 1868. In 1878 a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, C. H. Hubbard; vice presidents, D. O. Gill and J. R. Walker; secretary, R. W. Whitney; treasurer, R. S. Herrick; directors, L. Barry, O. R. Hadwin, P. R. Grimes, E. B. Cutler, J. Bisbee, C. H. Hayward and A. B. Damon. The present grounds, comprising twenty-five acres, were bought in 1879 from the Springfield Driving Park Association and a fair was held October 9, 1879. In 1880 the town appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars towards purchasing the ground. Citizens also subscribed liberally for the purpose. Fairs have been held annually since 1879, and from 1882, excepting 1884, have been continued two days. In 1883 J. R. Walker was elected president and was succeeded in 1885 by R. W. Whitney, who held the office until 1888, when Daniel O. Gill was elected. The officers for 1889 were as follows: President, Daniel O. Gill; vice-presidents, R. S Herrick and H. W. Jenkins; secretary, Willie F. Miner; treasurer, E. C. Burke; directors, L. M. Holmes, R. W. Whitney, F. G. Ellison, John R. Ford, Leon A. Cutler and Herbert Streeter; general superintendent, H. M. Arms; auditor, B. F. Dana.

Springfield in the War of the Rebellion.—The sons of Springfield responded patriotically and nobly to the first call for troops made by President Lincoln, and a company was soon raised. At a town meeting held June 8, 1861, the town assumed the liability of supporting the the families of those who had volunteered, and voted to buy uniforms for the drummers, fifers and commissioned officers, viz.: Captain, W. G. Veazey; first lieutenant, Frederick Crain; second lieutenant, Horace W. Floyd. This company joined the Third Vermont Regiment as Com-

pany A, and did good service during the war. The town also abated the taxes of 1861 to those who volunteered.

In response to the call for 300,000 troops made in 1862 the town had some difficulty in filling its quota and offered a bounty of fifty dollars to persons enlisting previous to August 18 of that year. This was increased twenty-five dollars in September, 1862, and a bounty of one hundred dollars was given to nine months' volunteers. The town voted on August 15, 1863, to pay those men who had been drafted one hundred dollars a year as long as they were in the service, payment to be made to their families. Three hundred dollars bounty was also voted to those enlisting previous to January 1, 1864, and this was further increased in December two hundred dollars, but it was not to be paid to more than twenty-nine men. When the call was made for 500,000 troops in 1864 the town offered five hundred dollars bounty for volunteers and the selectmen were authorized to fill the quota by obtaining recruits from out of town. In 1865 the town voted a bounty of two hundred dollars to all her townsmen who had re-enlisted after having served two years and had received no previous bounty.

Such is an account of the action of the town during the war. For a further account of the part taken by her volunteers in the memorable strife the reader is referred to an earlier chapter of this work.

Following is a list of those soldiers of the town who received headstones from the government: Homer E Ball, Jasper W. Dutton, Orman A. Spring, Hiram Gould, Benjamin S. Kendricks, Major Gould, George Clark, Ebenezer M. Cook, Norman Morey, Hiram C. Fairbanks, David R. Ward, William J. Bosworth, Moses Olney, Alfred S. Earle, Benjamin Rice, H. H. Bemis, W. F. Robbins, George Dartt, Horace Leonard.

Bonded Debt.—There was issued in 1869 $40,000 of town bonds in $100 and $500 denominations, payable $5,800 annually, the first becoming due January 1, 1881. In 1878 another issue of $25,000 bearing five per cent. interest and of the same denominations were sold, and of these $5,000 became due January 1, 1890, and the same amount matures thereafter annually.

Lawyers.—The first lawyer to locate in the town and practice his profession was Samuel M. Lewis, who resided at the central village about 1800, and had an office for a number of years where the Meth-



Sam'l W. Pertus

odist church now stands. He was town clerk for nearly twenty years. A few years afterwards John Holton began to practice law at the central village, but he died in 1815, and his brother-in-law, Samuel W. Porter, succeeded to his business the same year. At this time Judge Porter lived in the brick dwelling house on Main street, now known as the Pingry block. About 1835 Henry Closson opened an office, and continued to practice his profession until his death. John Ward, at present a prominent lawyer of Detroit, Mich., practiced law at Springfield in 1849. At the breaking out of the civil war Wheelock G. Veazey, one of the prominent judges of Vermont, was engaged in business at the central village and became captain of Company A, Third Vermont Regiment, which was raised in this town. The present lawyers are Albert M. Allbe and Jerome W. Pierce.

A more extended sketch of some of these men appears in a preceding chapter of this work. There have been others who have practiced here for a few years, but are not otherwise connected with the history of the town.

Physicians of Springfield.—The first person to practice medicine in this town was Samuel Cobb, who was located at Eureka. The next one was Simeon Brown, who practiced for some time in that part of the town, but finally located at the central village. Eleazer Crain came to Springfield village in 1815, and opened an office and practiced till his death, and during a part of the time his son, Henry Foster Crain, was connected with him, and after his father's death he continued the business until 1882, when he removed to Rutland, Vt., where he died in 1885. Leonard Chase was a physician at Springfield village for a number of years, and practiced medicine over sixty years of his life. Moses Cobb, a son of Samuel Cobb, was engaged in this business at the village during his life, as was also Langdon Sawyer, Calvin Hubbard and Ebenezer A. Knight. At the North village Ariel Kendrick was a practicing physician and surgeon, and continued such for more than fifty-five years. Granville Knight, who now practices at Malden, Mass., was for a number of years at Springfield village. Mark Richards Crain, a son of Henry F. Crain, also practiced here, and is now at Rutland, Vt. The present physicians are Daniel W. Hazelton, William F. Hazelton, Andrew A. Haig, S. W. Worcester and Micajah Martin. The reader

is referred to a preceding chapter for further details of the medical profession.

Political History.—The early settlers of Springfield having undergone a great many hardships, owing to the dispute between the provinces of New York and New Hampshire, which had jurisdiction over them, gladly welcomed the tidings of the declaration of independence of the people of Vermont, and on June 22, 1777, Colonel John Barrett and William Lockwood were elected delegates to represent the town at a convention to be held July 2, 1777, at Windsor, to form a constitution for the new State. According to the constitution adopted each town having eighty taxable inhabitants was entitled to two representatives at the first election held for representative, in December, 1777. In 1784, Nathaniel Weston and Daniel Gill having been duly elected to represent their fellow townsmen at the State capital, a committee was appointed to instruct them in their duties and the wishes of those who, by their votes, had placed them in the honorable position. Following is a copy of those instructions:

"GENTLEMEN: You being elected by the town of Springfield as representatives to represent them in the General Assembly for this year, you are therefore to attend said Assembly with fidelity and constancy and to remember you are their servants, and all times accountable to your constituents for your conduct. You are closely to adhere to the Constitution, and not to give your vote in any matter or thing contrary thereto.

"You are to insist upon a full and final settlement to be made with the treasurer, and that all the public accounts be properly adjusted from the first existence of this State to the present day, with an intelligible account how much money has been raised by public taxes and otherwise, how and what way every part thereof has been used, that a copy of the settlement, together with all the acts of the General Assembly, be immediately printed, together with the yeas and nays on any question, vote or regulation of the Assembly agreeable to the tenth section of the Constitution. That no vote pass but in full assembly. That each town pay their own representatives. That the fees of State officers be lowered according to 23d and 33d section of Constitution. That all Courts of Justice where jurors are summoned to proceed to trial with-

out loss of time to the jurors. That the Assembly stop the collecting of the two last taxes till a settlement be made with the treasurer.

"You are likewise to use your endeavors that an act be made in the Assembly that no persons professing the tenets of universal salvation be allowed the privilege of an oath upon evidence or otherwise in the State. That you use your utmost endeavors to have the tax for not raising men in the year 1781 taken off, as it is unjust and unequal."

At an election held for governor in 1794 seventy-eight votes were cast, and in the same year L. R. Morris received sixty-three votes and Jonathan Hunt three votes for member of Congress. Just one hundred votes were cast for governor in 1799, and three years after, by the town records, sixty persons were elected to fill town offices, though in the same year only ninety-nine votes were cast for governor. It would seem, therefore, that most of the legal voters of the town were supplied with an office for each.

The town was represented in the various constitutional conventions as follows: By Simon Stevens in 1791; Lewis R. Morris in 1793, who was elected secretary; Asahel Powers in 1814; Leonard Walker in 1822 and 1828; Nomlas Cobb in 1836; Bezaleel Wood in 1843; and William W. Whitney in 1850.

During the troubles in Kansas over the efforts of the South to establish slavery in that State, a meeting was held in Springfield, in 1854, at which the town unanimously adopted a set of resolutions vehemently protesting against the further extension of slavery in that direction, and pledging themselves to vote only for men who would use their influence to the same purpose. Those resolutions indicated the political feeling of the inhabitants of this town, whose ancestors had been strong supporters of the old Federal and Whig parties, whose watchword was the suppression of slavery. At the next election for presidential electors, in 1856, the town went Republican by a large majority, and has ever since followed in the same footsteps. In the following table the larger numbers give the number of votes cast for Republican electors in the years named, and the smaller numbers the votes cast for opposition electors: 1856, 506, 72; 1860, 551, 84; 1864, 630, 47; 1868, 628, 53; 1872, 521, 97; 1876, 591, 154; 1880, 652, 185; 1884, 451, 146; 1888, 513, 125.

Following are the lists of those who have filled the offices of State senator, representative, selectman, town clerk and town treasurer. Those who filled the last three offices held over until the March of the year following that given:

State Senators.—Samuel W. Porter, 1836; Abner Field, 1842–43; Joseph W. Colburn, 1848–50; George Johnson, 1855–56; Albert Brown, 1867–68; Fred G. Field, 1880.

Representatives in the General Assembly.—John Barrett, March 12, 1778; Samuel Scott, October, 1778; Abner Bisbee, 1781, 1786–88; George Hubbard, 1783; Simon Stevens, 1783, 1794; Daniel Gill, 1784, 1792; Nathaniel Weston, 1784–85, 1791; Jotham White, 1787–90, 1797–98; Samuel Cobb, 1783, 1789, 1800–02; Lewis R. Morris[1], 1795–96, 1803–08; John Davis, 1807; James Davis, 1809; Joseph Selden, 1810; Asahel Powers, 1811–12, 1817; John Holden, 1813–14; Leonard Walker, 1815–16, 1818, 1826; Bezaleel Wood, 1819–20, 1825, 1836–37; Jonathan Whipple, 1821–22; Phineas T. Wales, 1823–24; Samuel W. Porter, 1827–28; William Thayer, jr., 1829–31; John White, 1832; Russell Burke, 1833–34; Abner Field, 1835, 1838, 1851; Henry Closson, 1839–40; Ormus M. Whipple, 1841–42; Hiram Harlow, 1843–45; James Whipple, 1846–47; Moses White, 1848; Ephraim Walker, jr., 1849–50; Horace Weston, 1852; [2]Hamlin Whitmore, 1854; Jonathan Martin, 1855; Amasa Woolson, 1856–57; Henry Spafford, 1858–59; Joel Woodbury, 1860–61; Bezer F. Wood, 1862–63; Charles A. Forbush, 1864–65; Franklin P. Ball, 1866–67; James E. White, 1868–69; Fred G Field, [3]1870–72; C. Horace Hubbard, 1874; Horace H. Howe, 1876; Frederick W. Porter, 1878; Robert M. Colburn, 1880; Adna Brown, 1882; Henry M. Arms, 1884; Daniel O. Gill, 1886; William H. H. Slack, 1888.

Supervisors of the Town under Laws of the Province of New York.—1770–71, Simon Stevens; 1772 to 1777, inclusive, Abner Bisbee.

Selectmen under Laws of State of Vermont.—1778, Simon Stevens, John Barrett, James Martin, jr.; 1779, Samuel Scott, James Martin, jr., Roger Bates; 1780, Roger Bates, Nathaniel Weston, Samuel Scott; 1781,

[1] Speaker of the House in 1795–96.

[2] There was no representative elected in 1853.

[3] Commencement of the biennial sessions of the Legislature.



Thomas Dana

Nathaniel Weston, Abner Bisbee, Josiah Tower, Simon Stevens, James Martin, jr.; 1782, Nathaniel Weston, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee, Roger Bates, James Martin, jr.; 1783, Simon Stevens, Dr. Samuel Cobb, James Martin, jr.; 1784, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee, Roger Bates; 1785, Abner Bisbee, Simon Stevens, James Martin, jr.; 1786, Simon Stevens, Dr. Samuel Cobb, Abner Bisbee; 1787, Dr. Samuel Cobb, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee; 1788, Dr. Samuel Cobb, Lewis R. Morris, Lemuel Whitney; 1789, James Martin, jr., Jotham White, Abner Bisbee; 1790, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee, Jotham White; 1791, Simon Stevens, Abner Bisbee, Dr. Samuel Cobb; 1792, Dr. Samuel Cobb, Luther Field, Orsamus Holmes; 1793, Thomas Barrett, Abner Bisbee, Luther Field; 1794, Jotham White, Luther Field, Thomas Barrett; 1795, Abner Bisbee, Thomas Barrett, Jotham White; 1796, Abner Bisbee, Thomas Barrett, Isaac Parker; 1797, Thomas Barrett, Abner Bisbee, Isaac Parker; 1798–99, Thomas Barrett, Abner Bisbee, Daniel Griswold; 1800, Thomas Barrett, Daniel Griswold, James Underwood; 1801, Daniel Griswold, James Underwood, Abner Bisbee; 1802, Daniel Griswold, James Underwood, Jotham Britton, Nathaniel Holden, Zenas Newell; 1803, Abner Bisbee, Zenas Newell, Nathaniel Holden; 1804, Samuel M. Lewis, Luther Field, Nathaniel Holden; 1805–08, Samuel M. Lewis, Nathaniel Holden, John Maynard; 1809, Samuel M. Lewis, Jotham Britton, Nathaniel Holden; 1810, Samuel M. Lewis, Daniel Griswold, Leonard Walker; 1811–14, James Underwood, Samuel M. Lewis, Daniel Griswold; 1815, Samuel M. Lewis, Leonard Walker, Daniel Griswold; 1816, Henry Perkins, Leonard Walker, Jeremiah Ellis; 1817, Jonathan Whipple, Samuel M. Lewis, Daniel Griswold; 1818–20, Samuel Hemenway, Bezaleel Wood, Elisha Bisbee; 1821, Bezaleel Wood, Benoni Lockwood, jr., Wm. Thayer, jr.; 1822–23, Nomlas Cobb, Benoni Lockwood, jr., Wm. Thayer, jr.; 1824–30, Wm. Thayer, jr., Thomas Dana, Bezaleel Wood; 1831, Bezaleel Wood, Thomas Dana, John Field; 1832, John Field, George Johnson, David Brown; 1833, George Johnson, Jonathan Chase, Reuben Lockwood; 1834, Jonathan Chase, Reuben Lockwood, John Perkins; 1835, John Perkins, Reuben Lockwood, Enos Brown; 1836, John Perkins, Enos Brown, Horace Weston; 1837, Jonathan Chase, John White, Horace Weston; 1838, John Perkins, John White, Wm. W. Whitney; 1839, John Perkins, Abner Field, Hiram

Harlow; 1840, Hiram Harlow, John Field, Hiram L. Houghton; 1841–42, Hiram Harlow, John Field, George Kimball; 1843, Hiram Harlow, John Farnham, John Chipman; 1844, John Farnham, John Chipman, Gardner Herrick; 1845, John Farnham, James Whipple, Gardner Herrick; 1746, John Farnham, James Whipple, Wm. Dana; 1847, James Whipple, Wm. Dana, Dennis Allen; 1848, Wm. Dana, Dennis Allen, George Washburn; 1849, Dennis Allen, George Washburn, Samuel Steele; 1850, Samuel Steele, Daniel Cushing, John White; 1851, Daniel Cushing, John White, Wm. McCrae; 1852–53, John Farnham, Geo. Washburn, John Britton; 1854, John Farnham, Henry Barnard, Samuel Rollins; 1855–56, Samuel Rollins, Sylvester Burke, Jonas B. Spencer; 1857, George Washburn, Joel Woodbury, James E. White; 1858, James E. White, John Farnham, John Hall; 1859, John Farnham, John Hall, Daniel Cushing; 1860–61, Bezer F. Wood, Leonard Redfield, Horace H. Howe; 1862–63, Bezer F. Wood, Benjamin Parker, Jonathan M. Boynton, Charles A. Forbush; 1865, Charles A. Forbush, James E White, Sylvester Burke; 1866–68, James E. White, Sylvester Burke, George P. Haywood; 1869, Rodney C. Britton[1], Edson Pierce, Almon B. Damon; 1870, Moses P. Chase, John W. Lockwood, Samuel Brown; 1871, Moses F. Chase, John W. Lockwood, David F. Safford; 1872, John W. Lockwood, Franklin P. Ball, David F. Safford; 1873, John W. Lockwood, Franklin P. Ball, Lucius Streeter; 1874, John W. Lockwood, Lucius Streeter, Rufus O. Forbush; 1875, Lucius Streeter, Royal L. Lovell, Dennis B. Allen; 1876, Royal L. Lovell, Dennis B. Allen, Daniel O. Gill; 1877–78, Dennis B. Allen, Daniel O. Gill, Squire Baker; 1879, Squire Baker, Samuel Brown, Chas. A. Leland; 1880–82, Samuel Brown, Chas. A. Leland, Frederick W. Porter; 1883–84, Samuel Brown, Frederick W. Porter, Durant J. J. Boynton; 1885, W. H. H. Putnam, J. E. White, Russell S. Herrick; 1886-87, W. H. H. Putnam, Russell S. Herrick, Edward Woodbury; 1888, W. H. H. Putnam, Romani A. Spafford, Allen L. Slade; 1889, Daniel O. Gill, Romani A. Spafford, Allen L. Slade.

List of Town Clerks.—Simon Stevens, from 1769–83; Dr. Samuel Cobb, 1784; James Martin, jr., 1785–89; Jotham White, 1790–93; Thomas Barrett, from 1794–1800; Samuel M. Lewis, from 1801–17;

[1] Resigned; Charles A. Forbush elected to fill vacancy.

Samuel Hemenway, from 1818–20; Nomlas Cobb, from 1821–34; Mills N. Duncan, 1835; Henry Closson, 1836–43; Bezaleel Wood, 1844–47; Samuel W. Porter, 1848–80; Arthur E. Bosworth, 1881; Merrill L. Lawrence, 1882 to present time.

List of Town Treasurers.—Simeon Bradford, from 1769–73; William Lockwood, 1774; Simon Stevens, 1777–78, 1781–86; Dr. Samuel Cobb, 1787–89; Lewis R. Morris, 1790–94; Dr. Simeon Brown, 1795–96; Samuel M. Lewis, 1797–98; Joseph Selden, 1799–1814, 1817–20; Thomas Marble, 1815; Aaron Spinner, 1816; Phineas T. Wales, 1821–30; Don Lovell, 1831–36; John Perkins, 1837; Samuel W. Porter, 1838; Russell Burke[1], 1839–52; George W. Porter, 1853–68; Charles E. Richardson, 1869–70; Gershom L. Closson, 1871; William H. Wheeler, 1872 to present time.

Springfield Church History.—The early settlers of Springfield, few in numbers and bearing the burdens incidental to all pioneer settlements, found but little time or opportunity for the establishment of a religious organization in their midst; but as the town became more thickly settled the desire for public worship grew in the hearts of the people. As early as 1775 the question of having preaching in the town was discussed in town meetings, and in 1779 an effort was made to induce thirty who would subscribe with sufficient liberality to support a minister. Then arose the vexing question as to which denomination he should belong, and the effort was fruitless. In 1781 the town voted money to support preaching and a call was extended to Rev. John Foster, and a committee was appointed to contract with him, he to receive £45 annually for two years, after which his pay was to increase at the rate of £5 annually until the amount reached £65, which salary he was to receive as long as he continued his work there. Instead of money, he was to take wheat for his pay at the price of five shillings per bushel. A meeting house was to be built, the laborers on which were to be paid three shillings for a day's work. On October 3d of that year a church consisting of sixteen members was organized. A site for the church was selected on Eureka street, then one of the most thickly settled parts of the town. The frame was erected, but that is as far as the building ever progressed. Attempts were made to finish it, but the feelings of the people seemed to have undergone a change; the town began to grow rapidly towards

[1] Died in office in 1852, and George W. Porter elected for the remainder of the year.

the center, and many were dissatisfied with the location, and in 1785 the contract with Mr. Foster was annulled and the church frame ordered sold at auction. A new site was selected on what is now the common at Springfield village, and £150 was appropriated by the town to help erect a church. Those taxpayers whose religious belief differed from that of the majority were, by filing a certificate of membership in any church, to be exempt from all tax to build a church or support a minister. This tax, as usual, was to be paid in wheat, if money was not in hand for the purpose; wheat was rated at five shillings per bushel, beef at twenty shillings per hundred-weight, rye at three shillings a bushel and Indian corn at two shillings sixpence. The dimensions of the structure to be erected were fifty-six feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-one feet high. But after all these preliminaries were arranged there was still no church built. The people seemed unable to decide whether the denomination should be Baptist or Congregationalist, and of course this momentous question had to be decided before anything could be accomplished.

At a town meeting held in the early part of 1788 it was voted that the denomination of the church should be Baptist, there being forty-four votes in favor of that creed to thirty-three against. Under date of December 20, 1787, the following men agreed to support a church of that denomination, to be known as the Baptist church of Springfield: William Lockwood, Abraham Olney, William Olney, Nicholas Williams, John Griswold, Joseph Lockwood, Thomas Cook, Jacob Lockwood, 2d, Abraham Lockwood, Amasa Randall, Daniel Field, Benjamin Olney, Timothy Williams, jr., Daniel Avery, Benoni Lockwood, Joseph Covell, jr., Hendrey Lockwood; Luther Field, James Dunphy, William Lockwood, jr., Joshua Lockwood, Abraham Williams, Jacob Lockwood (tailor), Abraham Lockwood, 2d, Nicholas Bragg, Darius Whitman, Eber Blie, John Williams, Thomas Corlew.

Later in the year 1788 it was again decided to erect the church on Eureka street, and a preacher of the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination was to be invited to fill the pulpit. The matter, however, finally resulted in the building of the church on the site near the common, and the structure was partly finished in 1792, so that meetings could be held there. It was a wooden building capable of seating five hundred persons and had cost up to that time £358, 10s. 8½d.

On April 1, 1793, Rev. Benjamin Stone, a Congregational minister, began to preach at a salary of £75 annually for ten years, but for some reason he remained only a short time. During the next year an effort was made to finish the church and pews were sold at public auction, the proceeds to be devoted to that purpose. In 1795 an invitation was extended to Rev. Joseph Prince, which was not accepted; but during that and the next year the pulpit was supplied from time to time by Rev. Stephen Williams, Rev. Archibald Campbell, and Rev. Nicholas B. Whitney. After a further sale of pews the church was finally finished in 1798. After 1807, the support of the town having been withdrawn from the church, its history more properly belongs to the First Church of Christ, which appears a little further on

In 1803 a society of Free Will Baptists was formed in the town, over whom was settled Elder Stephen Place. A formal notice was given that he was the first settled minister of the gospel. At a town meeting held in that year, by a vote of ninety-nine to seventy-two, the Congregationalist Society was recognized as having settled Rev Robinson Smiley previous to this Then there arose the question of the ministerial grant, and in 1808 it was divided, one-half being given to the Rev. Mr. Smiley, and the other half was to be held by the town, and the income arising from it to be divided equally between the Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, and Universalist societies as long as they maintained churches in the town. This settlement of the matter, it seems, did not please the Free Will Baptist Society, and a civil suit was brought against the town and judgment obtained; but in 1820 in another suit brought by the same society the town appointed Nomlas Cobb and Samuel W. Porter agents to defend, and a judgment and execution was obtained against the society. In 1825 the society petitioned the town to be relieved of this execution, which was agreed to on condition that the society repay the town the first judgment obtained against them. This ended the controversy over the ministerial grant. Previous to 1823 Rev. Robinson Smiley deeded his half of the lot back to the town for school purposes, and since 1823 the income has been devoted to that purpose.

The First Church of Christ (*Congregational*).—As previously stated, this society held their meetings in the church built by the town and in

1801 settled the Rev. Robinson Smiley as their first pastor. He was familiarly known as "Father Smiley," and is still remembered by many of the older inhabitants. To his faithful care, which ended in 1825, the church to-day owes its standing in the community.

The pulpit was next filled by Eldad W. Goodman in 1827, and he remained until 1831, when he was, in the following year, succeeded by Rev. Daniel O. Morton. He was the father of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the present vice-president of the United States. Both he and his son are distinctly remembered by many citizens of the town, and the house in which they lived is still standing near the common. Rev. Mr. Morton continued to preach until 1836, and while he was in charge the present church on Main street was erected, in 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry B Holmes, who was dismissed in 1840, and in that year a call was extended to the Rev. Calvin D. Noble, who occupied the pulpit until his death on August 23, 1844. Rev. Lathrop Taylor was installed in 1845 and continued until 1851, when he was succeeded in the next year by Rev. Solomon P. Giddings, who remained until 1858. Rev. Nathan J. Haseltine began preaching in 1859, but his death occurred January 22, 1860. He was followed that year by Rev. John W. Chickering, who filled the station till 1864. From this time until 1867 Rev. Asa Mann acted as pastor, but was not settled. In 1867 Rev. Levi Henry Cobb was installed and occupied the pulpit until 1874, when a call was extended to Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, who continued to preach until 1877. In 1878 he was followed by Rev. Thomas M Boss, who was dismissed in 1884, and in the following year Rev. Charles S. Mills was installed as pastor and continued until 1888. Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by Rev. William O. Weeden, a graduate of Andover Theological School

The centennial of this church was celebrated September 26, 1881. The present church edifice is the same as built in 1834, excepting that in 1868 extensive repairs were made, the front and the tower being added. In 1887 an organ loft was built in the rear and the interior thoroughly renovated. At that time was also placed in the front of the church a memorial window by the widow of Frederick Parks.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield.—Methodism was first introduced into Vermont in 1796, but it was not until 1804 that there

was any attempt to organize a society in Springfield. In that year permission was given to hold a quarterly meeting in the church supported by the town. In 1813 a church was built by subscription, on Seminary Hill, it being the present high school building. The pulpit was supplied by circuit preachers, the Rev. Mr. Skeels being among the first; also Rev. Dexter Bates. During service the males and females sat on opposite sides of the church. The district at this time included, besides Springfield, Perkinsville and Charlestown, N. H., and was under the charge of New Hampshire Conference. Rev. R. H. Spaulding was pastor from 1839 to 1841, and was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Kidder, who remained one year. In 1842 the district comprised Chester and Springfield, and by agreement the pastors, Revs. C. Fales and Isaac W. Huntley, alternated. During 1843 the present stone church was finished, and dedicated December 17, 1844. On the formation of the Vermont Conference, in 1844, it assumed jurisdiction over this district, and Rev. J. Clark was appointed pastor. The old meeting-house was disposed of in this year for four hundred dollars. The annual meeting of the Vermont Conference was held at Springfield, June 10, 1846, and the town was made a district by itself. Rev. J. C. Aspinwall became pastor in that year and the following men have filled the position since, the year denoting the commencement of their terms, which generally began in the middle of the year: 1849, Isaac Smith; 1852, P. P. Ray; 1854, Silas G. Kellogg; 1856, A. T. Ballard; 1858, Kimball Hadley; 1859, S. H. Collum; 1861, H. W. Worthen; 1863, W. D. Malcolm; 1865, Israel Luce; 1866, E. E. Bass; 1868, J. C. W. Coxe; 1871, H. W. Worthen; 1874, O. M. Boutwell; 1876, D. Dorchester; 1878, N. F. Perry; 1881, A. L. Cooper; 1882, J. McAnn; 1884, W. J. Johnson; 1886, A. L. Cooper; 1888, R. L. Bruce

The presiding elders since 1836 have been as follows: 1836, E. Jordan; 1840, W. D. Cass; 1841, S. Jared Perkins; 1844, C. C. Hardy; 1849, J. C. Aspinwall; 1852, Z. Twitchell; 1854, H. Eastman; 1858, A. Webster; 1861, L. C. Hooker; 1863, H. W. Worthen; 1867, L. C. Dickinson; 1871, J. W. Gurnsey; 1875, J. D. Beaman; 1879, H. A. Spencer; 1882, A. L. Cooper; 1886, Richard Morgan.

The Universalist Society of Springfield.—Of the early history of this society in Springfield but little is known, as no official records are now

to be found. It is a fact, however, that an organization existed here as early as the latter part of the last century, as the following taken from the town records will show:

"SPRINGFIELD, November, 1795.

"This may certify whom it may concern that Silas Boyer is of and belongs to the Universalist society of the town aforesaid.

"Zebulon Streeter, Elder."

This society was located at Parker Hill and its members were residents of Rockingham, as well as Springfield. Among those who composed the society were Leonard Walker, Leonard Parker, Phineas White, James Walker, David Fletcher, Timothy Goodnow, William Thayer, William Haseltine and Jonas Haseltine. A small but convenient house was built and known as "Society House of Worship," which was occupied for meetings on Sunday and for school on week days. The Rev. Russell Streeter was settled over this society during the early part of the present century, but after his removal the society depended on transient and itinerant preachers, among whom were Revs. Warren and Adolphus Skinner. About 1830 the Rev. William Bell was pastor of the society and meetings were held at the brick school-house which stood near the present Universalist church in Springfield village. In 1834 the present church edifice was built by the Universalists and Episcopalians and known as the Union church. From this time until 1840 the pulpit was occupied by various preachers of both denominations, even Parson Smiley consenting to fill the position for a season. The Rev. Solomon Laws was resident minister during 1840, and in the following year was succeeded by Rev. George W. Bailey, who continued to 1847. During his ministry a church was organized with a membership of sixty-five. Others who filled the office of pastor were Rev. W. S. Ballou for two years; Rev. J. W. Ford, 1849–51; Rev. J. Fisher, 1851–52; Rev. Luther Rice, 1852–56; Rev. Silas Farrington, W. H. Bassett, and Harrison Closson, 1856 to 1863; Rev. Asher Moore, 1864–67. The latter was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Farnsworth, who re-organized the church and had at one time a membership of one hundred and fifty-one; but owing to deaths and removals the present membership is only about sixty. The society was re-organized about 1870, adopting a new constitution, which received the signatures of about

eighty. Rev. Mr. Farnsworth was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. J. F. Gates, and during that year the church edifice was remodeled and repaired at a cost of nearly $8,000, and it became the sole property of the Universalist Society. The successive pastors after that time were Rev. J. F. Simmons, 1874 to 1878; Rev. Mrs. R. A. D. Tabor, 1878–79; Rev. G. W. Patten, 1880–82; Rev. F. S. Rice, 1882–87. In 1888 Rev. L. L. Green began to preach and remained to 1889. There is now no settled minister. There has been connected with the church since 1842 a large and prosperous Sabbath-school, sometimes numbering two hundred and fifty teachers and scholars.

North Springfield Baptist Church.—Though the name "Baptist" occurs in various places in the early town records, it refers to a society known as the Free Will Baptist church, which existed for a number of years and then became known as the Christian church, and now is the Advent church of North Springfield. In 1799, through the exertions of Rev. Aaron Leland, a Baptist minister of Chester, a powerful revival was begun which extended to the adjoining towns. This necessitated a division of the church at Chester, and on August 31, 1803, an ecclesiastical council was held, and the "Weathersfield and Baltimore branch of the Chester Church" was made an independent body. The first regular meeting was held September 8, 1803, at the house of Ephraim Boynton in Weathersfield, and messengers were elected to make application, which was received during September, 1803, to join the Woodstock Baptist Association. Seth Houghton was elected first clerk, and Beman Boynton first deacon, which office he held until September 5, 1807, when Silas Bigelow was chosen, and filled the position till his death, August 27, 1833. At a council held February 8, 1809, Beman Boynton, having been licensed to preach, was ordained and became the first settled minister, and continued until 1817. The first baptisms in the church occurred March 4, 1810, the candidates being Enos Young, John Streeter, Elisha Bowen, Polly Kendall, Lydia Farwell, Anna Young, Amy Young, and Lucy Streeter. During 1815 the first meeting-house was built, northeast of the present one about a quarter of a mile distant. It faced south, and was forty-three feet wide, and nearly sixty feet long. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Aaron Leland. Jewett Boynton, sr., became clerk September 2, 1815, but

resigned in 1823, when Jonathan Boynton was chosen. The pulpit was filled by Rev. Isaac Bucklyn for a short time in the years 1817–18, and he was succeeded by Rev. Revel Lathrop to 1819; in November, 1820, Rev. Richard M. Ely accepted the pastorate. In May, 1830, Jewett Boynton, jr., was made clerk, and in November of the same year Rev. Ezra Fisher began preaching, and continued to November 9, 1832. From May 19, 1833, to May 6, 1837, Rev. Cyrus W. Hodges officiated as pastor, and during his service the present brick church was erected; it was dedicated December 30, 1835. Other succeeding pastors were Rev. M. D. Miller, from April, 1837, to 1839; Rev. Benjamin Brierly, to 1841; Rev. D. M. Crane, 1842 to 1845; Rev. Nathaniel Cudworth, 1845 to 1849; Rev. Baxter Burrow, 1850 to 1858; Rev. W. L. Picnell, January, 1858, to his death September 28, 1867; Rev. Ephraim P. Frenyear, November, 1867, to December, 1868; Rev. D. M. Crane, 1870 to 1875;—during the early part of his pastorate the present parsonage was built;—Rev. Robert G. Johnson, August, 1875, to 1883; and from that time to 1885 the church was under the care of Rev. J. H. Robbins. The church was thoroughly repaired and remodeled at an expense of about $2,000 in 1885–86, during which period there was no settled minister. Rev. I. W. Coombs began preaching in 1886, and continued to the spring of 1888, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. W. H. Bartlett. In 1888 Joshua Upham was elected clerk, succeeding Edson X. Pierce, who removed from town, having held that position since 1861.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.—From the early settlement of the town there were members of this church among the inhabitants, and prior to the present century parishes were organized in Weathersfield and Rockingham. In 1834 the present Universalist church was built, the Episcopals aiding in the work and owning pews; but their interest was afterwards disposed of to the Universalists.

At this time Rev. Luman Foote was rector, he being a resident of Drewsville, N. H., and he had charge of both parishes for a time, after which the society depended on ministers sent by the bishop of the diocese and those who were especially invited to preach. Through the efforts of the ladies of a sewing circle and the Episcopal members an attempt was again made to establish a parish, and the present name was

given to the church. The Rev. Joseph McIlwaine was rector during parts of the years 1868–69. After his departure the interest seemed to die out, and meetings ceased entirely. In 1887 Rev. Charles W. Coit, rector at Charlestown N. H., persuaded a number of the members of the church to hold meetings, and offered his services gratuitously. A meeting was held September 18, 1887, the society having been organized in the spring of 1886. Rev. Mr. Coit continued in charge of the parish until his removal from Charlestown in September, 1888. Since that time Rev. Edward N. Goddard, of Windsor, Vt., has had charge, under appointment of the bishop. Meetings are held in the vestry of the Congregational church on alternate Sundays.

The Reformed Methodist Church.—This church is located in the western part of the town, and the edifice was erected in 1840; it has a seating capacity of two hundred. The formation of the society antedates that time, and meetings were held in the school-house in the district, the first preacher as far as known having been Elder Ebenezer Davis. Elder William Mack officiated as early as 1840, and was in charge when the church was dedicated. From 1847 to 1849 Elder Theophilus Smith was in the pulpit. On May 11, 1852, the society received a perpetual lease of the church building from Benjamin Lewis, as long as it was used for no other purposes than the religious services of the Reformed Methodists. At this time the society was re-organized by Benjamin Lewis, George E. Lewis, W. B. Chittenden, William Kirk, Benjamin Aldrich, and others, and had a membership of thirty six; this number is now reduced, owing to deaths and removals, to about eighteen. Since the re-organization of the society the pulpit has been filled by different pastors, Elder George E. Lewis having had almost sole charge of the congregation. It is largely owing to his unselfish labor that the society has been maintained.

The Free Will Baptists.—A society of this denomination was organized in the northern part of the town as early as 1793. Meetings were held in the dwellings of Daniel Field and Isaac Ellis, and also in the school-house. The first preacher seems to have been Elder J. Watkins, who preached to the early settlers of both the Baptist and Congregational sects. He was succeeded by Elder Thomas Cook, and he by Elder Stephen Place. The society was finally dissolved for lack of members.

The Christian Church.—Owing to the exertions of Elder Daniel Hazen, a Christian- Baptist who had before been a Free Will Baptist, several meetings were held in 1831 at North Springfield, and a society was organized. No stated meetings were held, but at different times the following ministers officiated: Elders James Hudson, Seth Ross, and I. H. Shipman. In the year 1840, that being the time when the second coming of Christ was prophesied, a number of revivals were held, but the society finally died out.

The Second Advent Church.—This is located at North Springfield, and was organized by the Rev. H. F. Carpenter, who became the first pastor of the society, October 6, 1869. He resigned in July, 1874, and the Rev. Ballard B. Chedel succeeded. He continued to preach until the summer of 1881, and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Davis, who was dismissed in 1887. The society was without a pastor until January 5, 1889, when the Rev. Oscar Beckwith was installed. The membership is thirty-five.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.—Meetings of Catholics were held in Springfield previous to 1872 in a hall, but not at stated times. In that year a society was organized, and purchased from the town their present building, which was remodeled. Services were held once a month, but since 1889 have been held on alternate Sundays. The first priest was Rev. Edward Jeandious, who was followed by Rev. Edward Reynolds, both of Bellows Falls, Vt. The present pastor is Rev. P. J. Houlihan.

SPRINGFIELD VILLAGE.

The village is situated at Lockwood Falls on the Black River, four and a half miles from its junction with the Connecticut. The falls amount to 110 feet in an eighth of a mile, fifty of which are nearly perpendicular, and are regarded as one of the greatest curiosities in the State. In some places the channel through which the river passes is not more than nine feet wide, and for twenty rods it passes through a deep ravine from nine to fifteen feet in width, walled by perpendicular ledges of mica slate from sixty to eighty feet high. The village and the surrounding scenery is highly romantic and interesting.

The first attempt to establish any definite boundaries was made in



JOHN DAVIDSON.

1819. On November 11th of that year an act was passed by the State Legislature in regard to restricting certain animals running at large in villages, and the following boundaries were designated by the selectmen of the town on the petition of fourteen freeholders, December 27, 1819: "Beginning at Eli Ames' house on the road through the village, crossing Black River by the woolen-mill, as far down the river as ten rods south of Noah Safford's house. Also, from the bridge across the falls eastwardly to the west line of Bezaleel Wood's farm. Also, from Peter White's to the foot of the hill near the school-house in the center school district, including the common by the east meeting-house; also from the bridge by Mr. Carlisle's westwardly as far as four rods west of the Methodist meeting-house in said Springfield and including common by said meeting-house." There was no other authority conferred by this act other than that specified, therefore no organization was necessary.

The Springfield Fire Department.—The State passed an act November 3, 1832, giving towns the right to establish fire societies and to fix the bounds of the fire district. In pursuance to said act the selectmen of the town of Springfield, upon the petition of three-fourths of the freeholders of Springfield Center village, on March 19, 1833, established the following bounds: To comprise all school district number 16 except Elijah Burke's, James Whipple's and John Miller's lands; but also include within the bounds Enos Brown's and James Litchfield's home farms; Rev. Daniel O. Morton's lands occupied by George Washbourne; Samuel Chipman's, Eleazer Crane's, Josiah Belknap's lands; also the old meeting-house common and lands occupied by Dr. Moses Cobb. The fire society was fully organized on April 2, 1833, and the following were chosen as its officers: John Perkins, president; Don Lovell, vice-president; Dr. Moses Cobb, Edmund Durrin, S. W. Porter, James Chipman, Nomlas Cobb, George Washbourne and Jonathan Chase, fire wardens; Russell Burke, clerk; and Horatio G. Hawkins, treasurer. A code of laws was adopted, of which we give a brief summary: The duties of the president were limited to presiding at meetings. The vice-president, in the absence of his superior officer, was to try and fill his place. The fire wardens were to have full charge of fires, and to carry, as a distinguishing badge of their office, a staff five feet long painted red with a suitable head covered with gold leaf. Every member of the society owning or

occupying a dwelling house requiring one fire, was provided with one leather bucket; for four fire-places or stoves, two buckets were furnished; and so on up to four buckets were provided according to the size of the house.

The society owned one hand-engine and the company who operated it was called the Springfield Engine Company No. 1. The engine-house was located back of where the Woolson block now stands. This company was to consist of not less than fifteen or more than twenty-four men, and was to be officered by a captain and two lieutenants, who were relieved from all militia duty. In 1835, by a special act, the Springfield Center Village Corporation was incorporated as a fire district and subsequently the property of the fire society was purchased by that corporation.

Another engine-house was built on the lot north of the Union church. There was also kept about this time a small hand-engine at the Davidson & Park Machine Company, called "No. Two." In the winter of 1846 the first ladder company was formed consisting of eight members, their duty in case of fire being to bring the ladders from where they were stored and place them in position for use at the fire. Hand-engine Torrent, No. 3, was purchased in 1848, from Hunneman & Co., and a new engine company of thirty-six members was formed, they to receive as compensation $2 annually. There seems to have been an unexpended balance of $10.50 in the treasury of the old fire engine company, which was promptly donated to give an oyster supper to the new company. In 1848 the town appropriated $240 to purchase hose, couplings and carriages, to be placed in charge of Springfield Center village. For a number of years there was little activity in the fire department. An attempt was made to run it on an economical plan; the annual stipend of each member was changed to fifty cents, which he was to invest in an oyster supper; afterwards his poll tax was to be rebated for his services; and finally it became not a voluntary action on the part of the taxpayers, but the captains of the companies were authorized to fill vacancies, giving those chosen the privilege of furnishing a substitute. But in 1852 the corporation became more liberal and purchased forty-three uniform suits for the members, two suits of India rubber clothing for the hosemen and two torch lights. In 1854 the question arose

of procuring better accommodations for the fire department, and on March 6th of that year a lot located at the east end of the falls bridge was bought for $350, and repairs amounting to over $500 were put upon the building. In the upper story a room was set aside for the use of the corporation, who held their first meeting there January 4, 1855. Another appropriation of $200 was voted the corporation by the town of Springfield in 1859. A new act having passed in 1858, relating to fire districts, the selectmen of Springfield were petitioned by freeholders of the corporation to more clearly define its boundaries, and on February 11, 1860, a new district was formed called Fire District No. 1; this was again changed when the present village was incorporated by a special act which was accepted by the citizens December 3, 1866.

The following were the first officers elected under the act of incorporation: F. W. Porter, B. F. Dana, James Mitchell, Charles Holt and R. C. Britton, trustees; A. C. Bingham, chief engineer; A. L. Robinson, first assistant engineer; Franklin Barney, second assistant engineer; J. M. Pierce, clerk; Albert Brown, treasurer; and William A. Lewis, collector.

The act of incorporation was amended and allowed by the Legislature of 1888 and was adopted by the citizens December 3, 1888. The officers of the village elected on that date were Daniel O. Gill, president; Willie F. Miner, William Sparrow and Brad Harlow, trustees; William H. Wheeler, treasurer; E. C. Burke, clerk.

With these changes the fire department property passed into the hands of the new organization.

Torrent Engine Company, No. 3, was re-organized January 7, 1867, R. C. Britton being elected captain, E. M. Eaton, first lieutenant, and George W. Graham, second lieutenant. As early as 1869 the question arose in reference to building a new engine-house, and in 1871 of buying a steam fire-engine and force pump to be located at the grist-mill. Between 1871 and 1876 the town at various times decided to buy a hand fire-engine and finally a steam-engine, and a contract was made with Hunneman & Co. to build the former, but on March 7, 1876, a forfeit of $350 was paid that firm to release the village from its contract. During 1879 the force pump was put in at the grist-mill and three hydrants built at an expense of $1,750, but owing to the severe winters

the pump became incapacitated and is most of the time not in running order. In the same year the W. H. H. Slack Hose, No. 1, which was formerly called the Woolson Hose Company, was fully equipped by the gentleman whom it was named after and presented to the village. At last, yielding to the spirit of enterprise, the town finally voted to purchase a steam fire-engine, and in 1882 the committee, consisting of F. B. Ball, Adna Brown, C. D. Brink, W. H. H. Putnam and W. H. H. Slack, contracted with the Silsby Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and the engine "Skitchawaug" was delivered to the village, April 19, 1882. The present house was built in the same year; the total outlay amounted to over $8,000.

The corporation purchased on November 10, 1882, a heater which was placed in the engine-house for the purpose of always keeping water boiling, thereby saving time in getting up steam. The department is fully equipped, having, besides the steamer, three hose carts with about 2,000 feet of hose. The force consists of twenty-eight men, regularly organized and officered, and they are paid six dollars annually, and forty cents an hour when on active duty at fires.

Among the many disastrous fires that have taken place in the village that have not previously been spoken of are the following: May, 1859, Park & Woolson Machine Company was entirely burnt out; also other buildings south of them on the river. In December, 1877, the Industrial Works at the upper dam were completely destroyed; loss over $30,000.

June 25, 1878, a fire occurred at Vermont Novelty Works; loss $70,000; insurance $37,000. Whitmore & Dillon suffered a loss of $2,500, January 31, 1878; dwelling house of E. C. Nason, loss $3,500; insured for $1,850.

July 28, 1880, fire at barns of John Brady and Thomas Carmody on High street; loss $650, partially insured. January 1, 1881, C. M. Ball's residence on Main street burnt; loss $1,500; insurance $1,000. September 17 and 21, 1880, slight fires at woolen-mill; loss $300. February 19, 1881, Springfield Toy Manufacturing Company suffered a loss by fire to the extent of $1,000.

On January 20, 1882, the grist-mill of John Gowing; Springfield Hosiery Company, owned by Thomas Carmody; Fairbanks & Porter's



Selden Cook

block; and residence of Mrs. John Chipman, on Main street, totally destroyed by fire; loss $30,000. Also the village force pump was lost and replaced at an expense of about $1,000.

June 8, 1882, fire broke out at the Vermont Snath Company's; loss estimated at $20,000. October 1, 1882, Sparrow's block burnt; loss about $1,500, fully insured. March 2, 1883, two dwelling houses and barn burnt just north of the covered bridge. August 21, 1885, barn of Adna Brown destroyed by fire; loss $1,500; insurance $700. December 21, 1886, fire in Pingry block; loss $500. April 18, 1887, residence of Mrs. Frederick Parks; loss $20,000; insured for $11,000. May 12, 1887, wheel-room and machine shop of Vermont Novelty Company burnt; loss $3,200, fully insured.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established in 1818, Samuel W. Porter receiving the appointment November 28, of that year. He filled the office till 1828, and received a salary aggregating one hundred and fifty-seven dollars annually. He was succeeded by Frederic A. Porter, July 2, 1828, who made way in 1834, owing to a change in the administration, for George Washburne. He retained the position till 1848, when Moses Chase was appointed and served till 1852. The Democrats having come into power in that year, George Washburne was reappointed and served till 1861, when Frederic W. Porter succeeded him and was postmaster till 1868. In that year Henry Harlow took charge of the office, which he filled till 1874, when Loren B. Hurd was appointed, serving till 1885, when the present incumbent, Jerome W. Pierce, received his appointment.

The Newspapers of Springfield.—The first attempt to establish a newspaper in Springfield was in the winter of 1833, by Coolidge & Sprague. It continued to live till 1836. It was twenty years before another effort was made. On February 11, 1853, L. T. Gurnsey began the issue of the Springfield *Telegraph*, and continued the same two years. The next attempt was made by D. L. Milliken, who issued the first number of the *Record and Farmer* November 1, 1866, but this paper having been bought by the *Vermont Journal* in April, 1868, it was discontinued. These papers were all issued weekly. On January 1, 1873, F. W. Stiles began to publish the *Enterprise*, a monthly. It failed in the next year. The *Weekly News* was started by E. D. Wright, March 1, 1873, but its

life was short, as six months afterward it was purchased by the Woodstock *Post*. O. A. Libby issued the Springfield *Bulletin*, November 3, 1875, but in eight months it suffered the fate of its predecessors. January 4, 1878, F. W. Stiles issued the first number of the Springfield *Reporter*. Mr. Stiles, though discouraged by a good many of his townsmen, knew no such word as fail, and bravely pushed the *Reporter* through the first year of its existence. The second year it was enlarged to a 20 x 40-inch paper of four pages of eight columns, and continued to be issued at that size until January, 1889, when it was changed to an eight-page paper of six columns, the size being 30 x 44 inches. This paper gives perfect satisfaction to its patrons and no other attempt was made to establish another paper, excepting that on November 14, 1879, the Vermont News Company began to issue the *Vermont News;* but this enterprise died in its infancy, it having lived only seven weeks.

The Springfield Wesleyan Seminary.—The Methodist Episcopal Society of Springfield, having built themselves a new church in the center of the village, their old meeting-house located on what is called Seminary Hill was vacant. An effort was made by several citizens of the town in 1846 to purchase this building and form a literary and scientific association under the name of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary. Several meetings of those interested were held, but nothing was accomplished till 1853, when a sum of money was raised among the townsmen, and an equal amount appropriated by the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. An act of incorporation was obtained November 26, 1853. Joseph C. Aspinwall, Jonathan Martin, Charles R. Harding, Samuel Taylor, John W. Bisbee, Henry Closson, Ebenezer A. Knight, Zeb. Twitchell, and Samuel W. Porter being named as incorporators. The school was opened under fovorable auspices, and for a number of years there was a large attendance, there being at one time about three hundred students of both sexes; but for various reasons it became non-supporting, and was finally closed. The building was occupied for several years, when it was purchased by Springfield village on May 19, 1869, for $5,000, and has been used ever since for a high school. The purchase money for starting the seminary having been contributed, half by the citizens of the village of Springfield, they donated their part of the amount received by the sale of the

property to establish a permanent village library fund. By an act of Legislature passed November 14, 1870, the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary was legislated out of existence.

Springfield Town Library.—The foundation of the present library was commenced previous to the late war. About twenty-five of the citizens of Springfield, under the name of the Springfield Central Library, associated themselves together, and by paying a monthly assessment, created a fund which was to be expended in reading matter to be owned jointly, and for the mutual benefit of all. The collection of books amounted to about two hundred volumes at this time, but by the breaking out of the war some of the subscribers to the fund left town, and in 1862 Jerome W. Pierce, having moved into the village, took the trouble to re-collect the volumes and place the library in running shape again; he has since devoted considerable of his time to the permanent establishment of the library. On September 6, 1870, the town received a proposition from Henry Barnard, the trustees of the Wesleyan Seminary Fund, and the Springfield Central Library to establish a permanent library and a fund to support the same for the benefit of the town. This fund was to be created by the trustees paying three thousand dollars. Henry Barnard was to pay three thousand dollars, the only condition of the latter gift being that the income arising from it was to be used for the support of the library; the town failing to do this the amount was to be returned to the donor or his heirs; the Springfield Central Library contribution to the fund was all of its assets, there being at that time about eleven hundred volumes.

This proposition was accepted by the town and a yearly appropriation of two hundred dollars was voted to support the library, and a vote of thanks was extended to Henry Barnard and his associate contributors for their generous donations. By an act passed by the Legislature November 3, 1870, the following, Henry Barnard, Horace W. Thompson, Joel Woodbury, Franklin P. Ball, and Jerome W. Pierce, with their associates and successors, were incorporated under the name of the Springfield Town Library. Liberal as the proposition was, it never was consummated on the part of Henry Barnard, but on March 18, 1871, the trustees of the seminary fund made a payment of $2,533.68, to which was afterwards added about twenty-five dollars. The Springfield

Central Library performed their part of the contract, and thereby a permanent fund was established. In 1874 the town made another yearly appropriation of fifty dollars, and also in that year voted that all fines collected by the town and village should be paid into the fund; but the latter was revoked in 1888. The death of Mr. Barnard having taken place, his heirs were notified in 1876 that the town had complied with their part of the contract in regard to his donation of three thousand dollars, and asked them to fulfill their part, but no response has as yet been received from them. The total number of volumes is now over five thousand and the trustees are Joel Woodbury, Robert M. Colburn, Jerome W. Pierce, Frederick W. Porter and William H. Cobb.

St. John's Lodge, No. 41, *F. and A. M.*—The history of Masonry in Springfield dates back over one hundred years. The order was first introduced into this section of country by Colonel John Barrett, a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Conn. Colonel Barrett, with nineteen other gentlemen, under date of Cornish, Vt., November 8, 1781, petitioned the St. Andrew's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter, which was granted November 10, 1781, and named Vermont Lodge, No. 1, and located at Springfield, Vt. The first meeting of the lodge was held at the inn of Abel Walker, in Charlestown, N. H., on November 29, 1781, and the following officers elected: John Barrett, M.; Phineas Hutchins, S. W.; George Eagar, J. W. The communications of the lodge continued to be held in Charlestown till 1788, when, owing to the fact that some members believed that the meetings were illegal on account of the charter stating that they should be held in Springfield, application was made to charter a new lodge at Charlestown. The lodge property was divided and the original lodge removed to Springfield. Up to this time we notice only a few of the names of the early settlers of Springfield among the lodge members. Besides Colonel Barrett there appear the names of James Martin and Roger Bates. This lodge seems to have taken no part in the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1794, but in the following year it was represented by John Barrett and Jotham White, both citizens of Springfield, the latter being elected grand junior warden at that session. A petition was also granted that year to remove the lodge to Windsor.

The next attempt to establish a lodge of Free Masons in Springfield



J. A. Slack

was in 1811, when James Underwood, John Davis, Andrew Dunn, Calvin Haskins, David Campbell, Ethan Allen, Sela Graves, Nathaniel Walker, Timothy Goodenow, Oliver Parmenter, Caleb Washburne, Samuel Goodridge, John Brown, Thomas Dana, Jonathan Williams, Henry W. Read, Isaac Read, jr., Leonard Parker, Samuel Herrick, William Stoddard, Abel Bixby, Levi Harlow, jr., Ebenezer Harlow, Simeon Harlow, Barnum Harlow, William Harlow, Leonard Walker, Amasa Bellows and John Eddy, petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted October 7, 1811, the lodge being named St. John's Lodge, No. 31. The first communication was held October 21, 1811, the first named charter members being elected officers. The first candidate to receive the degrees after the charter members was Thomas Gould. The lodge held its meetings at the inn kept by Leonard Walker, located on Parker Hill, in the south part of the town, and held jurisdiction not only over Springfield, but the balance of the towns in the southern part of the county and the adjacent towns in Windham county. The communications of the lodge continued to be held at Leonard Walker's till the fall of 1816, when they removed to the center of the town and were held in the halls of the different inns in the village. During the anti-Masonic times the lodge rapidly decreased in membership, and for a number of years no communication was held of the Grand Lodge and the communications of the subordinate lodges were held only quarterly. The last meeting of St. John's Lodge was held at Dr. Moses Cobb's house, August 7, 1832. Though yielding for a time to public sentiment, many of the members were too deeply impressed with the principles of Masonry to let them die out forever. More than twenty years passed when we find that on May 7, 1853, there was a revival of old St. John's Lodge, No. 31, a communication being held on that day in a hall located in the Tontine building. The records of these communications show that those who were so reluctant to yield to the sentiment of the public in 1832 were the ones who infused new life into resurrected Masonry in 1853; among those who so nobly defended the principles of Masonry we mention the following: Rev. Robinson Smiley, James Chipman, Ebenezer Harlow, James Lovell, Simeon Harlow, Elias Damon, A. L. Thompson, Barnum Harlow, besides many others. Communications were held at various times and the Grand Lodge was petitioned and charter granted January

15, 1857, to re-organize St. John's Lodge, the number being changed to 41. The following are named in the charter: James Lovell, Elias Damon[1], E. H. Meacham, A. L. Thompson, Ebenezer Harlow, Ashel Burr, Martin Snell, Abial S. Smart[1], L. M. Smith, Daniel Thompson, John Tolles[1], W. R. Pierce, Simeon Harlow, A. Bixby, Laforest M. Smith, Ray Matthews, Barnum Harlow, Seth Damon, and George W. Porter. The lodge was re-organized February 3, 1857, by O. H. Mackenzie, R. W., district deputy. The following being named in the charter were duly installed: James Lovell, M.; Elias Damon, S. W.; E. H. Meacham, J. W. Regular communications continued to be held at a Masonic hall located where the Woolson block now stands, from this time till May 26, 1863, when a new hall was fitted up over the Tontine building. On the re-organization of St. John's Lodge their jurisdiction extended over Chester, Cavendish, and Weathersfield. In January, 1861, permission was given to form La Fayette Lodge, No. 53, at Cavendish, and in 1865 Olive Branch Lodge, No. 64, at Chester. Communications continued to be held in Tontine building till January 1, 1871, when the present hall located in the Woolson block was secured. The membership is one hundred and forty one, and communications are held on the first Tuesday of each month. The present officers are W. M., Leroy M. Holmes; S. W., James H. Putman; J. W., George F. Leland; treasurer, Hermon W. Harlow; secretary, George W. Porter; S. D., Henry D. Sparrow; J. D., Charles H. Stone; S. S., E. C. Nason; J. S., Charles H. Moore; chaplain, Ellis W. Morse; marshal, James P. Way; tyler, David H. Haskins.

Springfield Council, No. 18, Royal and Select Masons, was chartered June 11, 1878, the names appearing on the document being Jerome W. Pierce, Augustus L. Robinson, and Augustus Lane, who were duly appointed the first officers of the council. They hold their communications in Masonic hall.

Jarvis Post, No. 7, G. A. R., was named after Major Charles Jarvis[2], and was organized August 21, 1868, the following officers being elected: Commander, H. W. Floyd; senior vice-commander, T. R. Proctor; junior vice-commander, Adin H. Whitmore; sergeant-major, Edward D.

[1] Were made members of the order between 1853 and 1857.

[2] For sketch of the life of this gentleman see history of Weathersfield.

Hatch; adjutant, J. Wood Hastings; quartermaster, L. A. Pierce; surgeon, L. M. Tuttle; chaplain, E. N. Dean. The post was disbanded in 1874, and was re-organized in July, 1884, with the following officers: W. H. H. Slack, C.; W. H. H. Putnam, S. V. C.; William Sparrow, J. V. C.; A. O. Coburn, adjutant; William M. Lewis, quartermaster; S. Grow, chaplain. Meetings are held first and third Wednesdays of the month and the present membership is seventy-eight. The officers elected in 1888 were: C., William Sparrow; S. V. C., Justus Dartt; J. V. C., C. C. Johnson; adjutant, A. W. Stickney; Q., D. B. Lockwood; chaplain, Adelbert Allen.

Brook Freshets.—The brook running through the village has its source in the northern part of the town and empties into the Black River, being about three miles in length. At about half-past two o'clock on July 12, 1883, a black cloud heavily charged with electricity was seen over the village during a rain-storm. Without a moment's warning a perfect wall of water came rushing down what is called the Brook road, swiftly across Main street, carrying everything before it that impeded its progress. The loss to the village and individuals was estimated to be $15,000. Not quite a year afterwards, on June 9, 1884, at one o'clock in the afternoon, during the progress of a thunder-storm, the water in the brook again rose to a perfect torrent and for over a mile devastated the roadway, destroying the new bridge built over Main street, and causing damage to individuals aggregating over $10,000. At the time of the building of the present bridge over Main street the corporation thoroughly walled the sides of the brook and changed its course.

The Springfield Board of Trade was organized April 25, 1887, and the following officers elected: President, Adna Brown; vice-president, R. G. Britton; secretary, H. W. Harlow; treasurer, B. F. Aldrich. At a meeting held February 7, 1888, the present officers were elected, viz.: Adna Brown, president; W. H. H. Slack, vice-president; M. L. Lawrence, secretary; and C. A. Leland, treasurer. There has been no meeting held since 1888.

The Exchange Bank was incorporated by special act of the Vermont Legislature December 5, 1853. The books were opened to receive subscriptions to the stock February 5, 1854, the capital stock being $50,000, divided into one thousand shares at fifty dollars each, and the same

was taken by one thousand different parties. At the first meeting of the stockholders held March 8, 1854, John Holmes, Sylvester Burke, Samuel Alford, jr., Joseph W. Colburn, John Perkins, Aaron L. Thompson, and Mason C. Richardson were elected directors. The directors at a subsequent meeting chose Joseph W. Colburn, president, and Albert Brown, cashier, who filled these positions until the charter of the bank was surrendered. During the continuance of the bank there was but one change in the board of directors, John Holmes being succeeded by Levi C. Fay. The bank was located in the east side of the brick building facing Main street, and was opened for business June 9, 1854. In the early part of 1865 a proposition was received from the stockholders of the First National Bank of Springfield, to the effect that if the charter of the Exchange Bank was surrendered, $50,000 of the stock of the first named corporation would be reserved and subscriptions taken only from stockholders of the latter institution. This was accepted and the two corporations were merged into one, every dollar of stock reserved being taken. This plan being rather a slow way to close up the business of the Exchange Bank a proposition was submitted on January 29, 1866, by Albert Brown, that on condition of all the assets being turned over to him, he would redeem the capital stock at fifty-seven dollars a share. This proposition was unanimously accepted by the stockholders and Mr. Brown received a vote of thanks for the faithful discharge of his duties while officer of the institution. The dividends paid by the Exchange Bank during the eleven years of its existence averaged eleven and one-quarter per cent. annually. After purchasing the assets of the bank Mr. Brown carried on business as a private banker for two years.

Springfield Savings Bank.—This institution was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature December 6, 1853, the original incorporators being Samuel W. Porter, George Johnson, John White, Samuel Whitcomb, Henry Barnard, Abner Field, John Farnum, George Washburn, James Whipple, Calvin Hubbard, James Lovell, Hamlin Whitmore, John Holmes, and George Kimball. At the first meeting held Henry Closson, Leonard Chase and George W. Porter were added to these incorporators, the minimum being thirty who had rights given them by the charter to choose the officers and who were required to be residents of the county. The following have been elected at different



Henry Clossen

periods to fill vacancies: In 1858, Amasa Woolson, William M. Pingry, Otis B. Litchfield, Jonathan Martin; 1859, Hyrem Henry, Samuel Rollins; 1860, Charles A. Forbush; 1863, Daniel Rice; 1864, John R. Hall, George P. Haywood, George C. Porter; 1869, James B Whipple, Isaac G. Davis, Fred C. Field; 1872, Charles E. Richardson, Gershom Closson, William H. Wheeler, John C. Loveland; 1874, Rufus O. Forbush, James E. White, Rodney C. Britton, Horace H. Howe, Franklin P. Ball; 1879, Lucius Streeter, Justus Dartt; 1880, Fred W. Porter, Benjamin F. Dana; 1881, Edson X. Pierce; 1882, Albert M. Allbe; 1883, Adna Brown, Daniel O. Gill; 1884, Samuel Brown; 1886, George Barrett; 1887, Charles F. Aldrich, Benjamin F. Aldrich; 1889, Robert M. Colburn, Miles Smith and Albert D. L. Herrick. The first president was Henry Barnard, who was succeeded by Henry Closson in 1864, who held the position till 1874, when Charles A. Forbush became the next incumbent, he being succeeded in 1879 by Samuel Rollins. Since the organization of the bank there have been only two treasurers—George W. Porter, from 1853 to 1879, and Charles A. Forbush, the present incumbent. This bank is one of the most successful in the State and has a larger surplus than any other institution according to its liabilities. The amount on deposit July 1, 1889, was $583,892.38 and the surplus at that date amounted to $60,544. The officers for 1889 were as follows: Samuel Rollins, president; Horace H. Howe, vice-president; Charles A. Forbush, treasurer; George C. Porter, assistant treasurer; Samuel Rollins, Charles A. Forbush, Horace H. Howe, Isaac G. Davis, Lucius Streeter, James B. Whipple, Roger G. Britton, Frederick W. Porter, Albert M. Allbe, trustees.

The First National Bank of Springfield was organized May 25, 1863, and received its charter, which was numbered one hundred and twenty-two, November 11, 1863. The capital stock was $200,000 and on January 12, 1864, the bank commenced business. Henry Barnard was chosen president; George W. Porter, cashier; and the following constituted the board of directors: Henry Barnard, Leonard Chase, Charles A. Forbush, Udney Burke and Daniel Rice. There has been several changes in the presidency of the bank since organization. Mr. Barnard was succeeded in 1870 by Albert Brown, who, being elected cashier the following year, was succeeded by Joseph W. Colburn, whose death occurred

in March, 1870, and the vacancy was filled by election of Henry Barnard, who served till the latter part of 1873. At his decease in December, 1873, Samuel Alford, jr., became president and held the office till 1878, when the present incumbent, Amasa Woolson, was elected. Mr. Porter filled the position of cashier from time of organization of the bank till 1865; E. P. Gilson was then elected, but owing to his removal to Rutland, Vt., in 1866, Charles E. Richardson was chosen his successor. The latter gentleman resigned in October, 1870, and at the next annual meeting in 1871 Albert Brown was elected and filled the position till August 6, 1877, when B. F. Aldrich became his successor. He resigned in April, 1887, and the following June Gershom L. Closson became cashier, which position he now holds. At a meeting of the stockholders held July 9, 1878, the capital stock was reduced to $100,000. In 1882 the bank was re-chartered for twenty years. The present board of directors are Amasa Woolson, R. A. Forbush, B. F. Dana, C. E. Richardson and C. A. Forbush.

Early Manufactures.—In the year 1806 Isaac Fisher, then a resident of Charlestown, N. H., purchased the property lying on both sides of the Black River, thereby controlling all of the water privileges. During the following year he came to Springfield to live and made sales to various parties, giving them the right to use the water. The flat on which the cab shop now stands was bought in 1807 by Stephen Morse, who commenced to build a tannery. Mr. Morse was also from Charlestown, and in 1813 sold the works to Levi Carlisle, then a resident of Weathersfield; the latter carried on the business for a number of years, and after passing through other hands, it was finally purchased by David Brown and his son William T. The latter continued the business till 1841, when he was succeeded by his brother Albert, who sold the plant in 1848 and the business was discontinued in 1850.

Journeying north on the same side of the river, in 1821, Don Lovell erected a fulling-mill, and upon the brow of the hill a foundry was located, run by Noah Safford; this latter building was afterwards destroyed by fire. Where the cotton-mill now stands in early days was located a machine shop, run by Isaac Fisher, where card machines were manufactured; this was destroyed by fire in 1831. On the corner where W. H. H. Slack's mill now is was a two-story building; the upper part

was used by Horace Hawkins to manufacture furniture as late as 1842; in the lower part John Holmes made lead pipe and pumps. Across the road going north was the old cotton-mill built by Isaac Fisher, jr., previous to 1820, which subsequently came into the hands of the Holmes Brothers as stated elsewhere. The cotton-mill was a two-story building, the upper part being used to manufacture cotton, which was the first made in the State. The yarn was afterwards sent to the State prison, where it was woven by hand. Between the old cotton-mill and the bridge sand-paper was manufactured by Daniel Adams, Vespasian Messinger and Hiram Spafford. Lucius Page also had a machine shop in the same building. Opposite the old cotton-mill there was erected as early as 1812 a blacksmith shop by Luke Parsons. Above the mill on the same side of the road Isaac Fisher, jr., built an oil-mill, which was operated by different parties. The next building above this was a small carpenter shop and still further north a cabinet shop was built in 1820 by Abial Smart, it being a large two-story building, where the Parks & Woolson Machine Co is now located. The buildings north of the sand-paper shop, and including the Parks & Woolson works and situated on the same side of the road, were destroyed by fire in May, 1859. Besides these buildings, previous to 1830, there were only the residences of Don Lovell, Samuel W. Porter, Samuel, John and Enos Holmes, besides the Methodist church, and card factory of F. A. Porter & Co., on that side of the river till you arrived at the residence of the late Enos Brown, and on the other side of his house there were no buildings till you reached Ginnery Hill. On the opposite side of the river, where the machine shop of Gilman & Townsend now stands, the manufacture of shoe-pegs was commenced in 1835 by Hiram Houghton and Smith K. Randall. This was afterwards purchased by Isaac and Ira Davis, who sold it in 1852 to Alpheus Batchelder, who carried on the business for six years in the building now occupied by George W. Graham. The works were then purchased by John Holmes, who removed them to the tannery flats and afterwards to White River Junction. The last house in the village on the Charlestown road was occupied by Noah Safford, and on the opposite side of the road in a small shop he manufactured straw cutters. Among the early blacksmiths were John Nourse, George Kimball, Joseph Bigelow and Arthur Field, the latter located on a brook west

of the village and made hammers and hoes, being assisted by his son Richard. He gained the reputation of making the best hoes in the country. This constituted the manufacturing of the village previous to 1840, excepting that mentioned in other parts of this work and a few efforts which proved unsuccessful.

Cobb & Derby Mill.—In 1774 a saw-mill was built on the site of this mill by William Lockwood. The property passed through several hands and in 1795 was purchased by Lester Fling from Nicholas Bragg and Elisha Rogers. In the conveyances made by these parties there is the first mention made of a grist-mill. Mr. Fling seems to have been unsuccessful, as in 1798 executions were served against him in favor of Aaron Dean and other persons of Charlestown, N. H. In January, 1799, the property came into the possession of David Houghton, who sold it on March 14, 1802, to Samuel M. Lewis and David Seymour, who in the following year sold to John White, who came from Grafton, Mass. In 1806 Isaac Fisher purchased the property on both sides of the river, and in 1813 sold to Peter White, reserving the right to the upper part of the buildings, which had been leased to his son, Isaac Fisher, jr., for the purpose of carrying on the carding and clothing business, there being a dye house in connection with the works. Mr. White ran the grist-mill until 1844, when he was succeeded by Daniel Cushing, who sold to Henry Safford in 1857. The mills were destroyed in the flood of 1869, and the property passed into possession of Charles Holt and Granville A. Leland, who built a new mill. Mr. Leland afterwards disposed of his interest to Allen Slade, who subsequently sold to Charles Holt, and on March 16, 1876, the latter sold to Samuel E. and John R. Gowing, who were burned out January 20, 1882. In the spring of that year the present proprietors, William H. Cobb and Granville S. Derby, bought the site and erected the present buildings. They confine themselves to custom work and deal in all kinds of grain.

D. M. Smith & Co.—On the site occupied by this firm the Springfield Woolen and Cotton Company originally located, and in 1812 constructed a dam twenty or thirty rods farther up the stream than the present one. They also built at the same time the present brick shop. Jonathan Williams was interested in that company, and the business was afterwards carried on by his son, Luke. Among the later occupants

were Hamlin Whitmore and Luke Williams, under the firm name of Whitmore & Williams, who manufactured woolens. Afterwards Smith, Luther & Shoals made shoddy cloth there, but they suffered by fire. The Vermont Hames Company made hames in one part of the building. The firm of D. M. Smith & Co. was formed in 1853, consisting of Albert Brown, Hamlin Whitmore, D. M. Smith and Henry H. Mason, for the purpose of manufacturing a patent spring clothes-pin invented by D. M. Smith. They occupied the building on the west bank of the river, on the southwest corner of the falls bridge. They afterwards removed to the cab shop flat, where they remained till 1860, when they took up their present location and built the dam. During the flood of 1869 the bulkhead was destroyed, but it was repaired, and the dam was rebuilt in 1886. The business of manufacturing mop-heads, to which that of Diamond churns was added, has been carried on for a number of years. On May 22, 1875, Mr. Brown purchased the interest of D. M. Smith, and on March 16, 1877, that of Hamlin Whitmore, but disposed of the same to H. H. Mason, November 23, 1887, who now carries on the business. He employs from fifteen to twenty hands, and manufactures about 5,000 gross of clothes-pins and 600 gross of mop-heads yearly. He also turns out 1,300 dozen of a jointed wooden doll annually; this doll was invented by Joel H. Ellis, and was formerly made at North Springfield, but in September, 1878, having been purchased by W. H. H. Slack, it was removed to Springfield village. D. M. Smith & Co. attempted to manufacture this doll on a royalty, but it proved unsuccessful, and in April, 1884, H. H. Mason purchased the patent and has continued to manufacture it. Mr. Mason also purchased from A. B. Oaks & Co., in the spring of 1889, their business of manufacturing ox-bows, 500 dozen of which are now turned out annually; a small number of Diamond churns are also made.

John C. Holmes & Co.—In November, 1821, Samuel Holmes, a former resident of Peterboro, N. H., purchased of Isaac Fisher a cotton-mill located on the west bank of Black River. In March, 1823, his brother John became a member of the firm, and in June of the same year a fourth interest was purchased by another brother named Enos. Samuel disposed of his interest to his brothers April 23, 1827, and they carried on the business together for a number of years. Under date of April 13,

1835, the property was sold to a stock company called the Black River Manufacturing Company. The factory up to this time was located between the road and the river, the upper story of a two-story building being used. In 1836 the present brick building was erected on the opposite side of the street, and the property was consolidated with the Village Falls Manufacturing Company, but owing to the failure of that concern Nathaniel Fullerton purchased it in 1838, and in 1847 sold a half interest to Frederick E. Fullerton, and in 1848 Jonathan Martin, who had been connected with the factory since 1838, became a partner, under the firm name of Fullerton, Martin & Co. During the year 1865 John Holmes purchased the mills, forming the firm of John Holmes & Co., which was changed in 1874 to the present title, John C. Holmes & Co. The wooden addition to the mills was finished October 1, 1879, and in 1886 an interest was purchased by Wilson S. Lovell. About twenty-two hands are employed, and there are nineteen hundred spindles in operation, manufacturing fourteen and eighteen principally, with occasionally twenty-two and twenty six cotton, 200,000 pounds being turned out annually.

Springfield Toy Manufacturing Company.—Upon the site occupied by this company there was begun in 1826 one of the most original industries ever carried on in Springfield. The present buildings, excepting additions built on the north and south of the main building, were erected at that time. Frederick A. Porter, a brother of the late Judge Samuel W. Porter, being attracted to Springfield on account of the residence of the latter, and also by the first-class water-power to be obtained, came from Greenfield, Mass., where he had been employed in helping to manufacture card machines. Mr. Porter was a practical mechanic and conceived the idea of making machines on his own account. A copartnership was formed by him with his two brothers, Samuel W. and Charles E., under the firm name of F. A. Porter & Co., and preparations were begun for making the machines, the construction of which devolved on F. A. Porter. He personally made sixteen and made many valuable improvements, the most noted of which was an automatic stop by which one girl could attend to twenty machines, while before a girl was required to each one. By this stop the slightest inequality in the setting of the teeth, or in any part of the machine, caused stoppage with-



F. Parkes

out incurring any damage. None of these improvements were ever patented for fear that they would be duplicated. Mr. Porter had a workroom located in the lower story of the building, where he could lock himself in, and allowed no visitors. The entrance to his machine room was protected by a locked door, through which a hole was cut to ascertain who wished to enter. No mechanics were allowed on the premises. While Mr. Porter was a man of great mechanical ability he did not adopt the modern style of conducting business, relying on himself wholly to manufacture the machines, thereby losing the opportunity of securing great financial returns from his valuable inventions. The cards commanded at one time four dollars a square foot, but afterwards through competition the price was reduced to eighty cents a square foot, the cost of the raw material being about the same at the different periods. In 1837 Samuel W. Porter sold his interest to his brother, George W., and the style of the firm was changed to F. A. & G. W. Porter & Co. Owing to the breaking out of the civil war, and the ill-health of F. A. Porter, the firm was dissolved, the works closed down and the machinery sold. The plant remained idle until 1868, excepting two years, when it was occupied by the Western Hoop Company. The property about this time was bought by William H. Wheeler and F. W. Porter, who, under the name of the Springfield Toy Manufacturing Company, began to manufacture wheel wooden toys. In 1870 Mr. Porter purchased his partner's interest, and in 1873 R. H. Holbrook was given an interest. In 1884 Frank F. Porter acquired an interest. Employment is given to fifteen hands, and, as Mr. Porter jocosely says, he " makes 75,000 children happy every year."

The Parks & Woolson Machine Company.—This industry was established in Springfield in 1829. Previous to this time John Davidson, the inventor of the cloth-shearing machine, was engaged in manufacturing them at Acworth, N. H., and formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Frederick Parks, under the style of Davidson & Parks. There being no water-power at Acworth, they decided to seek another location, and came to Springfield. They purchased a two-story wooden building on the west bank of Black River, formerly used as a cabinet shop. In 1846 Amasa Woolson became a partner, the firm name being changed to Davidson, Parks & Woolson. Their buildings were entirely destroyed

by fire in May, 1859, and the following year the present brick shop was erected. The business was incorporated under the present name in 1874, the capital stock being $60,000. Amasa Woolson was elected president and superintendent. In January, 1881, Adna Brown and Charles E. Richardson purchased of Amasa Woolson his interest in the concern. There are at present twenty-five hands employed and one hundred and fifty machines are manufactured annually. The present officers are Adna Brown, president and superintendent, and Charles E. Richardson, treasurer.

The Black River Woolen-Mills.—These mills were established by the Village Falls Manufacturing Company in 1836. Of this company Samuel W. Porter was president, and among the stockholders were Don Lovell, George Kimball, John Holmes, David Brown, Hamlin Whitmore, and others. This company failed during the panic of 1837, and for a number of years the mills were idle, but finally in 1854 were started by John Holmes, George Kimball and Hamlin Whitmore, each taking a quarter interest, and Albert Brown and B. F. Dana taking an eighth each, under the firm name of Holmes, Whitmore & Co. Shoddy cloths were manufactured. The mills were burned in the year 1854, and from 1868 to 1871 were again idle. In the latter year M. Collins, William Dillon and Hamlin Whitmore formed a partnership under the name of Collins, Dillon & Co., and began the manufacture of Union cassimeres. Mr. Collins's interest was bought October, 1874, by Albert Brown, and the firm was changed to Whitmore, Dillon & Co. Mr. Brown disposed of his interest to his partners in March, 1877, and the firm became Whitmore & Dillon. In July, 1884, Mr. Dillon purchased the entire machinery, leasing the property from Whitmore Brothers & Co. The products of the mill are twenty-three thousand yards a month. There are four sets of machinery, and employment is given to seventy-six hands.

The Upper Dam.—In 1836 the Village Falls Manufacturing Company, which was a stock company, formed in that year, consolidated a number of the different industries on the west bank of the river. This included the cotton, woolen and oil-mills, and they erected on the upper dam a paper-mill for the manufacture of letter paper. This company failed in the panic of 1837, and the paper-mill came into the possession of Irving



Wm Dillon

& Blake, who disposed of it to Dr. Ebenezer Knight. After running it for three or four years he sold it to another party, who afterwards went into bankruptcy. The property was finally converted into a saw-mill, fully equipped with wood-working machinery, by Moses D. Barrett, who did a successful business for a number of years. Among the latter occupants was the Industrial Company, a co-operative manufacturing concern that made wooden-headed dolls; but they had a disastrous fire, causing a loss of about $30,000. Also, at one time, Judson Fullam carried on the stencil business. For a number of years the water-power has not been used, excepting as a reservoir for the dam below it.

Springfield Marble and Granite Works.—The monumental business was begun in Springfield by Abel H. Grennell, who came from Dorset, Vt., in 1841. This was the pioneer works in this line in the county, the nearest competitors being at Concord, N. H., and Fitchburg, Mass. Even the marble quarries at Rutland were not then in existence, and the stone was brought from Dorset by teams. Mr. Grennell, although a first-class marble worker, was unsuccessful in business, and was succeeded in 1849 by Hiram Houghton and Smith K. Randall, under the firm name of Houghton & Randall. In the fall of 1851 Franklin Barney came to Springfield to work for this firm, and in 1852 purchased Houghton's interest, the firm becoming Randall & Barney. After one year they sold out to Alden W. Sherwin. In 1855 he sold to Henry Harlow and George H. Stowell, the firm being Harlow & Stowell. They afterwards bought the monumental works at Claremont, N. H., the latter removing to that place, and they operated both works for several years. In 1860 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Harlow retaining the Springfield works, which he sold in the following year to Franklin Barney, who established the present works. This is the only shop in the vicinity that finishes their work by power. During the thirty years Mr. Barney has been located at Springfield he has well sustained the reputation of his predecessors for doing first-class work. A visit to the village cemetery shows many artistic and beautiful monuments, the result of his handiwork.

Gilman & Townsend.—As previously stated in this work, on the site occupied by these parties there was originally carried on the manufacture of shoe pegs. Ira and Isaac Davis, who were connected with this

industry, began, about 1850, to manufacture locks of various descriptions suitable for banks, dwellings, etc., which had been invented by D. M. Smith, who was associated with them in business. This venture proved unsuccessful, and on March 18, 1853, the property was sold to Farley B. Gilman, who in connection with Isaac Davis ran a job machine shop. In the following year Mr. Davis retired. For a number of years a patent scythe-snath, the invention of Pinckney Frost, was manufactured. About this time Mr. Gilman helped to make a machine for turning shoe-lasts, which was sent to Canada. It was there seen in successful operation by an interested party, who soon after ordered a similar one made. This was sent to Boston, and, upon its being pronounced the best machine for the purpose in the market, Mr. Gilman began improving and making the same. The manufacture has been continued uninterruptedly up to the present date, various improvements having been made from time to time. In 1884 Mr. Gilman was successful in producing a lathe that turns both rights and lefts with perfect accuracy from a single model, by the simple change of a gear.

The lathes find a ready market throughout the United States, and in European and other foreign countries. The firm also manufactured a rotary shears for cutting sheet iron, steel, brass, etc., which is used by last-makers and others, and they also do a general jobbing business.

In 1861 F. V. A. Townsend became a member of the firm. The present buildings were erected in 1869. Employment is given to ten hands, the annual production being about $15,000.

Vermont Snath Company, Brass and Iron Foundry.—The site occupied by this company is located at the lower end of the village, where originally a foundry was built about 1840 by Noah Safford, who afterwards sold to Mitchell Shepardson. The old building on the west side of the road now used for a pattern store-room was the first Congregational church, located on the village common. After passing through various hands it was sold by C. E. Richardson to the above company, in January, 1872. During the year 1852 Pinckney Frost began to manufacture scythe-snaths on this plant, and the following year admitted Franklin P. Ball as a partner, the firm being Frost, Ball & Co. In the same year C. C. Church became a partner, and the title was made Frost, Ball & Church. The latter interest was bought in 1853 by Udney

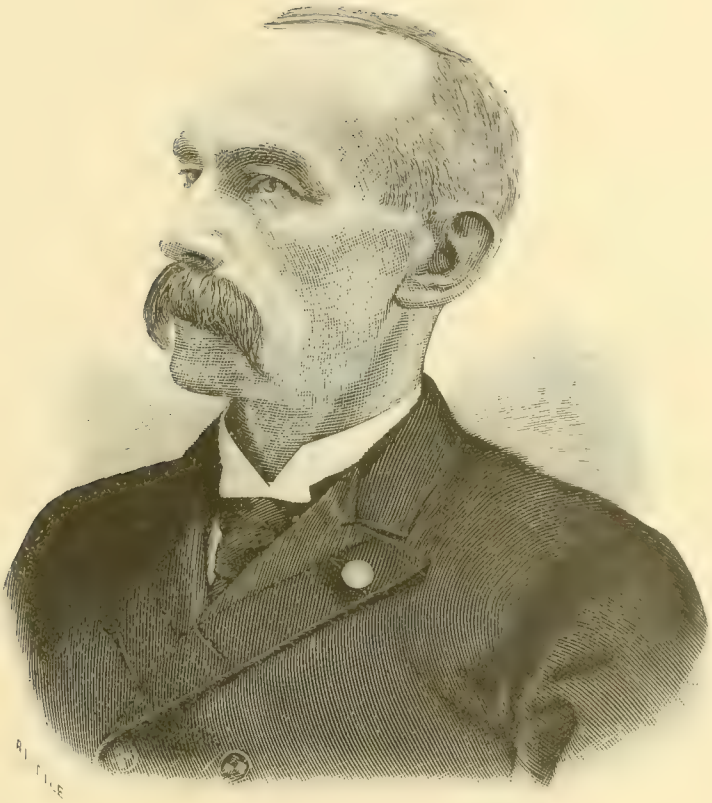
Burke, and from that time till August, 1863, the business was conducted under the name of Frost, Burke & Co. From 1863 to 1866 Smith K. Randall had an interest in the business, but in 1866 the firm was dissolved, and in the same year a new one was formed by Franklin P. Ball and Horace W. Thompson, under the style of Ball & Thompson. An act of incorporation was obtained November 18, 1868, and a stock company organized under the present name August 21, 1869, the capital being $30,000. On the night of June 8, 1882, the works were visited by a terrible fire, entailing a loss of $20,000, destroying the buildings on the north side of the road, including the snath buildings and part of the foundry. The present buildings were erected in that year, excepting the new pattern-room in the rear of the old one, which was built in 1888. It is a two-story building and basement, 30 x 50 feet. Before the fire the principal production was scythe-snaths, but since that time the manufacture of this article has been discontinued. Employment is given to about thirty hands, and stoves, mill machinery, brass and iron castings are manufactured. Miles Smith has been president of the company since 1875, and Joseph White treasurer since 1882.

Vermont Novelty Works Company.—The foundation of this company was laid in 1857, when J A. H. Ellis, H. H. Mason, Hamlin Whitmore and Albert Brown formed a partnership under the style of Ellis & Co., and began to manufacture splint baskets. The factory at that time was located on the east bank of the Black River, just north of the covered bridge. Employment was given to about twenty hands, and in the following year splint baby carriages were added to their product, being the first manufactured in the United States. The firm proved unsuccessful in business, was dissolved, and in the winter of 1858 J. A. H. Ellis and R. G. Britton became partners as Ellis & Britton, and made toy carts. During the month of February, 1859, E. M. Eaton became a partner, the name of the firm being Ellis, Britton & Eaton, and to the former business was added baby carriages of various designs, toy perambulators, and wooden toys of different patterns and shapes. Requiring more room for manufacturing purposes, in the summer of 1863 the present plant was purchased, and extensive buildings and a twenty-two-foot dam built. The main building was of stone, 100 x 60 feet, having an ell 50 x 25 feet. Owing to a rise of the river in November, 1863,

one-half of this building was carried away, but the works were fully completed in the summer of 1864. The flood of 1869 destroyed the dam and made a complete wreck of the buildings, entailing a loss of over $40,000. Notwithstanding these disasters, in 1870 there were complete two three-story buildings on the site, and a joint stock company was incorporated in that year under the present title, William A. A. Heyer, of Boston, being elected president, Albert Brown, secretary, and J. A. H. Ellis, treasurer. The works at this time were run to their full capacity, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hands being employed, and the annual production aggregated $100,000. The company was to meet its next enemy in the shape of fire. On June 25, 1878, the works were entirely destroyed, the loss reaching over $60,000. Again they were rebuilt, the capital stock being reduced to one-fourth of its original amount, but evincing the same determination on the part of the corporation to brave all adversities. Employment is now given during the busy season to about seventy hands, and the yearly production is about $50,000. The present buildings are six in number, the different departments of the works being now conducted in separate buildings. The present officers of the corporation are A. M. Allbe, president; N. W. Andrews, secretary; E. M. Eaton, superintendent and treasurer.

W. H. H. Slack, Manufacturer of Shoddy and Flocks.—This business was established in 1871 by W. H. H. Slack and Frederick G. Ellison, under the firm name of Slack & Ellison, and is situated on the west bank of the Black River, near the falls bridge. Mr. Ellison disposed of his interest in 1875 and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Slack, excepting during 1883–84, when C. D. Brink was a partner. The three-story flat roof extension to the works was built in 1887. Employment is given to twenty hands.

The Jones & Lamson Machine Company was originally located at Windsor, Vt., but a majority of the stock being purchased in 1887 by Springfield parties, and the town exempting them from taxation for ten years, the company, on April 10, 1888, began to build their present shops, which are of wood, two stories in height, and 50 by 150 feet. The company owns patterns for the manufacture of lathes, planers, and drills, but makes a specialty of brass monitors and screw machines,



W. H. H. Black.

making of the latter the largest constructed by any works. The capital stock is $60,000. From seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed, and the new industry is destined to prove a great financial benefit to the village of Springfield. The present officers are as follows: President, Amasa Woolson; treasurer, William Woolson; directors, Amasa Woolson, Adna Brown, Charles E. Richardson, C. K. Larabee, R. L. Jones.

Springfield Creamery Company was organized February 28, 1888, the following officers being chosen: President, Henry Arms; clerk, James E. White; who, with the following, form the board of directors: Leroy M. Holmes, Charles F. Aldrich, F. H. Nichols. The building was completed in the spring of 1888, having a capacity for one thousand cows, and though the enterprise is new in this locality, it is fast becoming popular among the farmers. The present officers are: President, Samuel Brown; clerk, Charles F. Aldrich; who, with Leroy M. Holmes, F. H. Nichols, and Daniel O. Gill, form the board of directors.

Mercantile.—The first merchants of Springfield village: Before there was a settlement in what is now the center of the village there were two stores situated near the common. One of these was located on what is now Mansion Hill, and was kept by James Whipple. The other was subsequently removed to where the town hall now stands and run by James F. Brown. The oldest building in the center of the village is the one situated on the northeast corner of Main and Park streets, and was originally used by a Mr. Day, for the manufacture of hats, and afterwards was occupied by Mr. Whipple, who moved from the hill. He was succeeded by John Perkins, who, owing to misfortune, was obliged to dispose of his business to Mills Duncan. He moved West and John Perkins again carried on business at the same store as late as 1845. The next occupants were Adams & Bundy. After several changes in this firm it was changed from a general store and occupied by Charles Sabin, who carried on the drug business. The building was purchased of Mr. Sabin about 1850 by Noble J. Crain and Frederick W. Porter, who added jewelry to the stock. On the death of the former, Mr. Porter carried on the business alone, but in 1854 William H. Wheeler purchased an interest and they continued in partnership till 1870. Since that time Mr. Wheeler has conducted the business alone.

On the opposite corner where the Woolson block now stands, in 1815, May & Wales, of Westminster, Vt., erected a store and engaged in trade, which they followed till about 1830, though during the latter part of the time the business was conducted by Phineas Wales. The next firm at this stand was Whitmore & Morris, who were succeeded by Edwin Whitmore; he by B. F. Dana, who afterwards took as a partner George W. Porter, and they were succeeded by C. K. Larabee, the last occupant before the present block was built.

On the opposite side of the street, in the Tontine building, which was originally built for tenements, Cook & Boynton ran a general store as early as 1830. Afterwards it was converted into a stove and tin shop and run by a man named Ingraham, and afterwards as a grocery run by the Robinsons. Crossing to the foot of the hill, Jonathan Chase there built a store before 1830 and carried on business till his death in 1851. Next to this, in what is now the Randall block, Russell Burke kept the first store about 1826. A. L. Thompson was afterwards associated with him as partner. From 1853 to 1863 Charles A. Forbush was engaged in the mercantile business at this stand and sold the same to Walker & Howe, who failed. At the head of Main street the brick building was erected by George Washburn and others. Mr. Washburn came to Springfield in 1823 and was a harness-maker, and began work in Burke's store and afterwards carried on that business in this block till his death in 1866.

Opposite the hotel Selden Cook, a shoemaker, began business about 1830. He afterwards became a partner with George W. Porter in a general store under the firm name of Cook, Porter & Co., F. W. Porter being a member of the firm. About 1850 this firm dissolved, Mr. Cook continuing the boot and shoe business and George W. Porter and F. W. Porter the jewelry trade. Sylvanus Blanchard kept the first exclusive grocery and confectionery store in the village and was the first one to keep horses to let. As early as 1830 D. A. Graves kept a tailor shop. Thomas Dana, who came to Springfield in 1800, was one of the first masons and helped to build all of the early buildings in the village.

The first jeweler of the village was John Holden, who came from Quincy, Mass. The next one was David M. Smith, who had the south end of the Wales store. In 1844 F. W. Porter opened a jewelry store

where the town clerk's office now is, which was afterwards removed to Smith's old stand and finally he became a partner with Cook, Porter & Co.

North Springfield.—This is a small hamlet situated in the northwest corner of the town, on Black River. It has two churches, a store, besides a number of small mills, and about sixty-two dwelling houses. The selectmen of the town, in response to the petition of sixteen freeholders, laid out the boundaries of the village March 11, 1833, in accordance with an act passed by the State November 11, 1819, as follows:

"Beginning at the west end of the bridge across Black River, near Joel Griswold, on the road by Timothy Williams, to Weathersfield line, from thence by Francis Griswold and by the brick meeting-house to Isaac Williams, and also by Oliver Cook to the bridge across the big brook, from thence by Moses White's on the road through the village to the place of beginning; and also from the old school-house across the bridge by widow Hannah Williams south to the first bridge and east from the widow Williams to the first bridge."

In 1840 there were located at this point three stores and two hotels, besides various other business industries. Where the present store and post-office are located, in 1831 was a dwelling-house occupied by Otis Litchfield, and in that year Sylvester Burke and Abner Field, under the firm name of Field & Burke, changed it to a store and purchased an eight-thousand-dollar stock of goods in Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and opened a general store. In 1834 Mr. Field disposed of half his interest to Josiah Barnes and in 1837 the firm of Field, Burke & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Field continuing at the old stand until 1847, when Benjamin Smith carried on business for two years and was succeeded by D. C. Griswold & Co. The next change was to a co-operative and protective union store, No. 269, which lasted a number of years and was succeeded by John Hall and Ryland Harrington, under the firm name of Hall & Harrington. Mr. Harrington's interest was purchased in 1865 by Fred G. Field, and since that time, though he has had several partners, he has continued in the business. The following partners between 1865–77 have been interested with him: John Hall, Henry B. Woodbury, Hiland E. Chandler, and Charles A. Leland. When Sylvester Burke retired from the above firm he built in the fall of 1837 a store, the

first building west of the Baptist church, where he continued business till the spring of 1856, when he sold to John Hall and J. W. Lockwood. The latter subsequently bought the former out, and Henry Newell and Sidney Burke became partners. This firm was in business only one year when Sylvester Burke and C. H. Shipman engaged in trade, and after disposing of their stock, the building in 1870 was occupied by John Hall, who continued till 1875, when it was remodeled into a dwelling house.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established at North Springfield solely through the exertions of Abner Field, who was appointed the first postmaster in 1832. Owing to a change in the administration he was succeeded in 1836 by John White, who held the position till 1849, when D. C. Griswold was appointed and served till 1852. John White was then re-appointed and kept the office till 1861, when the present incumbent, John Hall, received his commission.

The saw and grist-mill at North Springfield was built by Joel Griswold in 1837–38, and in the following year Dr. Leonard Chase purchased an interest and the firm became Griswold & Chase. The former sold out to John Farnham, and Abner Field had an interest in the business, the firm being Chase, Farnham & Field. The latter, however, did not long remain a member of the firm and the two others in 1859 sold the grist-mill to Phineas Parker. The saw-mill was afterwards sold to Lyman Ellis, who had James Thompson in company with him. The freshet of 1869 washed the property away and it was bought by Durant J. Boynton, who now carries on the saw-mill. In 1866 Phineas Parker sold the grist mill to Abner Hall, who disposed of it to Elisha Keith, who afterwards sold it to D. M. Crane, Fred G. Field, and Ariel Kendrick, and from them William J. Johnson purchased the property and operated the mill a number of years. Upon his death it came into the hands of the present proprietor.

Frank D. Martin's Fancy Box Manufactory.—Upon the site occupied by this novel industry as early as 1843–44 Henry Dyer had a blacksmith shop and a few years later Luke Taylor began to manufacture mop-heads as late as 1863. Mr. Martin was engaged in the manufacture of chairs, but in 1865 began making and turning wooden handles for all kinds of wire utensils. This business was carried on till January 1, 1879, when Frank D. Martin began in a small way to make fancy wood boxes.



Abner Fuller

On September 3, 1884, the works were entirely destroyed by fire, the loss being over $8,000. The present structure was immediately erected and consists of a two-story and basement wood building thirty by fifty feet, which is equipped for either water or steam-power. Over 100,000 boxes are made annually and employment is given to twenty-six hands.

The Cheese Factory was built in 1877 and was run from that time till 1884 by Charles A. Leland and Fred G. Field. From 30,000 to 60,000 pounds of cheese were made annually, milk being obtained from 150 to 350 cows, though the factory has a capacity of 400 cows. The present proprietor is Orange P. Dunn.

There was also established at North Springfield in 1881 the Slack Fertilizing Co., but this industry was removed in 1887 to Gloucester, Mass.

The Henry Parker Company is located at what is called Gould's Mills and sometimes Parker's Mills, situated in the southern part of the town on the Black River about three miles from Springfield village. As early as 1774 a saw-mill was built on the site and was known as Morris Mills. At present there are about twelve dwellings, a school-house, a saw and grist-mill and a bobbin and spool factory. Here the latter was established by Henry Parker in 1865 and in August, 1882, was purchased by P. W. & S. B. Gould. The senior member of this firm at that time was a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., but in September, 1883, came to Springfield and has since managed the business. All kinds of bobbins and spools are manufactured, but a specialty called the Wait's patent crossed-grain quill is the chief article produced. The improvement claimed for this quill over all others is that a ring of white oak is cemented and inserted in the groove at the ends of the bobbin, thereby making a sure protection against splitting. Employment is given to about twenty-five hands.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Adams, Eli, came from Stoddard, N. H., to Springfield in 1791. He married Hepsey Farley and had the following family: Anna, married Abel Lockwood, and died in New York State; Joseph, died in Stockbridge, Vt.; Amos, died at Charlestown, N. H.; Sally, married Henry C. Dana; Jessie, died in Springfield.

Adams, Joseph, (son of Eli) was born at Stoddard, N. H., February 16, 1784, and died April 13, 1844. He married Polly Goodnow; they had six children, viz.: Vianna, married Samuel Roundy; Mary, married Alpheus Dean; Sarah, widow of J. C. Hall, resides in Springfield; Marietta, married Asel Wyman; Abel resides in Springfield, Vt.; and Cyrus, who resides in Bridgewater, Vt.

Adams, Abel, son of Joseph, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 6, 1821, and married Susan Felch. Of their family of ten children one died in infancy. The others were George H., a resident of Springfield; Sarah Jane, wife of Foster L. Piper, of Springfield; Laura, wife of Allen Woodward, of Springfield; Abby, wife of John C. Eaton, of Springfield; Eddie, died at the age of fifteen years; Mary, died at the age of four and one-half years; Marcia, Mary and John reside in Springfield, Vt.

Allbe, Albert M., of Springfield, the only son of Ellery and Hannah (Messer) Allbe, was born in Westminster, Vt., November 13, 1821. After attending the district schools he took an academical course at Walpole and Chesterfield, N. H., and studied law with Hon. William C. Bradley, a prominent lawyer of his native town. He was admitted to the Windham County Bar in 1843, and began the practice of his profession at Westminster, Vt., but removed in the latter part of the year to Londonderry, Vt., and owing to ill-health he was obliged to relinquish his practice in 1848. From that time he was engaged in various pursuits until 1872, being from 1852 to 1855 in California, and from 1855 to 1861 he was engaged in farming in Westminster, Vt., but in the latter year he became engaged in business in Fitchburg, Mass., which he followed until 1865. Returning to Londonderry, he was connected with a woolen-mill, but resumed the practice of law in 1872, and in the summer of 1874 located at Springfield, Vt., where he has since continued to practice his profession. He married Mary C., daughter of Barnet Wait, an old resident of Londonderry, where he now resides in his ninety-fifth year. Their children by this marriage are Alla N., wife of F. W. Pierce, a druggist of Chester, Vt.; Cora Annette, wife of Dr. E. S. Allbe, a practicing physician and surgeon of Bellows Falls, Vt.; and Gertrude A., wife of Alva C. Spencer, of Roslindale, Mass.

Barry, Leonidas, was born in Rockingham, Vt., December 29, 1844, and is the third child and second son in a family of five children, of Aldis and Luthera Lovell Barry. His ancestors have been residents of his native town since 1876, and Mr. Barry removed to Springfield in 1875 and purchased the old General L. R. Morris farm located on the Connecticut River, and lives in the old mansion which was erected in 1795. Mr. Barry married Jennie Britton, and has two children, viz.: Lena L. and Leon H. W.

Brown Family.—The first settler of this family in Springfield was Elisha Brown, who came from Winchendon, Worcester county, Mass., and bought land from James Bates. The deed was dated October 28, 1778. He married Merriel Bates, of Cohasset, Mass., and had a family of seven children: one died in childhood; Luke, who died in Springfield, leaving no male issue; David; Enos; Abel, died in Springfield, has sons living in Vermont; Jonathan, died in Springfield, two daughters reside in Springfield, Vt.; Betsey, married John Thompson; Elisha, died September 10, 1827.

Brown, David, son of Elisha, born in Springfield, May 20, 1786, married Susanna Thayer, of Rockingham, Vt., and had the following children: William T., died in 1845, and left no children; Susan L., married Frederick Barnard; Albert; Sarah E., wife of Clark Wadner, of Reading, Vt.; David Rush, resides in Springfield; David, died April 20, 1874.

Brown, Albert, son of David, born in Springfield, February 24, 1822, married for his first wife Sarah Mansur, of Claremont, N. H., by whom he has one child, Abba Elizabeth, wife of John Stoddard, of Rockingham, Vt. His second wife was Sarah Floyd,

of Lebanon, N. H.; has two children, Alice Alma, wife of Herbert Ellis, of Trenton, N. J., and Clara Bell.

Butterfield, Jonas, son of William and Esther Hale Butterfield, was born in Dunstable, (now Nashua, N. H.,) October 8, 1808, and married Maria L. Eaton. Of their five children, two died in infancy. The others are Jonathan M.; William E., resides in Charlestown, N. H.; and Ellen M. Jonas came to Rockingham, Vt., with his father in 1813, and removed to Springfield in 1855, where he died September 22, 1885. Jonathan M., son of Jonas, was born in Rockingham, Vt., July 17, 1833. He has been twice married, his last wife being Elethea D. Morse. They have one child, Estella M.

Burke, Edmund Chaplin, son of Udney, was born in Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 5, 1833, and married for his first wife Elnora Mason. Their one child, Arthur Udney, resides at Kansas City, Mo. His second wife was Loantha, daughter of Gardiner and Lucy Herrick. Their one child is Mary Edna, wife of Charles H. Moore, of Springfield.

Closson, Hon. Henry, of Springfield, was born in Springfield, Vt., February 1, 1799, and was the youngest son in a family of nine children of Ichabod and Sally (Safford) Closson. His father died when he was nine years of age and he was placed in charge of his uncle, Noah Safford, to learn the carpenter's trade. Taking a dislike to this occupation, young Henry prevailed on his uncle in 1817 to give him his freedom; at this time he was in Rochester, N. Y., engaged on a contract for his uncle. The latter finally acceded to the request and gave the young man ten dollars. With this sum he started to walk to Springfield, which place he reached with his capital reduced to one dollar and a half. He then began the study of law with Isaac Holton, and passed the winter in teaching school, but in 1818 was a student in Chester Academy for three terms. The following year he studied law with Judge Asa Keyes, of Putney, Vt., and was admitted to practice at Newfane, Vt., at the March term in 1824. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he remained two years, removing to Lodi, N. Y., and in 1828 came to Whitingham, Vt. In 1835 he returned to his native town, where he practiced law until his death, April 24, 1880. Judge Closson held a number of public offices during his life: he was town clerk from 1836 to 1844, State's Attorney for the county in 1840–42, member of the Vermont Legislature for 1839–40, was appointed by Governor Fletcher in 1855 to fill vacancy of Probate Judge for Windsor District and afterwards elected twelve years to fill that position, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. Judge Closson married on June 1, 1830, Miss Emily Whitney, of Marlboro, Vt., and had a family of five children, viz.: Henry Whitney, a graduate of West Point, at present stationed at Atlanta, Ga., as colonel of the Fifth U. S. Heavy Artillery; Emily Safford, wife of Dr. A. M. Fellows, of Parsons, Kan.; Gershom Lyman, born in Springfield, April 20, 1838, married Lina W. Loveland, has two children, John Henry, a resident of Walla Walla, Wash., and Gershom Loveland, of Springfield. Gershom Lyman has resided the greater part of his life in Springfield, engaged in mercantile business, but at present is cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield. The other two children of Judge Closson were Sarah Jane, wife of Henry M. Arms, of Springfield, and Frank Hubbard, who died in infancy.

Colburn, Hon. Joseph W., of Springfield, was a son of Simeon and Abigail (Vose) Colburn, and was born in Claremont, N. H., April 14, 1800. His early life was a constant struggle against adverse circumstances, and at the age of ten years he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. His education was limited to what he could obtain in the district schools, availing himself of this privilege only during two or three months of early years, until he was eighteen years of age. Being strongly attracted to agricultural life, he devoted himself to farming and was one of the most successful in the State, and created by his own endeavor the beautiful farm "Mont Vale," which he purchased in 1840, and by constant industry and attention made attractive and productive. While steadily following the pursuit of a farmer, he was called to occupy honorable positions in the town, county and State. He was State Senator for 1848–49–50;

Assistant County Judge four years; was one of the founders and also president of the Exchange Bank from its organization until it was supplanted by the First National Bank of Springfield, and at the time of his death was president of that institution. Judge Colburn was a well-known agricultural writer and his articles to the public journals always attracted wide attention. His articles in 1866 and 1867 upon "Protection to American Wool Growers" were very generally read and were of great influence in shaping the National legislation upon that subject. Judge Colburn died at his home in Springfield, February 17, 1871; his widow, who was Miss Emily Edgerton, of Bridgewater, Vt., survives him. Their children were Emily Josephine (deceased), married Dr. R. A. Bacon; and Robert M.

The Cook Family.—Thomas Cook came from Johnston, R. I., to Springfield, about 1795. His wife's maiden name was also Cook, but she was Mrs. Betsey Turner when he married her. They had seven children, viz.: Hopestill, died at the age of two years; Edward, removed to Canada, where he died; Oliver, died in infancy; Oliver; Whipple, emigrated to Canada, where he died; Otis, died in Springfield; Charlotte, died single at the age of eighty years; and Thomas, died in New York State. Another Oliver died August 20, 1863.

Cook, Oliver, son of Thomas, born in Johnston, R. I., August 29, 1781, married Polly Bruce, of Baltimore, in 1804, and had eight children, viz.: Barna A., resides in Chester; Selden O.; Seymour A., died in Chester; Mary Ann, died single; Franklin B., died young; Charlotte R., widow of Rev. Isaiah Shipman, resides in Lisbon, N. H.; Lewis E., died in Springfield; Susan B., widow of Salmon Winchester, resides in Springfield. Oliver died August 20, 1863.

Cook, Selden O., son of Oliver, born in Springfield, May 4, 1809, married Mary Batchelder. They had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are Ellen M., widow of O. S. Tuttle; George S., resides in Bellows Falls; and Everet B. Selden O. died January 16, 1882.

Cook, Everett B., son of Selden O., born in Springfield, January 30, 1852, married Jennie O. Wolfe, and has two children, Bernice M. and Bruce. He is engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Springfield village.

Cutler, Loammi, was born July 1, 1763, and came to Springfield in 1790. He was twice married, his first wife being Sally Darling, his second wife, Delight B. Damon. He died October 22, 1837, and had a large family of children, of whom George was the eldest son. He was born in Springfield in 1799, and died in 1859. He married Sophia Allbee, and had seven children, viz.: Sophia (deceased), married George Harlow; Sarah (deceased), married Henry H. Mason; George Lewis; Olive (deceased), married Hiram C. Woodward; Silas A.; John D.; and Charles.

Cutler, George Lewis, son of George, was born in Springfield, October 31, 1825, and married for his first wife Harriet Adams, and their five children are: Leon A., who married Mrs. Addie J. Adams, has one son, Roland, and is a resident of Springfield; Fred A., married Etta J. Brown, has one child, Alice, and lives in Springfield; Myron, a Universalist minister, resides at East Jaffrey, N. H.; Charles, lives in Springfield; and Wilbur, a resident of East Jaffrey, N. H. His second wife was Mattie Sherman, and the family consists of six children, viz.: Rose H., Sadie L., Belle M., Carleton, G. Clarence, and Maude E.

Cutler, Silas A., son of George, born in Springfield, August 14, 1829, married Maria Woodward, has two children, viz.: George and Olive.

Eaton, Asa, the son of Benjamin and Lydia Ireland Eaton, was born November 29, 1785, and came to Springfield from New Ipswich, N. H., in 1809. He married Deborah Marble, and had the following children: Ellis M.; Emily P. (deceased), married Timothy Putnam; Maria, widow of Jonas Butterfield, lives in Springfield; Darius, died in Acworth, N. H.; John P.; Tila O., widow of John Tower, resides in Springfield. Asa died August 17, 1866.

Eaton, Ellis M., son of Asa, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., March 8, 1806. He moved from Springfield to Rockingham, Vt., in 1830, and died in the town April 22, 1844. He married Betsey, daughter of Amos Parker. Their children were Calvin M.; Mary (deceased), married Samuel Stimson; Ellis M.; Leonard P., of Woodstock, Vt.; Lewis, died at the age of ten years; and John, died at the age of twelve years.

Eaton, Ellis M., son of Ellis M., was born in Rockingham, Vt., October 2, 1832, married Abby Brown; has one child, Everett H. He has been a resident of Springfield since 1856.

Ellis, Joseph, the son of Joshua, who was the son of Manoah, was born at Harwich, Mass., in 1737, and settled in Springfield in 1797. He married Jemima, daughter of Deacon William Eldridge, and they had five children: Isaac, died at Potsdam, N. Y.; Jacob, was a seafaring man, and the supposition is that he was lost at sea; Thankful, died at the age of eighteen years; Jeremiah; and Ziba, who resided in Springfield a short time, but died at Carlton, N. Y. Joseph died March 25, 1808.

Ellis, Jeremiah, son of Joseph, was born in Harwich, Mass., December 8, 1771. He was a seafaring man, but came to Springfield in 1802-3 to take care of his aged parents. His first wife was Bridget Smalley, by whom he had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were Jacob, who died in Springfield; Jemima, married Harvey Latham, both died in Springfield; Isaiah, who died in Weathersfield; Jeremiah, jr., who died in Springfield; Leonard, who died in Marion, Ohio; Christopher, who died in Springfield Lucy, who was first married to Alden Tyrrell, second to Samuel Tyrrell, but now a widow residing in Stockton, Ill. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah Clark, whose maiden name was Ellis. Jeremiah died September 29, 1862.

Ellis, Jeremiah, jr., son of Jeremiah, born March 24, 1800, married Hannah Whitcomb, and their children were Joseph W., resides at Albany, N. Y.; Hiram; Maria R. (deceased), married Eri J. Spaulding; Isaac; Mary S.; and George resides at Rutland, Vt. Jeremiah, jr., died December 15, 1856.

Ellis, Hiram, son of Jeremiah, jr., born in Springfield, September 19, 1831, married Emily A. Proctor, who died January 21, 1876. There are no children.

Fairbanks, Oliver, born in Dedham, Mass., in 1752, came to Stoddard, N. H., and from there to Springfield in 1795. He died in 1839, and was married to Elizabeth Clark; they had the following family: Oliver Edward; Moses, who was one of the old tavern-keepers in Springfield, and died in Claremont, N. H., he had a son John, who became a prominent citizen of Detroit, Mich.; Lewis; Aaron, died in Springfield; David, died young; Polly (deceased), married Isaac Whitney; Sally (deceased), married Simeon Stoddard; Fanny and Betsey, both died single.

Fairbanks, Oliver, son of Oliver, was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1777, and died at Springfield in 1854. He married Polly Powers, and had eight children, viz.: Lucius, died in Charlestown, N. H.; Asahel Powers; Cynthia (deceased), married, first, Orrin Kendall, second, Jason Kendall; George, died in Springfield; Lewis, died in Abington, Mass.; Charles, resides in Whitman, Mass.; and Emeline (deceased), married Gilman Gould.

Fairbanks, Asahel Powers, son of Oliver, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 3, 1806, and married Lucretia Whitney. Of their twelve children, six died in infancy. The others are Hiram C., who died from sickness contracted in the army, and left no male issue; Harriet A., twice married, resides at Grafton, Vt.; Mary, wife of George G. Gregg, of Weathersfield; Eliza, wife of William Westney, of Acworth, N. H.; Franklin, of Springfield; and George H., of Bostonville, Vt.

Fairbanks, Edward, son of Oliver, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., June 26, 1786, and died May 7, 1878. He married for his first wife Betsey Stoddard, by whom he had two children, viz.: Eaton; Harriet (deceased), married Daniel Bowker. His second wife was Sally Parker, and their children were Nathaniel; Lucy, died aged twenty years; John; Emerancy (deceased), married David Safford; Amos P., married E. Amelia White, March 26, 1867, resides in North Springfield, Vt., and has three children. John W., Mar-

cella E. and Abbie A.; Parmela (deceased), married John Finegan; Ellen, widow of Horace Britton, resides in Springfield.

Fairbanks, Nathaniel, son of Edward, was born in Springfield, June 8, 1818, and married Sarah J. Randall. He had three children: Melvin E.; Percy W. (deceased), married A. W. Gilson, who died in California, May 31, 1886; and Lottie E., wife of Ernest Gilson, of Springfield, Vt. Nathaniel died May 31, 1886.

Fairbanks, Melvin E., son of Nathaniel, born in Springfield, December 30, 1850, married Lestina E. Williams, of Bridgewater, Vt., and has two children, Fred M. and Mabel P.

Fairbanks, Lewis, son of Oliver, born July 29, 1791, and died October 23, 1860. He married Pamelia Parker, and their children were Edward, who died in Springfield; Frederic; Eliza (deceased), married Lincoln Field; Jane (deceased), married James Wooley; David; Lois, widow of Beza F. Wood, resides in Charlestown, N. H.; Maria (deceased), married Richmond Rawson; Frank, born in Springfield, July 24, 1836, married Betsey Parker, has no children; and Harriet, died young.

Field Family.—Pardon Field was an early settler of this family in Windsor county. He came to Chester about 1786. He was born at Cranston, R. I., April 13, 1761, and was a son of James, who was a son of Jeremiah. His wife was Elizabeth Williams, who was of the fifth generation from Roger Williams. They had the following children: Hannah, married John Kibling; Lydia, married Robert Field; James; Jeremiah; Abner; Joseph; Sarah, married Stephen Austin; Welcome; Pardon; and Elizabeth, who died young. Pardon died October 28, 1842.

Field, Abner, son of Pardon, was born in Chester, Vt., November 28, 1793, married Louisa Griswold, and had four children: Walbridge Abner; Cordelia Louisa, died at the age of eight years; Fred Griswold; and Isadore, wife of Durant J. Boynton, of North Springfield. Abner died December 19, 1864.

Field, Walbridge Abner, son of Abner, born in Springfield, Vt., April 26, 1833; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1855; ex-member of Congress, and one of the justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He married for his first wife Ellen E. McLoon; has two daughters, Eleanor Louisa and Elizabeth Lenthal. His second wife was Frances Farwell. He resides at Boston, Mass.

Field, Fred Griswold, son of Abner, born in Springfield, Vt., January 1, 1842, married Anna M. Tarbell, of Cavendish, Vt.; has two children, viz.: Fred Tarbell, born December 24, 1876; and Bertha Isadore, engaged in the mercantile business at North Springfield.

Gilman, Farley B., was born in Unity, N. H., December 16, 1824, and is the eldest son of Jonathan and Mehitable A. (Farley) Gilman. At the age of twenty years he went to Claremont, N. H., as an apprentice at the machinist trade, and in 1847 came to Springfield to work. He married Emily L. Royse, and has had five children: Ellen A., wife of Dr. Harry Knight, of Belleview, Fla.; Ida L., who is engaged in teaching in the Freedmen's schools of the South; Wilbur F., who died at the age of three years; Wilbert F. and Gertrude, who at present are attending Boston University, College of Liberal Arts.

Griswold, Daniel.—The subject of this sketch (Squire Griswold, as he was familiarly called) was born at Meriden, Conn., December 5, 1762, and was the son of John and Mary (Ward) Griswold. At the age of sixteen he entered the army and was employed as a teamster instead of serving in the ranks. He purchased land in Springfield, August 24, 1784, and worked two seasons in improving it. In January, 1786, he married Annah Lenthal Ames, a native of Middletown, Conn. With his wife he made a permanent settlement in Springfield in 1790, traveling the distance from Connecticut with an ox team, taking ten days for the journey. In 1793 he built a frame house now standing at North Springfield. He died August 4, 1836, and is buried in the cemetery at North Springfield. His children were Lenthal, married Amos Hulett; Mary, married Levi Boynton; Hannah, married Enos Brown; Joel; Daniel, removed to Indiana; Lucy,

married Samuel Stimson; Martha, married Russell Lockwood; Lounda, married first Lucius H. Cheney, second, Sylvanus Newhall; Sarah, married Charles Sherwin; and Louisa, married Abner Field. Daniel married for his second wife Mrs. Abigail Davis Woodbury.

Griswold, Joel, son of Daniel, was born at Springfield, Vt., April 25, 1792, and died April 22, 1871; married Mary Chase. Their children were Daniel C., engaged in the wholesale notion business in Boston, Mass.; Collins S., died at the age of four years; Mary J., married Milton K. Paine, of Windsor, Vt.

Hadwen, Oliver R., was born in Danby, Vt., March 25, 1825, and is the youngest son and child of eleven children of Barney and Mercy Vaughn Hadwen. He was engaged in farming in his early life and removed to Poultney, Vt., where he purchased a farm and resided in that town eleven years. After living in Rutland, Vt., he removed to his native town, remaining three years, and came to Springfield in 1872. Of his father's family seven are living, the eldest being eighty-six. The three that died lived to be seventy-seven, sixty-six and eighty-eight years of age. He married Sarah Jane Baker, of Granby, N. Y., and has four children, viz.: Chester B., a resident of Rockingham, Vt.; Emma Jane, wife of George F. Tanner, of Springfield; John E., resides in Springfield; and William E., in Danby, Vt.

Holmes, John, was born in Peterboro, N. H., May 8, 1802, and was the son of Nathaniel and Catharine (Allison) Holmes. His first wife was Hepsey, daughter of John and Abigail (Demary) Cutter, whose ancestors came from England and settled at Woburn, Mass., as early as 1640. Their children were John C.; Emeline Duncan, died aged twenty-one years; and Abigail Demary, died at the age of eighteen years. His second wife was Emeline Woodbury, by whom he had one child, Nathaniel Cutter, born January 26, 1857; he was a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, Mo., practiced at Gardiner, Mass., and died at Jaffrey, N. H., June 24, 1887. His third wife was Sybil Eliza Gates, who had one child that died infancy. John died September 24, 1874.

Holmes, John C., son of John, was born at Springfield, Vt., April 2, 1827; married for his first wife Marcia A. Kimball; had one child, Otto Kimball, who died at the age of nine years. His second wife was Rebecca, daughter of Noah and Nancy (Tower) Safford. They had one child, Henry Bigelow, born at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1868, and is now interested in the firm of J. C. Holmes & Co. John C. was a resident of Springfield all of his life, excepting from 1859 to 1861, when he was located at White River Junction, Vt. He was second lieutenant of Company E, First Vermont Cavalry, and was from 1863 to 1874 employed in the Post-office Department at Washington, D. C. He died July 26, 1884.

Huey, James, came from Massachusetts to Springfield in 1790, and died in that town in 1833, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife was Polly Brown, and their children were Rhoda (deceased), married Joseph Perham; Jeremiah; James, died in Springfield; Abiel, died in Pennsylvania; Philena (deceased), married Joseph House; and Nancy (deceased), married Noah Bailey.

Huey, Jeremiah, son of James, was born in Springfield, April 16, 1797, and married Susan G. Weaver. Their family are George Washington; Sarah, wife of Charles Cady, of West Windsor; Jeremiah L.; William Eldridge, lives in California; Susan (deceased), married Barnum A. Read; James Henry, died at the age of seven years; Leonard E.; John Henry; and Phœbe P., widow of Morris Newton, resides in Reading, Vt. Jeremiah died October 6, 1878.

Huey, Jeremiah L., son of Jeremiah, was born in Springfield, July 28, 1829, and married Sarah Weston, and has two children: Ella M. and Harold Irving. He was a resident of California from 1850 to 1877.

Huey, Leonard E., son of Jeremiah, was born in Springfield, December 22, 1836, and married Frances Maria Dodge. They have five children: Inya, wife of Levi Fairbanks, of Springfield; Inez, wife of A. J. Crockett, of Boston; Alice E.; Wallace L.; and Guy Arthur. Some members of the family spell their name "Hewey."

Kimball, George, a native of Temple, N. H., was born January 23, 1800, and came to Springfield in 1821. Having learned the trade of blacksmithing of John Bales, of Wilton, N. H., he engaged in that business and built, in 1824, the present shop now occupied by his son, located on the west side of Main street, just north of the covered bridge. He was at various times interested in different manufacturing interests of Springfield, and about 1840 began to manufacture horse rakes, making from one thousand to two thousand annually, and selling and shipping them all over the country, even as far as California. He continued this business till his death, which occurred November 24, 1875. Four of his brothers learned the trade of blacksmithing at his shop, and one of them, Brooks Kimball, was for a number of years associated with him as partner. Mr. Kimball was also extensively engaged in building and he erected about sixty buildings during his life within the corporation limits. He married November 18, 1823, Abigail Bisbee, and had three children: George; Marcia A. (deceased), married John C. Holmes; Francis J., a resident of Chicago, Ill.

Kimball, George, son of George, was born in Springfield, Vt., October 3, 1824, married Rindella M. Cheney, and had three children, viz.: George Eugene, lives in Everett, Mass.; Lillian Louisa, resides at Springfield; and Alice Appleton, died at the age of three years. Mr. Kimball carries on business at his father's old stand.

Mason, Henry Hubbard, was born in Unity, N. H., January 31, 1821, and was the fourth son of Peter and Abigail (Weed) Mason. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed for four years to Otis Bardwell, of Walpole, N. H., to learn blacksmithing. After serving his time he followed the business one year, but was forced to relinquish it on account of injuries received. He then came to Charlestown, N. H., where his father resided, and in 1844 removed to Springfield, and began work for D. M. Smith & Co., who were then manufacturing abdominal supporters, an invention of Dr. Eleazer Crain. He followed this business until 1864, employing at one time as many as sixty girls. During the years 1848–49 he was proprietor of the Black River Hotel. At one time he was a member of the firm of Smith, Mason & Co., formed for the purpose of manufacturing a spring hook and eye. Mr. Mason married for his first wife Sarah, daughter of George Cutler; has one child, Sarah, wife of Prof. Benjamin Blanpied, and resides at Albany, N. Y. His second wife was Vesta, daughter of Abel Gilson, of Proctorsville, Vt.

Smith, Miles, was born in Unity, N. H., April 28, 1826. When he was one year old his father removed to Acworth, N. H. He is the eldest son of Kimball and Angelina (Cummings) Smith. When nineteen years of age he began to work in cotton-mills and was at Lowell, Mass., from 1845 to 1851, and came to Springfield in 1854, to take charge of Fullerton, Martin & Co.'s mill, remaining here till 1860. Three years after this he entered the snath works, and on the formation of a stock company became one of the stockholders. He married Lucy Ann Lawton; she was his first wife, and there was one child, viz., Ida, wife of F. H. Lippincott, of Chelsea, Mass. His second wife was Thankful Fletcher. Of their two children one died in infancy; the other is Jennie N., wife of Thomas Chenoyeth, of Springfield.

Spaulding, Nathaniel, son of John, was born in Cavendish, Vt., October 7, 1801, and married Anna Swift. Their children were Melinda, died young; Julia Ann, widow of Samuel H. Nutting, resides in Chester, Vt.; Charles Elliot, lived in Cavendish, Vt. (deceased); Henry, also a resident of Cavendish; Francis P., lives in Springfield, Vt.; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Geo. W. Winslow, a Methodist minister located in Illinois; Emily J. (deceased), married Henry Martin; Sarah J., wife of A. D. L. Herrick, of Chester, Vt.; and James Almon, died at the age of twenty years. Nathaniel became a resident of Springfield in 1852, and died January 1, 1879. Anna, his wife, died December 11, 1880.

Spaulding, Francis P., son of Nathaniel, was born in Cavendish, Vt., June 18, 1837, and married H. Florence, daughter of Marshal Myrick. He has two children, viz.: Fred M. and Morton M.

Townsend, Frederick Van Alstyne, was born at Reading, Vt., April 9, 1824, and is the

eldest son of William and Hannah G. (Bigelow) Townsend. He was engaged in farming previous to becoming a member of the above firm. He married Aurelia Royce, and has three children, viz.: Ervin Alstyne, resides at Sioux City, Iowa; Amasa W., resides in Lebanon, N. H.; and Mary A.

Walker, Captain John, son of Matthew Walker, who came from Connecticut to Claremont, N. H., in 1783, was born in Connecticut in 1776, and died in Springfield, December 25, 1844. On becoming of age he came to Springfield, and was married to Philena Spencer, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: Thedotia (deceased), married George R. Gill; Nancy M., widow of Aaron P. Lynde, resides in California, aged ninety years; Mary Ann (deceased), married N. G. Spencer; Philena (deceased), married Leonard Ellis; Louisa, died at the age of thirteen years; Matilda, widow of William W. Whitney, resides in Springfield; John O.; Ralph, died in Springfield; Kate, wife of Joseph Wheeler; and James R.

Walker, James R., son of Captain John, was born in Springfield, August 27, 1820, and married Maria L. Whipple, of North Charlestown, N. H. Their children are Arthur; Julia, wife of John A. Walker, of Markesan, Wis.; Ann M.; and Ada, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

White, Joseph, was born at Springfield, Vt., December 18, 1833. He has been connected with the snath works since March, 1852, and is the only one now at the works who was there when he began. He married Harriet L., daughter of Dr. Calvin Hubbard, and has two children, viz., Katharine and Walter M.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NORWICH.

NORWICH is in the extreme northeastern part of the county of Windsor, and is bounded north by Thetford, in Orange county; east by the Connecticut River and Hanover in New Hampshire; south by the town of Hartford; and west by the town of Sharon. Norwich, being one of the Connecticut River towns, is among the best of the agricultural districts of the county; the lands in general are quite productive and susceptible of the highest cultivation.

Throughout the town mountain formations abound, the general trend of the short and broken ranges being about north and south, but there is less of extreme height in the hills of Norwich than is the case with the towns farther west. Some of the hills are dignified with names, such as Meeting-House Hill, in the central part of the town; and in the northeastern part is Bloody Mountain, the locality being formerly noted for its deposits of copper; in the extreme southern part is Griggs Mountain, a considerable elevation extending east and west about three miles.

In the northwestern part are two parallel ridges, or hill elevations, between and on either side of which are comparatively good farming and grazing lands.

The principal streams of the town are Bloody Brook and the Ompompanoosuc River, both being tributaries of the Connecticut. The first named of these streams has its course entirely within the limits of the town; its headwaters are on both sides of the northwest mountain, and thence it flows southeasterly across the town and discharges into the Connecticut River in the southeast corner of the town, where now is situated Norwich village. The river that bears the rather awkward name of Ompompanoosuc has only a few miles of its course in Norwich: it enters the town from Thetford on the north, courses across the northeast corner of the town, and discharges into the Connecticut near the small village of Pompanoosuc. Both of these principal streams of the town afford the best of water-power, which has been profitably utilized.

This town was brought into existence by a charter from the provincial governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, and bore the date of July 4, 1761, the same day upon which the adjoining town of Hartford was chartered, and probably contained the same conditions as the latter in respect to the first meeting of the proprietors. The town was chartered under the name of Norwhich, but common consent dropped the first "h" in the name. The grantees named in the charter were residents of Connecticut, and in that province the proprietors held their first meetings and organized the town, not only as proprietors were in the habit of organizing, but in the same manner as towns were organized by freemen, residents upon the soil of the town. In this respect Norwich is to be numbered among the exceptional towns of the vicinity and State, for at the time of that organization there was not a single rightful occupant of the town; but as this was one of the requirements of the charter, the proprietors had no option in the matter. Their first meeting was held August 26, 1761, at which time these officers were elected: Town and proprietors' clerk, Eleazer Wales; constable, Andrew Crocker; selectmen, Samuel Wert, Abner Barker and Joseph Storrs.

Following this preliminary organization the proprietors were frequently called together to take the necessary steps for making the town

surveys, apportioning the lots, making drafts by lots for the division of the lands owned by them. All of these proceedings were completed and the town ready for settlement during the year 1762, but it was not until the succeeding year that the period of pioneership actually began, and then but very slowly. The first settlers to make improvements were Jacob Fenton, Ebenezer Smith and John Slafter, who came to the town early in the spring of 1763, and made clearings, built log cabins, and otherwise prepared for permanent occupation. These men were the pioneers and first occupants of the town, but they were not entirely alone in the region, for there were other pioneers on the east side of the river, in Hanover town, and a small settlement in Lebanon, the town south of Hanover. The towns north and south of Norwich were not occupied until nearly two years later. Concerning the fortunes or misfortunes experienced by these three pioneers of Norwich, there seems to have been a slight conflict of opinion among early authorities, and not wishing, at this late day, to attempt furnishing the correct version of the matter, the writer feels constrained to reproduce the statements of Zadock Thompson:

"In 1762 the town was partly lotted, and the next year Jacob Fenton, Ebenezer Smith and John Slafter came here from Mansfield, Conn., built them a camp and began improvements. In July, Smith and Slafter left Fenton on Wednesday for the purpose of hoeing corn in Lebanon, and returned on Saturday evening, when they found Fenton dead in the camp. It appeared afterward that Mr. Freeman, of 'New Hampshire,' happened over here, and finding Fenton sick and alone, he tarried with him until he died, and then went to Lebanon for help to bury him. Freeman returned and Fenton was buried July 15, 1763, aged sixty-five years, and a monument erected over him. In the summer of 1764 four men moved their families into the town, and from this time the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity, mostly by emigrants from Mansfield and Preston, Conn."

The three men were the pioneers of the town, and began their lives here in the northeast part of the town, near the location of the present village of Pompanoosuc. In the year following (1764) four more settlers with their families came to the vicinity, among them Samuel Hutchinson, Nathan Messenger and Samuel Partridge, the family of the latter,

however, not coming until the next year (1765). It is said that Nathan Messenger was the first pioneer to winter in the town. His right was near the site of Norwich village, as was also Samuel Hutchinson's.

Samuel Partridge made his improvements in the west part of the town, south of the hamlet called Beaver Meadows. He returned to Connecticut during the fall of 1764, and remained there that winter, returning, however, the next spring, and bringing with him his wife and parents. The father, whose name was Samuel, became an extensive land owner in the "Meadows" vicinity, having there 1,000 acres.

General Peter Olcott was one of the eminent men of Norwich. In May, 1777, he was appointed by New York to the position of commissioner of confiscated estates; and in 1778 to the same office under Vermont; was a member of the Windsor convention of June, 1777, also of July and December of the same year. In 1777 he commanded a regiment of Gloucester county militia, and was summoned with it to march to the relief of Bennington; was councilor from the first session until October, 1779; again in 1781–90; lieutenant governor, 1790–93; and judge of the Supreme Court, 1782–84. He died at Norwich in September, 1808.

Thomas Murdock was a member of the Westminster convention of January 15, 1777, and the Windsor convention of June 4, 1777. He was councilor and member of the Court of Confiscation in 1778, and until October, 1779; and judge of the Windsor County Court, 1782–87. He represented Norwich in 1780 and 1782. He died at Norwich in 1803.

Paul Brigham was a native of Connecticut, born January 17, 1745, and came to Norwich in May, 1782. In his native State he held the rank of captain of militia in the Revolutionary service, and in Norwich was advanced to the major-generalship. He served as assistant judge of the Windsor County Court 1783–86, and again 1790–95; was chief judge in 1801; judge of probate in the Hartford district in 1800; high sheriff, 1787–90; representative in 1783, 1786 and 1791; member of council, 1792–96; member of constitutional conventions of 1793, 1814, and 1822; was lieutenant-governor from 1796 to 1820, except during the years 1813 and 1814. He died July 15, 1824, aged nearly seventy-nine years.

Although Norwich had a sufficient population to entitle the inhabit-

ants to hold town meetings earlier than 1768, it was not organized until the month of April of that year, the administration of its affairs, previous to that time, being in the hands of the proprietors. The first town officers elected by the residents of the town were as follows: Moderator, Nathan Messenger; town clerk, Thomas Murdock; selectmen, Lieutenant Partridge, Captain Johnson and Nathan Messenger; constables, Thomas Murdock and John Slafter; tithingman, Medad Benton; fence viewers, Elisha Partridge, ——— Thatcher, Thomas Murdock and Jacob Burton. The succession of town representatives from 1778 to the present time will be found on later pages of this chapter.

In the proceedings had by the representatives of the towns in the conventions at Dorset this town took an active interest, but was not then represented; but it was represented in the first convention held east of the mountains, that at Westminster in January, 1777, the records showing the presence of Major Thomas Murdock and Jacob Burton, the former being one of the committee to examine into the number of towns of Cumberland and Gloucester counties that had voted in favor of the new State. Also, in the somewhat famous convention at Windsor, June 4, 1777, the town of Norwich was represented by Colonel Peter Olcott, Major Thomas Murdock, and Jacob Burton, each of whom signed the "revised declaration."

It would appear from the foregoing statements that the people of Norwich were earnestly and heartily in favor of the formation of the new State; and so they were subject to certain conditions that need an explanation. There was great friendliness of feeling, and many things in common between the people in this locality and those on the east side of the Connecticut River, and there was, moreover, a strong desire on both sides that the towns be united under the same government. About this time there was much favorable discussion of the project of forming a union with the New Hampshire towns, as soon as the independence of the new State should be declared, and its affairs assume some tangible shape. With this union in view, a number of the towns west of the Connecticut River went into the conventions, and did every possible thing in hastening the declaration of separate independence, believing that the union with the eastern towns would speedily follow, and become firmly and permanently established.

In accordance with their expectations and desires the new State was formed, and subsequently, on June 11, 1778, sixteen towns on the east side of the river were received into and made a part of Vermont. But this union was not regarded favorably by the authorities of New Hampshire, and in addition to that there was much feeling in opposition to it in the State generally, and west of the mountains particularly. Finally, the matter reached such a situation that the question was submitted to the towns to determine whether the union should stand or be dissolved, and the latter proposition was carried. The union was therefore at an end, much to the dissatisfaction of Norwich and several other towns in the vicinity. The final result was that this town, together with a number of others, united in a petition to Congress, setting forth the circumstances under which they had favored the new State, and being disappointed and misled, were desirous of having Congress understand that they were not in favor of the admission of Vermont to the union of States. Twice were these petitions sent to Congress, first in August, 1779, and again in February, 1780. The towns represented were Hartford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Fairlee, Newbury and Barnet. Peter Olcott, of Norwich, was the agent sent to Congress to present the petitions. Subsequently, however, a second union with New Hampshire towns was formed, and then the people of the disaffected towns of Vermont ceased their opposition to Vermont's admission as one of the United States; and when the dissolution of this second union became imperative, the town had so grown in population, and public sentiment had so changed, that there was no murmuring or discontent on the part of her people.

One of the most notable occasions in the early history of this town was that which witnessed the session of the Governor and Council and the General Assembly of the State, in June, 1785, and the occasion was deeply and fully appreciated by the entire people; for although it was an adjourned session, and not one for the inauguration of the State officers, the chief executive of the State was accompanied by an escort of cavalry, and at Norwich they were met by a body of militia under the command of Colonel Paul Brigham. Thus for the brief space of two or three weeks Norwich was the temporary seat of government of Vermont. A glance over the pages of the journal of the Governor and Council

shows that the measures adopted, and others that were proposed and discussed, were of the same general character as were incident to the similar meetings at other towns during that period. The only important feature at this session, except the generally important character of all of the early sessions, was the impeachment proceedings against John Barrett, a justice of the peace of the county, and a citizen of Springfield. Justice Barrett was summoned before the Governor and Council on the 9th of June upon a charge of malfeasance in office, and duly appeared. Stephen Row Bradley conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Barrett appeared in his own defense. The result was that the accused be suspended from office for the term of six months, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

It was customary for the Governor and Council, in their sessions with the General Assembly, to meet at various places in the new State, as circumstances and convenience might suggest; but this was the only meeting of these representative bodies in the town of Norwich, and was brought about, it is believed, through the influence of General Peter Olcott and Major Thomas Murdock, both of whom were then councilors, and aided by the additional influence of Lieutenant-Governor Paul Spooner, of Hartland. At that time the town of Norwich was represented by Jacob Burton.

Another chapter of this work gives an account of the part taken by the county in the war of the Rebellion. During the course of the war the town of Norwich is credited with having furnished 166 men, who entered the service under and subsequent to the first call for three years' volunteers. For the three years' service the town enlisted 106 men; for one year, 4; for nine months, 31; for naval service, 9; miscellaneous credits, men not named, 10; volunteers, re-enlisted, 6. In addition there were enrolled men who furnished substitutes, 5; furnished under draft and paid commutation, 8; procured substitutes, 3. A grand total of 182.

At the time of taking the census enumeration of inhabitants in 1771 by New York, Norwich was found to contain 206 residents, that being three more than Windsor, and it was, therefore, the most populous town in the county. In 1791 the population had increased to 1,158, it then being the fourth town in the county in number of inhabitants. The

greatest population was attained in the town in 1830, when it was 2,316; but since that time there has been a slow and constant decrease, shown by the census reports of each decade, until that of 1880, which gave the town a population of only 1,471, a little more than half as many as fifty years before.

Representatives in General Assembly.—1778, Abel Curtis, Joseph Hatch; 1779, none; 1780, Thomas Murdock, Elisha Burton; 1781, Abel Curtis, Peter Olcott; 1782, Abel Curtis, Thomas Murdock; 1783, Paul Brigham; 1784, Elisha Burton, Elijah Gates; 1785, Jacob Burton; 1786, Paul Brigham; 1787, Elisha Burton, to 1789; 1790, Joseph Hatch; 1791, Paul Brigham; 1792, Aaron Storrs; 1793–94, Daniel Buck; 1795, John Bush; 1796, Ebenezer Brown; 1797–98, Roswell Olcott; 1799–1800, Elisha Burton; 1801, Peter Olcott; 1802, Pierce Burton; 1803–04, Hezekiah Goodrich; 1805, Pierce Burton; 1806, Daniel Buck; 1807–08, none; 1809–13, Pierce Burton; 1814, Israel Newton; 1815–19, Don J. Brigham; 1820–23, Aaron Loveland; 1824–28, Thomas Emerson; 1829, Cyrus Partridge; 1830, Elias Lyman, jr.; 1831–32, Elias Lyman; 1833–34, Alden Partridge; 1835–36, Cyrus Partridge; 1837, Alden Partridge; 1838, Thomas Hazen; 1839, Alden Partridge; 1840, Aaron Loveland; 1841–43, Ira Davis; 1844, Ebenezer Spear, 2d; 1845–46, Shubael Converse; 1847, William Loveland; 1848, none; 1749, Ebenezer Spear, 2d; 1850, Ebenezer D. Brown; 1851, Samuel Goddard; 1852–53, L. S. Partridge; 1854–55, Franklin L. Olds; 1856–57, William E. Lewis; 1858–59, Joseph T. Loveland; 1860–61, John Loveland; 1862, Joseph Pratt; 1863, William E. Lewis; 1864–65, Aaron G. Pease; 1866–67, Joseph T. Loveland; 1868–69, Ebenezer B. Brown; 1870–71, none; 1872–73, William E. Lewis; 1874–75, John Dutton; 1876–77, Bartlett Sargent; 1878–79, William E. Lewis; 1880–81, Samuel H. Currier; 1882–83, H. V. Partridge; 1884–85, A. V. Turner; 1886–87, George Messenger; 1888–89, Aaron Loveland.

Ecclesiastical History.—The orthodox Congregationalist has always been the leading religious denomination in Norwich. As early as 1770 the Rev. Peter Powers, the pioneer preacher of Newbury, held services in Norwich and formed a church which was the fifth organized in the State. On August 31, 1775, Rev. Lyman Potter was ordained minister.

He was a native of Salisbury, Conn., and was graduated from Yale College in 1772. Though the town now had a settled minister, they had no place of worship, services being held in a large barn erected by Governor Olcott. After considerable discussion in reference to a site the foundation for the first church was laid July 9, 1778, about a mile and a half north by west of the present village of Norwich. It cost six hundred and ninety-four pounds and was lathed and plastered on the inside, and clapboarded on the outside, but never was painted and had no steeple or bell. The town purchased the building in 1785 and the Vermont Legislature met there in June of that year. The first deacon of the church was Joseph Smalley. At the time of the ordination of Mr. Potter the church membership was thirty-six. Revivals were held in 1776, 1780 and 1781, and about forty were added. Mr. Potter asked for his dismissal in March, 1801, which was granted in August of that year. He removed to Steubenville, O., where he died in 1826. Rev. James W. Woodward became pastor in 1804, and continued until June 8, 1821. The last service held in the old church was on December 28, 1817, it having been purchased December 24, 1817, by Constant Murdock for one hundred dollars at auction. A new house forty by sixty feet was immediately built near the site of the old one, and was dedicated January 1, 1818. Mr. Woodward was followed by Rev. Samuel Goddard in 1822, who continued his labors till 1844, when he died. The society under his charge was very prosperous, the membership in 1839 numbering two hundred and forty-seven. The church was without a settled pastor until May, 1846, when Rev. Edward B. Emerson was installed; he was dismissed in March, 1853. In May, 1854, the first church was dissolved, its members connecting themselves with neighboring churches, about sixty uniting with the church at Norwich Plains. The building was purchased at auction by Charles A. and Granville Slack in 1857 for one hundred and fifty dollars, and taken down. Town meetings were held in these two churches for three-quarters of a century.

The present Congregational church, located at the village of Norwich, was built in 1817 and dedicated by Rev. James W. Woodward on November 20th of that year. The society was organized June 19, 1819, with eleven members, and Rev. R. W. Bailey was settled as pastor November 24, 1819, and remained four years. From 1823 to 1831 the

pulpit was supplied by Revs. James W. Woodward, J. R. Wheelock, S. W. Boardman and Dr. Shurtleff. On December 28, 1831, Rev. Thomas Hall was installed and continued about three years. For the next six years Rev. Dr. Shurtleff supplied the church and during his ministry two revivals were held: one in 1835, conducted by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, and the second in 1839, by Rev. Sherman Kellogg. Over one hundred persons became members of the church. From 1840 to 1853 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. J. D. Butler, Sherman Kellogg, David Kimball and Rev. Professors Haddock, Noyes and Brown, of Dartmouth College. In 1852 the church was moved from the common, in front of Norwich University, to its present location. The following pastors have supplied the pulpit since that date: Rev. A. G. Pease from January 2, 1855, to July 24, 1857; Rev. S. W. Boardman to September 1, 1859; Rev. Austin Hazen from March, 1860, to March, 1864; from that date until June 1, 1865, the pulpit was supplied by the president and professors of Dartmouth College. On the latter date Rev. William Sewall began supplying the pulpit and was installed September 27, 1866. He resigned July 2, 1876, and was dismissed October 18th, of that year. The present pastor, Rev. N. R. Nichols, began his services in the early part of the spring of 1880.

As early as 1799 the town records show the existence of an organized society of Baptists in Norwich. Asahel Lewis was at that time clerk of the society, and his certificate is on record showing the following members: Israel Brown, Elias Partridge, Jesse Geer, Jude Allen, John Lewis, Baxter Newton, Eli White, William Winslow, Nicholas Allen, William Wade, Amos Phillips, Martin Brown and Elisha White. There is no evidence that this society ever had a meeting-house or a settled minister. Through the efforts of Rev. John Hibbard, a pioneer Baptist missionary, a church was formed in the northern part of Sharon in 1792. The Rev. James Parker was ordained in 1805, and mainly through his efforts the organization was kept alive. Its meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings until 1833, when a small meeting-house was built at Beaver Meadow. Mr. Parker's death occurred in 1839 and Rev. J. S. Herrick became the next pastor, remaining until 1842, and was succeeded by the following: Revs. J. Crowley, 1842 to 1846; Phillip Chamberlain, 1846 to 1860; A. W. Boardman,

1862; W. L. Colburn, 1864 to 1865; C. D. Fuller, 1868 to 1869. In 1871, the society having diminished by death and removals, meetings were discontinued and the following year the church was permanently removed to Sharon village. The church building was taken down in 1875 and the material used in the construction of a parsonage at Sharon.

A small Episcopal society was organized in Norwich in 1835, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Ira Davis. Between 1846 and 1850 services were occasionally held under the ministrations of Prof. Hill, of Dartmouth College. During the time that Dr. Edward Bourne was president of Norwich University regular meetings were held in the chapel connected with that institution, down to 1863, when a church was erected just south of the parade grounds. Since the removal of the university services have been held only occasionally in Norwich.

The Methodists organized a society in town early in the nineteenth century and a church was built a mile and a half south of Union village. The present church in the village was built about 1830.

Educational.—The first action towards the division of the town into school districts was at a town meeting held November 19, 1782, when a committee was appointed to divide the town and to build school houses, etc. This committee was subsequently discharged, after reporting "that they could effect nothing on the business of their appointment." At the annual March meeting in 1785, upon the request of the inhabitants in the southeastern part of the town, that portion was set apart for the purpose of building a school-house and supporting a school; it was named the First School District. At the annual meeting held in 1797, on the report of a committee of sixteen, the town was divided into twelve districts. The following year District No. 13 was created, located in the southwestern part of the town. In 1808 District No. 14 was organized, and since then, at various times, other districts have been formed, until the number reached twenty-one. At the first return made in 1799 there were five hundred and fifty-two pupils between the ages of four and eighteen years in the town. In 1886 fifteen districts supported schools and there were two hundred and twenty scholars in attendance.

The first school-master in town was Ashur Hatch, and among his scholars were John Bush, Roswell Olcott, Thomas Brigham, M. D.,

Stephen Burton, and Mills Olcott. The school was known as the Windsor County Grammar School, and in October, 1788, an act was passed by the Legislature granting a lottery for the purpose of raising money to complete the school-house. Mr. Hatch taught the school from 1785 to 1791. The building stood on the present site of the Congregational church until about 1830.

The brick school-house near the site of the old meeting-house was built previous to 1809. In 1833 Rev. Amasa Buck, a Methodist clergyman, with others, had a school of academic grade at Norwich village, which was known as Franklin Seminary. The Misses Rockwood taught a ladies' school, and from 1855 to 1860 Miss Mary Bugbee conducted a school known as Norwich Female Seminary. In 1860 and '61 Miss Lucy Morris taught a school for young ladies. By an act of the Legislature passed November 8, 1867, the "Norwich Classical and English Boarding School" was incorporated with the following as incorporators: William Sewall, Henry Blood, Henry Hutchinson, John Dutton, Sylvester Morris, William E. Lewis, Joseph T. Loveland, James Burnham, Samuel Goddard, and Franklin Olds. The school was opened in December, 1867, in the building known as the North Barracks, formerly belonging to the Norwich University. The building was repaired at an expense of about $3,000. Though the school opened with encouraging prospects, the patronage steadily declined and the project was abandoned in ten years. The following is a list of its principals: 1868, William H. Gilbert; 1869, C. P. Chase; 1870–73, C. E. Putney; 1874, E. P. Sanborn; 1875, W. W. Morrill; 1876, W. H. Ray; 1877, D. S. Brigham.

The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.—This institution was established at Norwich by the late Captain Alden Partridge. The original subscription paper bore the date of October 20, 1817, and is signed by the following: Thomas Emerson, $1,000; A. Partridge, $1,500; John Wright, $1,500; Cyrus Partridge, $100; Joseph Emerson, $600; Aaron Loveland, $100; Samuel Partridge, $100; Isaac Partridge, $100; Abel Partridge, $100; Elihu Emerson, $100. It was the parent home of a new system of education, the result of many years of study of its founder. The corner-stone of an elegant brick building of four stories was laid August 6, 1819. The academy was opened with

about one hundred cadets September 24, 1826, and so popular became this new system of education that during the time the academy was located at Norwich the names of four hundred and eighty cadets appear upon its rolls. Students were received from nearly every State in the Union, and some from foreign lands. During the early part of 1825, Captain Partridge having received overtures from the leading citizens of Middletown, Conn., and believing that city offered superior advantages for the dissemination of his system of education, decided to remove the academy to that location. This change was made April 11, 1825, and while Captain Partridge retained the presidency, its success was more than its most sanguine friends had anticipated. The number of cadets in attendance during the first three years was over seven hundred and ten. Under Captain Partridge's supervision the cadets made pedestrian expeditions, upon which they received practical instruction in surveying. Military excursions were also taken, the cadets visiting New York city, Washington, and other points of interest, marching in the aggregate about two thousand miles, and making from thirty to fifty miles per day. After the retirement of Captain Partridge from the presidency the school attendance declined and it was finally discontinued. Among those that were at different times connected with the academy as professors were the following: George P. Marsh, in 1820–21, instructor in languages; Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, chaplain and professor of ethics and *belles-lettres*, 1822-23; Rev. J. W. Woodward, professor of geography and history, etc., 1823–25; James Freeman Dana, professor of chemistry, 1820–22; E. B. Williston, professor of Greek and rhetoric; John M. Partridge, professor of geometry, topography and sword exercise.

Norwich University.—While a member of the Legislature in 1834 the late Captain Partridge obtained a charter for this institution and the act was passed November 6, 1834. The corporation was to consist of twenty five persons, besides the president, who was an *ex-officio* member. The board of trustees was empowered to fill their own vacancies, and required to provide for a constant course of instruction in military science and civil engineering, and prohibited from establishing any regulations of a sectarian character either in religion or politics. The present building was begun in 1883, and was erected for a boarding-house. The first meeting of the trustees was held in January, 1835, and the following

faculty was elected: Alden Partridge, president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, history, science of government, political economy, military science, and tactics; Truman B. Ransom, vice-president and professor of natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, and civil engineering; M. Noras, professor of ancient and modern languages; Franklin Marsh and J. W. Horr, assistants in the English department. The school went into operation in May, 1835, the price of tuition being thirty-two dollars a year. The attendance from the opening to August, 1841, was two hundred and twenty six, and the buildings owned by Captain Partridge, and formerly used by the A. L. and S. Academy, were occupied. The future of the institution bade fair to be prosperous, but owing to dissensions the school became unpopular and gradually wasted away. In 1844 Captain Partridge resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Colonel T. B. Ransom, who, in 1847, resigned to take part in the war with Mexico. After Colonel Ransom's resignation the school was for a short time in charge of Rev. J. D. Butler, but in 1848 Prof. Henry S. Wheaton was elected president. He filled the office until 1850, and in the following year Rev. Edward Bourns became president, and remained until 1865. On March 13, 1866, the building known as the South Barracks was destroyed by fire, and the following autumn the town of Northfield, Vt., having raised $16,500, the academy was removed to that point. It continued to bear the same title until 1880, when the name was changed to "Lewis College"; but the school is now known by its old name.

Among those who were at different times members of the faculty, and not previously mentioned, were the following: Simon Preston, Alonzo Jackman, Clinton D. Averill, David Richardson, James V. A. Shields, Hiram P. Woodruff, Thomas W. Fredon, Henry V. Morris, Thomas R. Crosby, L. S. Coburn, Zerah Colburn, Alvin E. Bovee, W. C. Belcher, Charles A. Balch, George H. Bissell, and Josiah Swett. The number of students belonging to the university between 1835 and 1866 was about 1,025, of which 206 became graduates.

The Great Freshet of 1869.—About five o'clock on the morning of October 3, 1869, it began to rain, the wind being in the northeast; the storm continued until about noon of the 4th, the wind changing on that morning to the southwest. The rain fell in torrents, causing one

of the greatest freshets ever known in Norwich. All but one bridge on Bloody Brook were carried away, and numerous other bridges in town The storm also did great damage to the highways, mills and lands on the banks of the stream; also to the railroad, interrupting travel for nearly two weeks; the damage in the town was from $4,000 to $6,000

Norwich Library Association.—This association was organized in December, 1880, and was opened to the public in January, 1881. It has about fifteen hundred bound volumes.

Newspapers.—A paper called the *Vermont Engineer* was published in Norwich, from March, 1829, to 1831, by Davis & Porter. The first number of the *Citizen Soldier*, a weekly edited by Professors Jackman and Swett, was issued July 22, 1840. This paper was devoted to national defense, military science and interests of the volunteer militia. The office of this publication was removed to Windsor early in 1841, where its last number was issued in July of that year.

Railroads.—The Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad passes through the town from north to south, along the course of the Connecticut River most of the way. There are two railroad stations in the town: one a half mile from Norwich village, for the accommodation of Norwich and Hanover; the other five miles farther north in the northwest corner of the town, at the mouth of the Pompanoosuc River, and bears its name.

Important Events.—The first Council of Censors convened in Norwich on the first Wednesday in June, 1785. In the first organization of Cumberland county by New York, in 1766, Norwich was placed in that county, but in March, 1772, a change was made which placed Norwich in Gloucester county. The first male child born in the town was John, son of Daniel Waterman, on July 2, 1768. The first female child born in town was Lydia, daughter of John Hutchinson, on June 6, 1877. Samuel White died June 2, 1822, aged one hundred years. John, son of Jonathan Lord, died June 19, 1882, lacking forty-two days of being one hundred years old. Fairbanks, son of Captain Timothy Bush, born February 25, 1773, died February 24, 1873, lacking twelve hours of being one hundred years old. Elihu Emerson, born in Westfield, Mass., July 20, 1771, died at Leicester, Mass., aged one hundred and two years, three months, and nineteen days. He passed most of his life in

Norwich. The first town meeting held at Union hall was on March 20, 1855. The freemen's meetings continued to be held at Center Meeting-House until 1858. Union hall was destroyed by fire December 18, 1889.

Norwich Village.—This village, sometimes called Norwich Plains, is located in the southeast part of the town, about one-half mile from the Connecticut River. It is about one hundred and fifty feet above the river, and five hundred and twenty-five feet above tide water at Portsmouth, N. H. The situation of the village is pleasant, the main street being broad and straight and about half a mile in length, beautifully shaded with trees. The place was originally known as Burton's Plains, from Jacob Burton, who, with his sons, made the first settlement in 1776. Jacob Burton and his son Elisha built the first saw-mill in 1766, on what is now Bloody Brook. It stood on the opposite bank from Messenger & Hazen's tannery. This mill was carried away in the freshet of 1869, after having been operated for over a century by the Burton family. Elisha Burton built a grist-mill on the brook near the present location of A. G. Knapp.

The first house in the village was erected in 1771 by Captain Joseph Hatch. It is still standing and but few changes have been made in its interior or exterior. As late as 1788 there were only three houses on the plains—the one mentioned, Jacob Burton's dwelling, now occupied by T. A. Hazen, and Elisha Burton's house, now owned by S. A. Armstrong. Stephen Burton, son of Elisha, opened the first store on the plains in 1790. The hotel building, lately destroyed by fire, was built in 1797 by Colonel Jasper Murdock.

The village began to grow about the beginning of the present century, and in 1824 there were about thirty dwelling houses. There are at present about seventy dwellings, Congregational and Episcopal churches, a hotel, a tannery, a store and several mechanics' shops. The population by the census of 1880 was 276. The post-office was first established in Norwich in 1805, and Joseph Burton, son of Elisha, was the first postmaster. He was a saddler and haness-maker, and the office was kept in his shop, which stood on the east side of the main street, about opposite the present residence of Colonel William E. Lewis.

Following is a list of the postmasters and their terms of service:

Joseph Burton, July 1, 1805; George Riley, November 9, 1814; Cyrus Partridge, January 1, 1818; Jason Allen, April 17, 1820; Cyrus Partridge, November 22, 1821; Roswell Shurtleff, 1834 to 1836; John Wright, 1836–39; Baxter B. Newton, 1839–41; Harvey Burton, 1841–45; Ira Davis, 1845–49; John Wright, 1853–55; Lewis S. Partridge, 1855–57; Edward M. Lewis, 1857–61; Franklin L. Olds, 1861–85; Lewis S. Partridge, 1885 till his death in May, 1886; Josiah T. Morrison, July 1, 1886, to May 1, 1889; Edward W. Olds, the present incumbent.

Union Village.—This is a hamlet in the northern part of the town, about half of the village being located in Orange county. The part within the town of Norwich contains a Methodist church and about a dozen dwellings. A post-office was established here January 1, 1831, with J. Walker as postmaster. He held the office until 1856, and the following persons have been his successors: R. M. Gleason, 1856–61 and 1864–73; S. M. Gleason, 1862–63; Anson West, 1874–76; J. R. Blaisdell, 1877, and now in the office.

Pompanoosuc.—This is a small hamlet in the northeastern part of the town, containing a few dwellings and a chair factory. A post-office was established here in 1849, with Benjamin Preston as the first postmaster. He held the office until 1851 and has been succeeded by the following: W. W. Reynolds, 1851–54; Benjamin Preston, 1854–57; C. B. Reynolds, 1857–59; Isaac Pierce, 1859–62; H. F. Reynolds, 1862–68; J. M. Flint, 1868–76; H. E. Kendall, 1876 to present time.

Beaver Meadow.—This is situated in the western part of the town near the Sharon line. In early times there was some business done here, but at present it is simply a cross-road. A post-office has recently been established here.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Bicknell, John, was born in Tunbridge, Vt., November 12, 1802, and was married December 4, 1824, to Letita Bean. She was born June 21, 1802. They had four children: Sarah, married Jerome Slayton, of Stowe, Vt., September 3, 1843, died January 10, 1845; Harvey, resides in Barnard, Vt.; Abel C.; and William, a resident of Norwich. John died April 14, 1869, and his wife May 9, 1887. Their four children were born in West Fairlee, Vt., where they resided until the youngest child was two years old, when they removed to Stowe, Vt. In 1845 they came to Norwich, where they remained the rest of their lives.

Bicknell, Abel, son of John, was born in West Fairlee, Vt., June 2, 1830, and married November 24, 1857, Charlotte A. Cummings. They have two children: Henry, born September 26, 1863, married Gertrude Slack, and resides in Norwich; and Julia E., wife of Myron Pierce, of Norwich. Mr. Bicknell has been a resident of Norwich since 1845.

Burton, Jacob, came from Stonington, Conn., in the summer of 1764, to Norwich, intending to locate, but finding no inhabitants in the town he returned to Connecticut. In the following year he helped lay out a part of the town into lots, and in 1766, in company with his son Asa, and several hands, came to Norwich, and erected a saw-mill on the site now occupied by the Messenger & Hazen tannery. Mr. Burton was a member of the Committee of Rules and Regulations of the first General Assembly of Vermont, and was elected at that session second county judge for the shire of Newbury. He was the first town clerk in Norwich. He married Rachel ———, and had the following family: Elisha; John, removed to Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1809, where he died; Asa; Josiah, died in Norwich; Anna, married Simeon Carpenter; Sarah, married Alden Spooner; Eliza, died young. Jacob died July 12, 1798.

Burton, Elisha, son of Jacob, was born November 7, 1743, and married April 28, 1767, Susanna Burton. They had three children: Levi, died in the West; Elisha, died unmarried; Stephen, died in the West. His second wife was Sarah Cogswell. Their children were Sarah, married Jesse Stoddard; Jacob, died in Norwich; Joseph, born in 1781, died in 1814; Susanna, died in childhood; Polly, married Rev. Samuel Bascom; John B. C., died in Norwich; Harvey; Fanny, married Ammi B. Allen. Elisha married for his third wife Mrs. Mercy Loveland, and died May 3, 1819.

Burton, Asa, son of Jacob, was born August 25, 1752, in Stonington, Conn., and removed to Preston, Conn., with his parents. At the age of fourteen his father removed to Norwich, and from that time until he was twenty he was employed in labor incidental to the settlement of a new country. With impaired health he was admitted at the age of twenty-one to Dartmouth College. After graduating he studied theology, and after preaching occasionally in various towns in Vermont and Connecticut, he was settled in January, 1779, over a church in Thetford, Vt., where he preached for fifty years. When he took charge of the church there were only sixteen members, and when he delivered his semi-centennial sermon the membership had increased to three hundred and twenty. He was the author of a number of publications, and during his life graduated sixty students for the ministry. Dr. Burton's first wife was his half cousin, Mercy Burton, and their two daughters died before maturity. His second wife was Mary Childs, of Thetford, and their child, Mercy, became the wife of George West, a prominent lawyer of Manchester, Vt. Dr. Burton died May 1, 1836.

Currier.—The family of this name in Norwich are descended from Richard Currier, a native of England, born in 1617. The records of Salisbury, Mass., dating back to 1640, give his children as follows: Richard; Hannah; Thomas; Sarah, who married Samuel Fogg; Hannah, who married Samuel Foote; and Samuel. The line of descent from Richard is as follows: Second, Thomas, born 1646; third, Benjamin, born 1688; fourth, Gideon, born 1712; fifth, Simeon, born 1745, who was the father of Abel, born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1782, and became a resident of Norwich in 1825.

Johnson, John, a native of Connecticut, was among the early settlers of Norwich. He married Priscilla Armstrong. Their children were Sarah (deceased), married Joel

Yarrington; John B. C.; Sophia (deceased), married Caleb Clough; Harriet (deceased), married Turner R. Wing; Mary (deceased), married Brazilla Pennock; Susan (deceased), married Daniel Waterman.

Johnson, John B. C., son of John, was born in Norwich, where he died in December, 1883, aged eighty-five years. He married Thriphena Elmore. They had ten children: Chestinia, wife of George Woodworth, of St. Charles, Minn.; Charles, born in Norwich, June 1, 1823, married Christinia Pennock, has no children, and resides in Norwich; George, lives at Hanover, N. H.; Jeanette, wife of Joseph Pennock, of Norwich; Harriet, died young; Sarah (deceased), married Charles Adams; John, resides in Lyme, N. H.; Daniel Jackson; Albert, lives in Newbury, N. H.; Ellen Udora, wife of Treadwell Seaver, of St. Charles, Minn.

Johnson, James, was born in Norwich, Conn., August 21, 1761, and married for his first wife, March 3, 1782, Olive Armstrong. She was born October 16, 1763, and died June 26, 1803. The children of this marriage were John W., who died young; Olive (deceased), married Neil Sawyer; and John W. James married for his second wife, September 15, 1803, Rhody Ranstead. She was born April 6, 1774. They had six children: James, was in the United States regular army, and died during the Seminole War; Wayne; Ranstead, a seafaring man, died at New Bedford, Mass.; Roslinda (deceased), married Cyrus Trussell; Hannah, died at twenty years of age; Julia (deceased), married Robert Floyd. James died January 3, 1835.

Johnson, Wayne, son of James, was born in Norwich, May 25, 1806, and married September 28, 1827, Olive Armstrong. She was born in Norwich, September 28, 1804. They had seven children: Fanny, died young; Jason O.; Thaddeus, died young; Rhoda Ann, wife of Dexter Hawkins, of Woodsville, Vt.; Albina (deceased), married, first, Marshall Little, and second, Mansel Brown; Anthony Wayne; Clymena, wife of Ira Arlen, at Hudson, N. H. Wayne died July 29, 1855.

Johnson, Jason O., son of Wayne, was born in Norwich, August 1, 1829, and married March 1, 1849, Ruth Tilden. They had four children: Jason Franklin, born June 20, 1850, married Effia Howard, and has four children: Francis, Afta F., Eliza, and Jason Howard, resides at Norwich; Milliard Wayne, born June 4, 1852, married Sarah Bicknell, and has four children: Ole Maude, Alice, Nellie, and Ruth, resides at Hanover, N. H.; Marcus De Lafa, born December 12, 1854, married Maggie White, and has one child, Nina, resides at Lebanon, N. H.; Ruth L., lives at home.

Johnson, Anthony Wayne, son of Wayne, was born in Norwich, January 18, 1837, and married June 3, 1856, Jane L. Tilden. They had four children: Clymena J., wife of Clarence A. Root, of Thetford, Vt., born September 23, 1858; Hatie E. and Hattie E., were born July 10, 1862: Hattie E. died March 20, 1863, and Hatie E. died June 21, 1863; Lucian Wayne, born November 15, 1866, married Addie Waterman, September 24, 1890.

Lewis, William, the progenitor of the Lewis family in Norwich, came from Windsor, Conn., and located in the town in 1731 or 1732. His family consisted of his wife, Naomi, five sons and three daughters. Mr. Lewis was a blacksmith, and carried on the business for a number of years. He was actively engaged in the management of town affairs; was chosen moderator and selectman ten years, between 1784 and 1796. He died December 15, 1806; his wife, April 28, 1803.

Lewis, Dr. Joseph, eldest son of William, was born in old Lyme, Conn., in November, 1746, and became a resident of Norwich in 1767. In early life he showed a fondness for medical study, and during the first years of his residence in Norwich made himself proficient in that science. For fifty-five years he was the leading physician in Norwich. During the Revolutionary War Dr. Lewis was appointed surgeon's mate, and was attached to the expedition against Quebec. During the winter of 1775–76 he was engaged in hospital practice with the army in Canada. He subsequently resigned and resumed his practice in Norwich. He was married in 1771 to Experience Burr, a lady

eminently qualified to be a helpmate to a physician. They had eight children: Lyman and Enos, who became physicians in Norwich, Joseph also practiced medicine at Waterbury, Vt.; they were all graduates of Dartmouth College; Joel, an invalid from childhood; Naomi, died in infancy; Lucy, died at four years of age; Naomi, married Dr. David Fiske; Alpa, married Abel Partridge. Dr. Lewis died June 18, 1833; his wife died January 18, 1819.

Lewis, Dr. Enos, the youngest son of Dr. Joseph, was born in Norwich, January 19, 1784. He fitted for college at Moore's Charity School and at sixteen entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1804. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. Nathan Smith, professor in Dartmouth Medical College, and in 1808 received his diploma. In December, 1808, he was appointed surgeon's mate in a United States regiment of riflemen, stationed at Newport, R. I. In September of the next year he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1810 he formed a copartnership with his father, which continued seven years. From that time until his death, September 14, 1823, owing to ill-health, he was not engaged in active practice. Dr. Lewis married June 28, 1812, Keturah Dennison, of Stonington, Conn. Owing to the early death of her husband, the education and support of her four children became her life-work. This duty she fulfilled, and when her mission was performed she returned to her native town, where she died August 6, 1855. The four children mentioned were William Enos; Charles Dennison, born June 6, 1817, a physician of Grant county, Ky.; Ann Emerson, a resident of Connecticut; Lucy Mary (deceased), married B. F. Holmes.

Lewis, William Enos, eldest son of Dr. Enos, was born in Norwich, May 25, 1815. He was educated at Partridge's Literary, Scientific and Military Academy of Norwich. He has, in a general way, engaged in farming during most of his active life, but has filled many positions of political trust. He was deputy sheriff and constable for over twenty years, and at the annual town meeting, March, 1843, was elected town clerk, which office he has held ever since. He was a member of the Legislature for 1856-57, 1863, 1872, and 1878; assistant assessor of internal revenue for Third District of Vermont from 1863 to 1871. He has been actively engaged in military affairs; was made major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Vermont militia, and was afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and later to colonel. On October 30, 1874, having been elected by Legislature, he was commissioned by Governor Carlos Coolidge as brigadier-general of the Eighth Brigade, Second Division of the State militia. He married Ruby W., daughter of Hezekiah Hazen, and their children were as follows: Lucy Ann, born February 19, 1847, wife of Joseph F. Foote, of Norwich, Conn., have one son, William Lewis Foote; William Hazen, born January 25, 1849, married Stella L. Hubbard, has one child, Mabel Hazen, and is a resident of Ascutneyville, Vt.; Marie Louise, born September 15, 1851, wife of William W. Morrill, of Troy, N. Y.; Katie Denison, died when about one year old; Charles Franklin, born August 26, 1859, married Phebe E. Cook, has one child, Marion B., and resides in Norwich, Vt.; Mary Denison, died at three years of age.

Loveland, Hon. Aaron, was born in Norwich, Vt., August 10, 1780. He was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1801, and during a part of his college course was a room-mate of Daniel Webster. He was acknowledged the best Greek scholar of his class, and after leaving college became proficient in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. He was made Professor of Languages at Norwich University, which position he held a number of years. He first opened a law office at Strafford, Vt., where he remained only a short time, when he removed to Norwich, where he practiced his profession until his death, January 3, 1870. In politics Judge Loveland was a Whig and later a Republican, and was honored with many positions of responsibility. He was Assistant Judge of the County Court in 1823, and Chief Judge in the following year; member of the Legislature from 1820 to 1824, and again in 1840. The Judge was never married.

Loveland, Joseph, was born in Weathersfield, Conn., April 14, 1747, and married Mercy Bigelow, November 12, 1772. She was born November 22, 1753. Joseph became a resident of Hanover, N. H., March 13, 1776, and removed to Norwich, Novem-

ber 16, 1779, settling on the farm now owned by his grandson, Aaron, which has ever since been in possession of his descendants. He had thirteen children: Joseph, died young; Joseph, born July 18, 1773, emigrated to Ohio, where he died; Prudence (deceased), married Ebenezer Percival; Aaron, died young; Aaron, died unmarried; David; William; Mary (deceased), married Cyrus Partridge; Elijah, born February 5, 1788, died in Pennsylvania; Lydia (deceased), married Nathaniel Wheatley; Susan (deceased), married John B. C. Burton; Lucy (deceased), married Waterman Ensworth; John and George, twins, born July 29, 1798, the former died in Ohio, in March, 1890, almost ninety-two years of age, and the latter died at nine years of age. Joseph died September 8, 1813; his wife August 3, 1833.

Loveland, David, son of Joseph, was born in Norwich, July 6, 1782, and married Eunice Wheatley, October 6, 1813. She was born in June 2, 1790. Their children were George (deceased); Albert, died aged one year; Caroline F. (deceased), married Henry Hutchinson; and John Wheatley. David died March 28, 1828; his wife July 10, 1861.

Loveland, William, son of Joseph, was born in Norwich, April 28, 1784, and married Sally Hutchinson; she was born in Brookfield, Vt., April 25, 1793. Their children were Mercy Bigelow (deceased), married E. B. Brown; Joseph Talcott, born April 5, 1818, died unmarried in Norwich; Reuben S., born October 30, 1820, married Maria Hutchinson, resides in Hartford, Vt.; William Jerome, born November 11, 1823, married Susan Briggs, has no children, and is a lawyer of Saginaw, Mich.; Aaron; Charles, born November 1, 1828, resides in Norwich; Mary Content (deceased), married Charles L. Badger, of Quincy, Mass.; Sarah E., wife of William H. Hutchinson, of Norwich. William died October 8, 1862, his wife January 17, 1877.

Loveland, Aaron, son of William, was born in Norwich, April 10, 1826, and married March 2, 1854, Laura S. Goodell, who was born in Westminster, Vt., January 23, 1830. Aaron removed to Wisconsin, in 1848, where he was engaged in the nursery business. He was a resident of that State until 1866, when he returned to Norwich, and resides on the old Loveland homestead. His children are Frank E., born at Wauwatosa, Wis., March 13, 1855, married Fanny Strong, and has three children, Laura Abby, Grace Ellen, and Lena Clara; resides in his native town; Laura Ellen, resides in Norwich; Joseph Henry, born at Wauwatosa, Wis., March 10, 1859, married Emma Healy, is a resident of Norwich; and Fanny Hutchinson. Mr. Loveland was a member of the Legislature of 1888.

Lyman, Harry, son of David, was born in Norwich, April 4, 1797, and married April, 1821, Nancy Wheeler, who died in the following September. His second wife was Betsey King, and they were married April 29, 1822. They had six children, viz.: George H., died at Chelsea, Vt.; Orril K., wife of George Willis, of Rutland, Vt.; Eliza A. (deceased), married Alonzo Burton; Augustus C.; Emiraett, wife of Joseph B. Cloud, of Norwich; Elizabeth Sophia (deceased), married J. N. Howard, of Rutland, Vt. Harry died June 15, 1882.

Lyman, Augustus C., son of Harry, was born in Washington, Vt., July 22, 1828, and married March 11, 1852, Roxanna Gove. Of their five children, one died in infancy. The others are Ella F., born May 25, 1826, wife of Charles S. Dutton, of Norwich; John C., born December 7, 1863, resides in Norwich; Harry A., born August 12, 1866, married Mabel Johnson, and has one child, Bessie Mabel, lives in Norwich; and Mary R., born November 21, 1869.

Martin, Homer M., eldest son of Marshall and Abigail (Eaton) Martin, was born in Rochester, Vt., October 14, 1833. He resided in his native town and Granville until 1854, and since that time has lived in Thetford and Norwich. He lost his left hand in a threshing-machine September 10, 1873. He married, first, Lucia Wilmot, by whom he had two children: J. Dell, born August 4, 1861, a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, Ill.; and Lucia M., born July 18, 1865, wife of Will Ladd, of Strafford, Vt., who have two children, Ruth F. and Helen M. He married, second, Sylenda J. Seaver, and

they have three children: Homer Bey, born in Norwich, January 30, 1867, resides at Duluth, Minn.; Linn Seaver, born in Thetford, May 11, 1870, attends school at Lyndon Institute, Vt.; and David Lee, born in Norwich, October 26, 1876.

Newton, Baxter B., was born in Norwich, Vt., September 4, 1799, and was the son of Baxter and Phebe (Howard) Newton. His father came from Paxton, Mass., to Norwich. Baxter B. married for his first wife Flora Newton, of Hartford, Vt., and of their family three are now living: George B., a resident at Tarrytown, N. Y.; Lizzie, widow of William Reed, resides at Tarrytown; and Ellen F., wife of James C. Hayden, of Janesville, Pa. His second wife was Elizabeth Partridge. Their three children all died young. His third wife was Olive P. Wright, who still survives him. Mr. Newton was engaged in mercantile business at West Hartford, Vt., and came to Norwich in 1836, and continued in trade till 1854, when he retired from active business. He died March 11, 1881.

Nichols, Timothy, a descendant of Richard Nichols, of Ipswich, Mass., immigrant ancestor, was born in Reading, Mass., February 16, 1756. His father, Timothy, died at the siege of Quebec, in 1759. He removed to Amherst, N. H., in 1772, and was married October 21, 1779, to Susannah Towne; she was born December 29, 1762. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and became a resident of Norwich, Vt., in 1838, and himself and wife passed their last days with their sons Latin Morris and Robert. His wife died December 2, 1840; the death of Timothy occurred August 22, 1846. Their children were Susanna (deceased), married John Smith; Grace Gardner (deceased), married William Low; Sophia (deceased), married Benjamin Damon; Luther Weston, died at Amherst, N. H.; Leonard Towne, died at Amherst, N. H.; Latin Morris, resided and died in Norwich, March 17, 1870; John Perkins, resides at Boston, Mass.; Robert, died in Norwich; and Charles, died at Boston.

Nichols, Latin Morris, son of Timothy, was born at Merrimack, N. H., October 31, 1794. He served his apprenticeship as chairmaker at Concord, N. H., with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Damon, and William Low. While thus engaged he accepted an offer to go to Montpelier, Vt., but subsequently removed to Norwich. He married June 19, 1824, Clarrissa Safford. Her father, Johnson Safford, was born in Preston, Conn., and became a resident of Norwich in 1790. He married June 16, 1785, Clarissa Ensworth, of Canterbury, Conn. Their family were Betsey, who married Jacob Burton; Henry, died young; Polly, died single; and Clarrissa, who married Latin Morris Nichols, June 24, 1824. Johnson Safford was a clothier by trade, and did a thriving business; he was a man of sterling integrity and a member of the Congregational Church at Norwich Plains. Latin Morris was a rugged, thick-set man, below medium height, of benevolent, self-sacrificing character, and courteous manners. He died March 17, 1870; his wife died January 6, 1863. Their children were Edward, born April 7, 1825, died September 21, 1826; Susan Eliza, born March 18, 1827, died July 5, 1832; Grace Gardner, born July 3, 1829, died June 10, 1830; Mary Safford, born May 27, 1831, died April 23, 1866; Lucy Bailey, born January 3, 1833, resides in Norwich; Timothy Morris, born January 8, 1835, lives in Taunton, Mass.; an infant son died February 8, 1837; Charles Low, born April 19, 1838, died August 5, 1846; and Henry Burton, born April 12, 1840, resides at Norwich, Vt.

Nichols, Robert, son of Timothy, was born at Amherst, N. H., December 13, 1802. While a lad he went to Boston and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He settled in Norwich and built a brick cottage previous to his marriage, which occurred December 7, 1826, to Betsey, daughter of Hezekiah and Erepta (Pike) Ensworth. He died November 11, 1845; his wife in Boston, February 16, 1884. They had seven children: William Low, born December 7, 1827, died June 25, 1832; Francis Hezekiah, born December 2, 1829; Herbert Allen, born December 14, 1831, died July 17, 1851; Amos Ensworth, born October 9, 1833, died February 13, 1834; Susan Ann, born March 19, 1837, died December 2, 1841; Annette Eliza, born February 16, 1840, died December 12, 1841; Horace Hatch, born January 29, 1842.

Seaver.—This family was the first previous to 1790 that settled in Norwich from any other State than Connecticut. Captain Nathaniel Seaver came from Petersham, Mass., and his name appears in the town records as holding office as early as 1779. Half brothers of Nathaniel also settled in the town, viz.: Luther, Calvin, and Dr. Richard Crafts Seaver. The latter practiced medicine a short time in Norwich and Thetford, then removed to Chelsea, Vt., and finally to Wayne, Me.

Seaver, Calvin, mentioned above, married Mary Hovey, and had the following family: Calvin; Luther, a captain on the Mississippi River, died of yellow fever at New Orleans, La.; Aaron, died in Michigan; Otis, died in Norwich; Olive (deceased), married Lyman Baldwin; Eliza (deceased), married Daniel Yarrington; and Mary (deceased), married Dyer Waterman.

Seaver, Calvin, son of Calvin, born in Norwich, January 6, 1787, married, first, Sylenda Waterman, second, Sophia Eastman. Children by second wife, viz.: Livia A., wife of Mills A. Lord, of Norwich; Calvin F., lives in Thetford, Vt.; Luther P., died at two and one-half years; Mary S., died at seventeen months; A. Jeanette, died at three and one-half years; Sylenda J., wife of Homer M. Martin, of Norwich; and C. Treadwell, died at St. Paul, Minn., April 2, 1889, was a machinist, and injured in a railway accident. Calvin died April 10, 1853.

Stimson, Joel, was born August 10, 1751. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a fifer in Captain Solomon Hill's company. He married at Tolland, Conn., April 15, 1779, Susanna Growe. His wife was born June 16, 1760. Soon after his marriage Joel settled in Norwich. He had a family of thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were Seba; Alba, born May 10, 1783, died in Thetford, Vt., and left no issue; Sarepta, married Augustus Hayward; Anna, married, first, Pierce Burton, jr., and second, Alpha Warren; Clarissa, died single; Joel, died in the West; Enos, died at Montpelier, Vt.; Horace, died in Michigan; Jason, died in Ohio. Joel died April 15, 1813, in Norwich.

Stimson, Seba, of the above family, was born in Tolland, Conn., August 8, 1781, and married January 3, 1805, Phylabe Allen, a native of Craftsbury, Vt. He removed to Greensboro, Vt., in 1802, where his children were born, but he died in Waterbury, Vt., February 23, 1862. His children were William A., died at Lowell, Mass.; Hamilton, died at Greensboro, Vt.; Joel Growe; Samuel Payson, died at Barton, Vt.; Susan, wife of H. Conant, of Oxford, N. H.; Phylabe (deceased), married Arthur Marston; Emily (deceased), married Mr. Emerson, of Reading, Mass.

Stimson, Joel Growe, son of Seba, was born in Greensboro, Vt., July 23, 1812, and married, first, Juliet Walker. Their children were William H., engaged in the dry goods business in New York city. His second wife was Cynthia R. Stone, of Cabot, Vt. Their children are Edward Payson, a practicing physician at West Randolph, Vt.; Charles W., a farmer living in Norwich; Martin Luther, a Congregational minister, was for eight years missionary to China, but owing to ill-health was obliged to return to this country in 1889, and now resides in Brooklyn; Juliet W., a graduate of Holyoke Ladies' Seminary, resides at home. Joel G., at the age of nineteen, engaged in mercantile business, and in 1838 opened a store at Strafford, Vt., where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Waterbury, Vt. At the latter place he was in the wholesale and retail trade until 1868, when, owing to the early settlement made by his grandfather in Norwich, he became a resident of that town. While engaged in business in Waterbury he built two of the prominent business blocks in that village. During the time of his residence in Norwich he has been engaged in farming and carrying on wholesale business in flour and feed.

Williston, Rev. David H., studied for the ministry at Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1787 from Yale College. He received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth in 1793. He settled in Tunbridge, Vt., June 26, 1793, where he died in 1845, at the age of seventy-seven. He married Susanne Bancroft, a cousin of the historian, George Ban-

croft. Their youngest son, Professor Ebenezer Bancroft Williston, was born in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1801. He was a student at Dartmouth, but graduated from the University of Vermont. From 1822 to 1828 he was a member of the faculty of A. L., S. and M. Academy, being professor of Greek Language and Rhetoric. He was the compiler of "Eloquence of the United States," in six volumes, and also edited a Tacitus. Owing to ill-health, Professor Williston was obliged to relinquish his duties, and he passed the last years of his life in the South. While there he was for a short time president of Jefferson College in Mississippi. He died at Norwich, December 27, 1837. He married Mrs Almira, widow of Major O. B. Burton, *nee* Partridge, and had two children. Ellen Williston married Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, late pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Clarke has always resided in Norwich excepting the seven years of her married life. She is the authoress of "The Marble Preacher," "Their Children," "At Edgeware," etc. Edward Bancroft Williston, Prof. Williston's other child, was born at Norwich, July 15, 1836, was a graduate from Norwich University, and during the late war was captain in the Second U. S. A. Light Artillery, and is now major in the Third Light Artillery, U. S. A., and stationed at Fort Riley, Texas.

Wright, John, youngest son of John and Olive (Partridge) Wright, was born in Norwich, Vt., June 8, 1792. He graduated from West Point, March 29, 1814, in a class of thirty, and on the following day was appointed second lieutenant of a corps of engineers, being the only one of his class assigned to that arm of the service. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point from April 1, 1814, to December 1, 1816, but resigned from the army July 23, 1818. After his resignation Mr. Wright removed to Pennsylvania and studied law with his brother, Ebenezer, and was examined for the bar by the late President Buchanan. He returned to his native town and practiced his profession until his death September 10, 1860. Mr. Wright was a life-long Democrat, and though he was honored by his party associates with various nominations, owing to the minority of his party he was defeated. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1836, 1843 and 1857; was for many years president of the Windsor County Mutual Fire Insurance Company; postmaster of Norwich from 1836 to 1839 and from 1853 to 1855. He married for his first wife Susan, daughter of Dr. Phineas Parkhurst, of Lebanon, N. H., by whom he had one child, Susan Ann, who married C. C. Benton, and died May 29, 1889. His second wife was Almira Kidder Greene, and of their five children, two died young. The others were Leonard Jarvis, who died at Newtown, Conn., March 20, 1889; Mary Jarvis, died single; and Thomas Kidder Greene, born February 1, 1838, and is a civil engineer residing in New York city.

Wright, John, son of Aaron, was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1744. He was married September 27, 1768, to Olive Partridge, in which year he became a resident of Norwich. Of his eleven children, three died in infancy. The others were Anna, married Don J. Brigham; Ruby, married Norman Cloud. Roswell; Ebenezer, born January 23, 1783, was a student at Dartmouth College, became a distinguished lawyer, practiced his profession at Lebanon and Lancaster, Pa., and died at the latter place; Mary, married Daniel Durkee, a lawyer, of York, Pa., who was also a judge in the courts of that State; Olive, married John F. Hutchinson, who removed to the West; John; Betsey, married Elisha Hutchinson. John, sr., was instantly killed in Norwich, September 9, 1799, by a log rolling over him. The place is marked by a monument erected by his son, John.

Wright, Roswell, son of John, was born in Norwich, February 17, 1781, and married, February 20, 1803, Jemina C. Rose, of Lisbon, Conn. They had three children who arrived at maturity; George, born October 22, 1803, graduated from West Point in 1822; was at the battle of Molino del Rey in the Mexican war; Major Wright then connected with the Eighth United States Infantry, and commanded a storming party of 500 picked men. The assault was successful, and pronounced by historians as the bloodiest engagement of the war. During the Mexcan campaign of 1847 General Wright was three times breveted for meritorious services. He was a famous Indian fighter, and actively participated in the Black Hawk and Florida wars. He was promoted to briga-

dier general during the war of the Rebellion and was in command of the Department of the Pacific. In company with his wife he was drowned in the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, July 30, 1865. He is buried at Sacramento, Cal. General Wright left three children: Thomas Foster, a colonel of the Fifth California Cavalry, and captain in the regular army, was killed during the Modoc war, and is buried with his father; John Montgomery, who was on General Buell's staff during the war, a lawyer by profession, and is at present United States Marshal of the Supreme Court, and located at Washington, D. C.; and Eliza, widow of Captain Philip Owen, died in Norwich, Vt., August 19, 1890. Mercy R. resides in Norwich; and Olive P., widow of Baxter B. Newton, also resides in Norwich. Roswell died October 9, 1866.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CAVENDISH.

THIS town is located in the southern part of Windsor county, in latitude forty-three degrees, twenty-three minutes, and longitude four degrees, and twenty-five minutes. It is bounded on the north by Reading; east by Weathersfield; southeast by the Hawks Mountains, which divide it from Baltimore; south by Chester; and west by Ludlow. Its original area was about seven miles square, but by the incorporation of the town of Baltimore about three thousand acres were taken from its territory.

The surface of the town, while rather uneven, excepting in certain localities, does not retard cultivation. Black River, which flows across the town from west to east, and Twenty-Mile stream, which flows in a southerly direction, and joins the Black River about a mile and a half north of Cavendish village, are the principal streams of the town, though they have many small tributaries.

The Original Proprietors.—The worthy Benning Wentworth, esq., colonial governor of the province of New Hampshire, on behalf of his master, George III. of England, did on October 12, 1761, convey, grant and deed (subject to the usual restrictions) to Amos Kimball, and his associates, the original territory embraced in the town of Cavendish. The grant was to be divided into seventy-two shares, and a number of proprietors in 1762 visited the town, surveyed it, allotted the shares in severalty, and according to their own account "were in great forward-

ness, when disputes arose," which caused them to abandon the undertaking. Another attempt was made in 1765, but it was four years after that before any actual settlement was made. Owing to the land difficulties a charter was obtained by the grantees of the New Hampshire charter, from the province of New York, June 16, 1772. Following are the names of the grantees: Amos Kimball, Benjamin Whitcomb, Thomas Dutton, Phineas Steward, David Goodridg, Levi Stiles, Benjamin Steward, Samuel Hunt, William Moffitt, William Henderson, John Demary, Peter Page, Ephraim Kimball, Josiah Bayley, Simon Butler, Edward Scott, Timothy Bancroft, Aaron Taylor, James Descomb, Nehemiah Fuller, Abijah Stearns, Nathaniel Hastings, Richard Taylor, Jonathan Wetherbee, Nathaniel Hovey, Jonathan Leavitt, Andrew Spear, John Jennison, David Stearns, Caleb Williard, James Hovey, John Leavitt, Andrew Gardner, John Webster, John Muzzy, Jonathan Williard, Ephraim Whitney, Stephen Boynton, Philip Goodridg, Jacob Gould, Samuel Reed, jr., Daniel Steward, Joseph Webster, Levi Webster, Mesiah Ware, John Perry, Josiah Webster, David Taylor, Caleb Howe, Oliver Williard, Theodore Atkinson, Joseph Newmarch, Henry Hilton, John Muzzy, jr., Thomas Muzzy, Daniel Fowle, Samuel Evans, John Fowle, Jacob Kent, John Noble, Samuel Plummer, Benjamin Heath, James Emerson, William Marshall, Moses Kimball, Jacob Gould, jr.

The First Settlers.—The first actual settlement in Cavendish was made in June, 1769, when Captain John Coffin located and built a dwelling in the northern part of the town. His hospitable residence during the Revolution afforded thousands of American soldiers shelter and refreshment while passing from Charlestown, N. H., to the military posts on Lake Champlain. In the northwestern part of the town was another stopping place, known as the Twenty-Mile Encampment. Captain Coffin gained his title during the Revolutionary war, being connected with the militia.

The first settlers of Cavendish were mostly from Massachusetts, and in 1771 Noadiah Russell and Thomas Gilbert joined Captain Coffin, sharing with him the hardships and privations attendant on frontier life. The grinding of a grist of corn involved a journey of sixty miles in those days.

The first deed, recorded March 21, 1781, was from Jesse Reed, of Lunenburgh, Mass., one of the original patentees, to John Coffin. Ebenezer and John Stone and John Russell settled in the town in 1781.

The following is a complete list of the freemen residing in the town September 3, 1782: Captain John Coffin, John Russell, Lieutenant Abiel Preston, Ebenezer Hardy, Lieutenant Noadiah Russell, John Gilbert, Salmon Dutton, Lieutenant Reuben Gilbert, Thomas Baldwin, Enos Gilbert, Abner Gilbert, Ely Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, Isaac Baldwin, Captain Leonard Proctor, Abel Roby, Gideon Walker, Joseph Rice, Jonathan Atherton, David Wetherbee, Captain Joshua Parker, Shadrick Dodge, William Spaulding, John Stone, Ephraim Dutton, Jesse Spaulding, William Spaulding, jr., Josiah Fletcher, Samson Hardy, James Hall, Samuel Chamberlain, Andrew Archabald, Asa Wheeler, Samuel Wyman.

Among those that came later and were prominently identified with town affairs were Isaac and Ebenezer Parker, Samuel White, who came from Massachusetts in 1785; Timothy Fullam, John and David Peck, Samuel Adams, from Westford, Mass., in 1787; Timothy Proctor in 1788; Dr. Asaph Fletcher, from Westford, Mass., in 1787; James Smith, from Peterboro, N. H., in 1790.

As seen by the following the town in early years grew rapidly in population, but has fallen off in this respect in later years: 1791, 491; 1800, 921; 1810, 1,295; 1820, 1,551; 1830, 1,498; 1840, 1,427; 1850, 1,576; 1860, 1,509; 1870, 1,823; 1880, 1,276.

Organization of the Town.—It is not known when this town was organized, as the first book of records, according to tradition, was lost. The first recorded warrant for a meeting of which we have any knowledge was issued February 28, 1782, signed by John Coffin, selectman. The book of land records contains also the name of John Russell, as town clerk, May 26, 1781. This is further confirmed by the fact that John Coffin represented the town in the Legislature in March, 1778. At a town meeting held at the house of Noadiah Russell, March 13, 1782, Salmon Dutton was chosen moderator and the following were elected to fill the various offices: Josiah Fletcher, town clerk; Salmon Dutton, Captain Ephraim Foster, Josiah Fletcher, selectmen; Salmon Dutton, treasurer; Thomas Baldwin, collector; Noadiah Russell, constable; Jesse Spaulding, David Wetherbee, Isaac Baldwin, listers; Captain Ephraim Foster, leather sealer; Joseph Rice, grand juryman; John Stone, Shadrick Dodge, tithingmen; Ebenezer Hardy, John Stone and Isaac Baldwin, haywards; James Hall, sealer of weights and measures; Reuben Gilbert, pound-keeper; Jesse Spaulding, Ebenezer

Hardy, Captain John Coffin, highway surveyors; John Stone, deer-keeper; David Wetherbee, Thomas Baldwin, Jesse Spaulding, fence viewers. The following is a list of those that have filled the different town offices, with the years in which they were elected:

Members of the Constitutional Convention.—Asaph Fletcher, 1793; Uriel C. Hatch, 1814–22; Levi Jackman, 1828–36; Salmon F. Dutton, 1843; John F. Deane, 1850.

Senators.—Salmon F. Dutton, 1842–43; Calvin French, 1848–49; George F. Davis, 1856–57; Clark H. Chapman, 1864–65; John F. Deane, 1878; Henry A. Fletcher, 1886.

Representatives.—John Coffin, March 12, 1778, 1781, 1785–86; John Russell, 1779; Jonathan Atherton, 1784; Asaph Fletcher, 1789–92 and 1820; James Smith, 1793–94, 1797–1805, and 1808; Leonard Proctor, 1795–96; John G. Wheelock, 1806; Randall Lovell, 1807; Uriel C. Hatch, 1809–17, 1819, 1821; Salmon Dutton, jr., 1818; Jesse Adams, 1822–23; Levi Jackman, 1824–25, 1830–32 and 1837; Edmund Ingals, 1826–27; James Smith, jr., 1828-29; Josiah Gibson, 1833–34; Samuel Adams, 1835, 1839–40; William Smith, 1836, 1843, 1850–51; Joseph White, 1838; Zenas F. Hyde, 1841–42; Christopher Webber, 1844; Joseph Adams, 1855–46; John F. Deane, 1847–49, 1852–54, 1857–58, 1863–64; George L. Balcom, 1855–56; G. F. David, 1859–60; Ryland Fletcher, 1861–62; Josiah Gilson, 1865–66; Henry A. Fletcher, 1867–68, 1878, 1880–82; Horatio S. Pierce, 1869–70; Charles F. Barrett, 1872; A. S. Burbank, 1874; D. W. Hazelton, 1876; Nelson G. Piper, 1884–86; William J. Sperry, 1888.

Selectmen from 1783 to 1889.—Salmon Dutton, 1783–85; Josiah Fletcher, 1783; John Russell, 1783–89; Jesse Spaulding, 1784–85; Captain Leonard Proctor, 1784–88; Abel Roby, 1784; Benjamin Lynde, 1786; Isaac Baldwin, 1786; Lieutenant Samuel White, 1787, 1792–95, 1798–1803, and 1805–06; Asa Wheeler, 1787, 1791–93, 1799, 1800, 1803; Abner Jackman, 1788–91; Captain John Coffin, 1788; Noadiah Russell, 1789; Jeremiah Hildreth, 1790; Captain Aaron Parker, 1790–91; Randall Lovell, 1792–97, 1804; James Smith, 1794–1804; David Searles, 1796, 1807; Leonard Proctor, jr., 1797–98; William Spaulding, 1801–03; Thaddeus Smith, [1]1803; Salmon Dutton, jr., 1804–05; Abel Baldwin, 1805–06; Edmund Ingals, 1806–07,

[1] In 1803 there were five selectmen elected.

1817; Jesse Adams, 1807–10; Jabez Proctor, 1808–12; John Parker, 1808–09; Uriel C. Hatch, 1810–16; Levi Jackman, 1811–12, 1830–35, 1838–40; Jonathan Atherton, 1813–15; Amos Wheeler, 1813–14; James Bates, 1815–16; Randall Lovell[1], 1815; Junia Parker, 1816–22; Bliss Russell, 1817–27; Joseph White, 1818–27; Ezra Putnam, 1823–27; Samuel Adams, 1828–35, 1838–40; Josiah Gilson, 1828–31, 1845–52; Dan Grout, 1828–29; Daniel Wheeler, 1832–35, 1838–40; John Stearns, 1836–37; William Smith, 1836–37, 1841; Abel Burbank, 1836–37; Zenas F. Hyde, 1841–42; Amasa Proctor, 1841; Benjamin W. Wheeden, 1842; William Spaulding, 1842–52; Otis Robbins, 1843–56; Isaac Heald, 1843–44; Charles F. Barrett, 1853–60, 1870–71; Salathiel Adams, jr., 1853–55, 1857–58, 1862; L. W. Adams, 1856; G. F. Davis, 1857–61, 1865–67; W. L. Morrison, 1859, 1860–61, 1875–76; A. W. Richardson, 1861–62, 1867–68; J. F. Deane, 1862–64; Calvin French, 1863–64; Joshua Parker, 1863–66; Samuel L. Thompson, 1865; Ephraim A. Stevens[2], 1866; Norman C. Bigelow, 1867–68; Thomas O. Seaver, 1868–69; Asahel Ross, 1869–70; John H. Stearns, 1869–70, 1881–82; Urial Russell, 1871–74, 1877–80, 1888–89; Abraham Densmore, 1871–74; Don C. Pollard, 1872–75, 1877–80, 1886–89; H. S. Pierce, 1875, 1877–80; C. D. Parker, 1876, 1881–85; Prescott Adams, 1876, 1885; Albin S. Burbank, 1881–84; William Kendall, 1883–85; George C. Shedd, 1886–87; E. G. White, 1886–88; B. W. Mansfield, 1887; H. S. Kingsbury, 1889.

Town clerks from 1783 to 1889.—Josiah Fletcher, 1783; Asa Wheeler, 1784–85; Jabez Upham, 1786; Abner Jackman, 1787–91; Samuel White, 1792–95, 1798–1803, 1805–06; James Smith, 1796; Randall Lovell, 1797, 1804; Edmund Ingals, 1807, 1817; Jabez Proctor, 1808–12; Uriel C. Hatch, 1813–16; Joseph White, 1818–27; Samuel Adams, 1828–35; Jefferson Wright, 1838–40; Otis Robbins, 1841–56; Gilman Cary, 1857–59; Luke Parkhurst[3], 1860–72; Richard H. Dutton, 1873–80; Elliott G. White, 1881–89.

Town treasurers from 1783 to 1889—Salmon Dutton, 1783–93, 1795–96, 1800–01; Asa Wheeler, 1797–99; Junia Parker, 1802–08;

[1] Resigned, and Jonathan Atherton elected to fill vacancy in 1815.

[2] Removed from town and Joseph A. White elected in his place.

[3] Died in office May, 1872, and Horace Thompson chosen for remainder of the year

John Proctor, 1809–18; Daniel Mason, 1819–21; John Grannis, 1822; Levi Jackman, 1823–29; Silas Putnam, 1830–31; Isaac Spaulding, 1832–33; Luke Parkhurst, 1834–39; Otis Robbins, 1840; Joseph A. White, 1841–52, 1855–71; George F. Davis, 1853–54; George S. Hill, 1872–89.

To the town of Cavendish, beyond a doubt, belongs the honor of being the birthplace of the first white child born in Windsor county. The often-repeated tale of Captive Johnson reads like a romance. The story of her birth is this: During the summer of 1754 the Indians made many attacks on the frontier settlers of New Hampshire. On the morning of August 30, 1754, a party of Indians appeared at No. 4 (now Charlestown, N. H.), and made captives of James Johnson, his wife and three children, and some other persons. Soon after daylight the Indians started with their captives for Canada, by way of Crown Point, and on the evening of the first day camped in the southwest corner of what is now the town of Reading. On the morning of August 31st Mrs. Johnson, who had been carried half a mile from camp to a spot that was in the present limits of Cavendish, gave birth to a daughter who, from the circumstances attendant on her birth, was named "Captive." The infant thus born afterwards became the wife of Colonel George Kimball, of Cavendish. Two stones mark the spot of the Indian encampment, bearing the following inscription:

"This is near the spot that the Indians encamped the night after they took Mr. Johnson and family, Mr. Larabee and Farnsworth, August 30, 1754, and Mrs. Johnson was delivered of her child half a mile up this brook.

"When troubles near the Lord is kind,
He hears the captive cry.
He can subdue the savage mind,
And learn it sympathy.

"On the 31st of August, 1754, Capt. James Johnson, had a daughter born on this spot of ground, being captivated with his whole family by the Indians."

Important Events.—The first birth in the town, according to the records, was John, son of John and Sarah Gilbert, born July 9, 1781. The first death, John, son of John and Lucretia Russell, May 17, 1785. The first marriage, Michael Coffin to Sarah ———, April 14, 1778.

The second marriage, John Russell and Lucretia Preston, May 10, 1778, in the presence of Captain John Coffin and Thomas Baldwin.

In 1824 there were in the town a meeting-house, an academy, eleven school districts, nine school-houses, eight saw-mills, three grist-mills, four fulling-mills, three carding machines, two woolen factories, one nail factory, three tanneries, two distilleries, one tinware and stove factory, one hat factory, three stores and three taverns.

Early Religious Efforts.—Beginning as early as 1782 the usual distracting efforts to fix the center of the town as a site for a church were made, which continued until 1800–01. Numerous lots were offered, but no satisfactory committee could be secured, and finally in 1801 it was agreed that Jabez Sargeant, of Chester, Squire Stoughton, of Weathersfield, and Squire Bigelow, of Reading, should constitute a committee to locate the center of the town. This was accomplished October 20, 1801.

In the latter part of 1792 the town hired Rev. Abel Wood to preach six months, he to recive twenty shillings a day. A general assessment was levied to pay the salary, and Isaac Parker was appointed collector. The following were exempted from the assessment, for the reason that they were not members of the religious sect to which Mr. Wood belonged: Salmon Dutton, Thomas Baldwin, John Coffin, Isaac Baldwin, Jonathan Atherton, Eliphalet Kimball, Captain William Chaplin, Abner Preston, and Abel Baldwin. The momentous question of the church site having been settled, it was voted to build a house 45 x 55 feet and to complete it by June 20, 1802. The building committee were Abel Baldwin, Jonathan Atherton and Samuel White.

It was voted to purchase the chosen site of Jedediah Tuttle, the price to be thirty dollars an acre. It was also voted that each person or denomination shall have a right to occupy the house for religious worship in proportion as they stand on each grand list. A tax of four cents on the dollar was voted to build the church. The following, who were of different sentiments from those who voted for the tax, are recorded as dissenting from the action of the town: Salmon Dutton, Amos Pierce, Israel Dwinnell, Salmon Dutton, jr., Clark Aldridge, Samuel Wyman, Joshua Tilden, Asaph Fletcher, jr., James Hall, John Swift, Joseph Page, and William Swift.

A society of Congregationalists was organized in the town at an early day, and continued until about fifty years ago.

The First Universalist Society of Cavendish.—Among the early settlers of Cavendish were a number of members of the Universalist church. The first to preach this doctrine in the town were Michael, a son of Captain John Coffin, and William Farwell. Salmon Dutton, Captain Leonard Proctor, and James Smith were of this faith. From 1803 to 1809 Father Ballou, of Barnard, preached in the town. About this time a society was formed, and the General Conferences of 1812 and 1828 met at Cavendish. The society included the towns of Cavendish, Plymouth, Ludlow and Reading, and meetings were held once a month until 1827. The Rev. William Skinner preached his first sermon in Cavendish on Christmas Day, 1825. At this time he was a resident of Langdon, N. H., but removed to Proctorsville in May, 1828. He resided at the latter place till his death, excepting the years 1834–35, when he was located at Bennington. The present society was organized March 11, 1837, Samuel Adams being chosen moderator of the meeting, and Thomas Whitcomb, clerk and treasurer. The original members were William Spaulding, Samuel Adams, Asa Spaulding, 2d, Luke Parkhurst, William Smith, John Stearns, James Bryant, Asa Bond, Thaddeus Smith, Jonathan Chapman, Daniel Kendall, jr., Francis A. Foster, G. P. Spaulding, Abel Hill, and Thomas Proctor. The first minister was Rev. Warren Skinner, who continued to preach until March 1, 1845, during which period he took sixty members into the church. For the next two years Rev. G. W. Bailey supplied the church, with William Livingstone and J. Hemphill. In 1844 the present stone chapel was erected. The Rev. W. L. Barber was settled February 13, 1847, and the following were his successors: Revs. H. H. Baker, 1852 to 1855; J. H. Willis, 1856 to 1859; Harrison Closson, 1861 to 1866; Miss R. A. Damon, 1868 to 1869; R. T. Sawyer, 1870 to 1872; John G. Gregory, 1872 to 1874; J. T. Powers, 1874 to 1878; Herbert Whitney, 1878 to 1881; W. H. Pratt, 1881 to 1882; J. S. Geldhill, 1882 to 1884; A. A. Rice and John P. Eastman, 1884 to 1886. Since that date the society has been supplied by the resident ministers at Ludlow, services being held in the afternoons.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—This church is located at Proctorsville, and was organized in 1869 by Rev. Charles O'Reilly, with one hundred members. A church was built in that year at a cost of $2,000. The society is under the charge of the resident priest at Ludlow.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cavendish.—A large number of the early settlers were Methodists, and meetings were held in the old church. As early as 1830 the school-house at Proctorsville was used, and in 1840 they built a church in that village. Their present church was built in 1882–83, mainly through the perseverance of the pastor, Rev. A. B. Enright. The cost of the building was $4,300, for which liberal donations were made by Hon. Redfield Proctor, the Crescent Mill Company, and Hon. Ryland Fletcher and son. The following pastors have been in charge of the church since 1836: Revs. John Cummings, A. K. Howard, Caleb Fales, ——— Perham, Elijah Robinson, C. W. Kellogg, Hubbard Eastman, E. A. Rice, Dewitt Clinton Huntingdon, Thomas Hardman, J. L. Smith, Alonzo Hitchcock, Kendall Hadley, Theophilus Drew, L. C. Dickinson, G. Johnson, R. W. Harlow, J. S. Little, F. T. Lovett, C. S. Buswell, C. F. Cushman, P. M. Frost, Leonard L. Beeman, Charles H. Kenney, C. H. Walter, jr., George H. Smith, A. B. Enright, John M. Pascoe, C. F. Partridge, H. F. Forrest, and W. H. Wight.

The First Baptist Church.—The town records state that on December 20, 1799, the Rev. Aaron Leland, of Chester, certified that the following persons were members of the Baptist church: Jesse Spaulding, Asaph Fletcher, Robert Davis, Garrabel Gerrald, Obadiah White, Samuel White, Noadiah Russell, Benjamin Lynde, John Russell, Eliphalet Chapman, Stephen Roberts, Frazier Eaton, Levi Manning, John Peck, Reuben Chapman, Perley Fassetts, Joseph Wilkins, Joseph Spaulding and John Spaulding.

A society was organized by Rev. Aaron Leland, in 1803, with forty-six members, and they worshipped in the Union church located in the center of the town. It was not until 1811 that there was a settled minister, the first being Rev. Jonathan Gowing, jr., who remained five years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Starkweather, and in 1821 the Rev. Ruel Lathrop became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Ariel Kendrick. Down to this time the society embraced Ludlow and Cavendish, but in 1825 it was divided. The first pastor of the Cavendish society was Rev. Joseph Freeman, who remained until 1837, excepting the years 1831 and 1836, when the society was without a pastor. In 1834 the society built a brick church where the town hall now stands. The following ministers have been over the society: Enoch T. Winter,

1837–38; Moses Field, 1839; no pastor in 1840; Obed Sperry, 1841; Joseph Freeman, 1842; Daniel F. Richardson, 1843–44; Ariel Kendrick, 1845–46; Aaron Angier, 1847–49; Joseph Freeman, 1850; R. M. Ely, 1852–55; no settled minister in 1856–57; S. W. Miles, 1858; no settled minister in 1859; Mylen Merriam, 1860; Sem Pierce from 1861–62; S. F. Brown, from October, 1863, to November, 1875; no settled minister in 1876; L. B. Hibbard, January, 1877, to January, 1880; Foster Henry, January, 1880, to January, 1885; S. F. Brown, January, 1885, to June, 1886; George B. Wheeler, acting pastor since August 1, 1888.

The society was presented by Benjamin F. White, of Boston, in November, 1850, with a church bell.

The brick church was destroyed by fire in 1875 and in 1878 the present wood building was erected at a cost of $4,500, having a seating capacity of 250. By the will of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, the society in 1870 received a parsonage, a pastor's library of two hundred volumes and a fund of $4,000, the interest on $1,000 to be spent annually in increasing the library, and the interest on $3,000 to be spent annually either in repairs upon the parsonage or for the support of preaching. The only conditions attached to these bequests are that the society is never to be without a settled minister for two consecutive years, if so the property is to revert back to the heirs of the donor.

Town House.—The early town meetings between 1782 and 1802 were held at the dwelling houses of Noadiah Russell, William Spaulding, James Hall, Samuel Adams, Timothy Proctor and Samuel White. From 1802 to 1804 the center school-house was used and in the latter year they began to hold meetings in the meeting-house which had been erected in the center of the town. Town meetings were held in the latter place until November 12, 1844, on which date a meeting was held in the basement of the Baptist church at Cavendish village. The old meeting-house in the center of the village was sold in 1847 for eighty-one dollars to Abel Hill. Meetings were held in the basement of the Baptist church until it was burned in 1875, and the following year the lot was purchased of that society for five hundred dollars. In the same year James Fitton, Otis Robbins and Urial Russell were appointed a building committee, and the present town hall was erected.

Railroad.—The railroad enters this town from Chester through a valley, and takes a northerly course until it reaches the village of Cavendish. From this point it goes directly west, following very nearly the course of Black River, until it reaches the Ludlow line. There are two railroad stations in the town, Cavendish and Proctorsville.

Schools.—At a town meeting held in 1787 the sum of twelve pounds was appropriated for educational purposes. The following year the town was divided into three school districts and the trustees elected. Lieutenant Benjamin Lynde was chosen to have charge of the east district, Lieutenant Samuel White for Black River district, and Captain Aaron Parker for the north district. In 1793 a new district, known as the Twenty Mile district, was created, and in the same year the Black River district was made into two districts. Asaph Fletcher, James Smith and John Wheelock were appointed to re-district the town in 1803. At that time six new districts were made. At present there are eleven districts, the number of pupils being in 1889 about 275.

In the War of the Union.—The first action taken by the town in reference to the late civil war was at a town meeting held April 30, 1861, Governor Ryland Fletcher presiding. It was then voted to raise $2,000 to liquidate all obligations incurred by Captain Tuttle in raising the Cavendish Light Infantry, and to pay the board of the men and furnish support to their families. Another loan of $3,000 was authorized in August, 1862, to pay bounties for nine months' volunteers, and in November of the following year a bounty of $200 was offered for volunteers, which was subsequently increased to $300, and another loan of $4,000 negotiated. During the latter part of 1863 the bounty was increased to $500, to make it possible to fill the town quota, and the selectmen were authorized to raise $10,000 to pay the expense of future calls for volunteers. In January, 1865, another loan of $7,000 was made, and in 1867 $15,000 was borrowed to pay the balance of the war debt. From a compilation made by the Hon. Calvin French we give the following figures: Cavendish furnished to the armies of the Union twenty men in response to the first call for troops for three months' service. In the Second, Eleventh, Fourth, Seventh aud Fifth Vermont Regiments, forty-two men for three years' service. These volunteers

received no bounties. Forty-two men were furnished under the nine months call. For subsequent calls fifty-three men were furnished for three years, and thirty for one year, making a grand total of 187 volunteers furnished by the town, whose terms of service would amount to 352½ years for one man. Of these 125 volunteers received bounties amounting to $43.550, the others being recruited before it was necessary to offer a bounty. As early as 1867 a movement was inaugurated to erect a soldiers' monument in Cavendish, but it was not successful. In May, 1883, the present secretary of war, Redfield Proctor, presented his native town with a fine white marble monument, suitably inscribed and surmounted with an eagle. The town at this time appropriated $1,000 to grade the lot and pay the expense of the dedication of the monument.

Lawyers of Cavendish.—The first member of the legal profession who practiced in Cavendish, as far as we can learn, was Uriel C. Hatch. He must have located in the town as early as 1805. He was judge of probate of the Windsor district from 1816 to 1822 inclusive. Judge Reuben Washburn resided at Cavendish village from 1817 to 1825, when he removed to Ludlow. Horace Fletcher was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practiced his profession fifteen years in Cavendish. He then studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Townshend, Vt, in 1844, and so continued until his death. During this period Asa Wheeler and Josiah Chandler were residents of the town, and engaged as late as 1836 in legal practice. Samuel F. Dutton was in practice from the time he was admitted to the bar until his death in 1857. He was register of probate for fourteen years, and judge of probate for the Windsor district from 1849 until his death. Calvin French and Luther Adams were admitted to the bar in 1837, and became partners and opened a law office in Proctorsville. They dissolved in 1841, Mr. Adams going West, but he finally returned to North Chester, where he continued to practice until his death. Mr. French continued to practice at Proctorsville until 1856, and subsequently was made associate judge. John F. Deane opened a law office in Cavendish village in 1842, and continued to practice until his death. From 1866 to 1876 T. O. Seaver, now judge of probate of Hartford district, was associated with him as a partner. Ru-

fus S. Andrews, a lawyer of New York city, was engaged in business at Proctorsville from 1851 to 1853 Clark H. Chapman came from Ludlow to Proctorsville in 1856, and practiced law until his death in 1883. H. B. Atherton followed this profession at Cavendish village from 1860 to 1862, and is now located at Nashua, N. H. The present lawyers of the town are Milo S. Buck, at Cavendish village, and S. E. Emery, at Proctorsville.

For more extended notice of some of the members of the bar the reader is referred to the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

Physicians of Cavendish.—The first physician in Cavendish was Asaph Fletcher, who became a resident on May 17, 1787. He settled near what is now Proctorsville, and the house he first occupied is still standing on the farm now owned by his grandson, Henry A. Fletcher. The next persons to practice medicine in town were Elijah R. Witt and Isaiah Parker, the former continuing until 1831, and the latter as late as 1836. Alpheus Fletcher, son of Asaph, succeeded to his father's practice about 1822, and continued till his death, in 1839. William May began practicing medicine at Cavendish village about 1830, and was succeeded by John D. Brooks, who remained until 1841. The next physician here was Oliver Chamberlain, who built the house which has since been the residence of the Cavendish physicians. He sold out to John M. Harlow in 1846, who disposed of the property in 1857 to Daniel W. Hazelton. The present proprietor, George Spafford, purchased the property of Dr. Hazelton in 1877.

At Proctorsville, Alexander McEwen practiced as early as 1830, and George H. Ingalls began as early as 1838; the former discontinued practice in 1840, and the latter about 1847. About this time Edward H. Williams opened an office in the village, remaining until 1851, and was succeeded by H. H. Palmer, who removed to Ludlow in 1854. Since that time Darwin R. Story has been located at the village.

Further notice of some of these physicians will be found in the chapter devoted to the medical fraternity.

Proctorsville.—This is a post village and station on the Vermont Central Railroad, and on the Black River in the western part of the town. It was named after Captain Leonard Proctor, one of the early prominent inhabitants. It has two churches, two stores, a national bank, a hotel, a school building, a woolen mill, and about sixty dwellings.

The selectmen of Cavendish on April 9, 1883, were petitioned by George S. Hill, N. G. Piper, and twenty-six other residents of Proctorsville, to establish boundaries for a fire district under the general laws of the State. The selectmen fixed these boundaries so as to include all of school district No. 2. The first meeting of the fire district was held May 3, 1883, and officers were elected. During the years 1883 and 1884 a hand engine was bought and an engine house built at an expense of $1,000, and a fire company of forty members called the Proctorsville Engine Company was formed. The town remitted the poll tax of the members of the fire company until 1887, when, on their refusal to continue that arrangement, the company was disbanded. The organization of the fire district continues, and is fully equipped for duty. The officers are A. S. Burbank, chief engineer; H. A. Fletcher, first assistant; R. H. Farr, second assistant.

The first postmaster at Proctorsville was John Proctor, and the following have filled the office since 1830: R. F. Fletcher, Horace Fletcher, John Robinson, Elijah F. Parker, George S. Hill, Isaac A. Brown, Kendall Taylor and Miss Martha Taylor.

The first store kept in the village was situated just below where the Methodist Church now stands, and was conducted by Jabez and John Proctor. The former sold out to his partner and kept a hotel for a number of years. Among other early merchants were Abel Gilson, who built the present brick store. The firm in 1844 was Gilson, Smith & Co., and the following firms afterwards occupied this place of business: Smith & Hill, Keyes, Cary & Hill, Cary, Hill & Wheeler, and in 1854 John Dunbar carried on the business. He sold to Pollard & Sherwin and in 1865 the firm was D. C. Pollard & Co. In 1870 they sold to M. W. & H. E. Chandler, under the firm name of Chandler Bros. The last firm failed and were succeeded by H. C. Harris, who sold to H. L. Roberts. Mr. Roberts sold out to Frank C. Moore and Fred D. Pollard; the latter afterwards bought his partner's interest. The present firm is Pollard Bros. (F. D. & P. H. Pollard.) Others who have been in business at this village are E. F. Parker, Churchill & Parker, Abel Burbank, Isaac A. Brown, B. Whelden, Rufus Young, Alvah Spafford, Joshua Tripp, C. D. Parker, Kendall Taylor, and many others. The present merchants are Pollard Bros., and Moore & Holden, general stores; fancy goods and

millinery, Miss K. J. West; groceries, W. H. Salisbury; meal, feed, flour, and produce, D. C. Pollard; stoves and tin ware, Benjamin Shaw.

Hayward, Taft & Co.—On the site now occupied by this firm with a woolen mill, in Proctorsville, was in 1820 a saw and grist mill, built by Josiah French, jr., and Elisha Swift. In 1836, mainly through the efforts of Jabez Proctor, a stock company was formed called the Proctorsville Woolen Manufacturing Company. This company built on the site a brick mill 75 x 42 feet, and employed thirty-five hands, manufacturing about 135 yards of cassimeres daily. In 1842 the company became financially embarrassed and the property was sold to William Smith and Abel Gilson, who associated with themselves Addison Smith and Sardine Gilson. This firm at the same time carried on a general store in a brick building opposite the mill. In the early part of the year 1844 the mill was burned and immediately rebuilt. The firm of Gilson, Smith & Co. continued until 1848, when the senior member sold his interest to William Smith and Ammi Willard, who operated the mill about six months, when Mr. Smith became the sole proprietor. In 1850 George L. Balcom became associated with Mr. Smith and the firm became Smith & Balcom, and so continued until 1856, when Mr. Balcom purchased a mill in Claremont, N. H., and disposed of his interest in the Proctorsville mill to his partner. For the next three years the business was carried on by Mr. Smith, who then disposed of the property to Alanson Tucker & Co., of Boston, who leased it to George L. Balcom; he operated it until 1864. In the latter year a stock company known as the Proctorsville Mills, purchased the plant and carried on business for about three years. The property was then again leased to Mr. Balcom, who continued in the business until 1876. The mill remained idle then for about a year and was purchased in 1877 by the present firm, which consisted then of W. E. Hayward and L. H. Taft, of Uxbridge, Mass., and A. S. Burbank, of Proctorsville. In 1887 H. T. Murdock obtained an interest in the firm.

The mill is equipped with six sets of cards and thirty-five broad looms, and employment is given to 100 hands, the annual product being 250,000 yards of cassimeres, flannels, and ladies' dress goods.

This firm purchased a chair factory located about a mile west of Proctorsville, and converted it into a shoddy and flock factory and a box shop. The water privilege and site where the mill is situated were used by Al-

bert Harrington as a saw-mill, and afterwards by H. H. Mason and C. H. Watkins, who manufactured chairs, mops, etc. This firm failed in 1867, but the business was carried on by Mr. Watkins till 1876. In that year the Proctorsville Co-operative Manufacturing Company was formed and they purchased the plant. They manufactured chairs and chair stock, and finally sold the property to Hayward, Taft & Co.

The above is the principal manufacturing industry in Proctorsville. There have been some other manufacturing enterprises started in the village and operated for a few years, among which were the firm of A. B. Freeman & Co., who made scythe stones, soap-stone griddles and foot-warmers, and Kendall Taylor, who manufactured worsted scarfs and leggings.

William Smith, who was prominent in the woolen mill and in town affairs, engaged at an early day in the manufacture of potato starch, and at one time had three mills in operation; one in Cavendish, on the twenty-mile stream, one in Weston, and one in Mt. Holly. He made more than 300 tons of starch annually, which required 87,000 bushels of potatoes. His product was sold to the large cotton mills at Lowell, Mass. The introduction of the railroad made a better market for potatoes, and rendered the business unprofitable.

In 1839 a machine-shop was built adjoining the woolen-mill property, which was occupied by the National Hydraulic Company for building fire engines and rotary pumps. A few years later a portion of the works was burned and the industry abandoned.

Bank of Black River.—This bank was organized under the State law November 26, 1845, with a capital of $50,000. Business was begun in the early part of 1846, and in the same year the stone building was erected. The first board of directors were Elijah F. Parker, Abram Adams, Asa B. Foster, Joseph Kidder, Abner Field, D. H. Hilton, and Bolivar Bailey. Elijah F. Parker was the first president, and held the office until his removal from the county. At the annual meeting of January, 1849, Abner Field was elected successor and served until 1854, when Mr. Parker was re-elected. In 1857 he was succeeded by John F. Deane, who served until the institution was made a national bank in 1865. The first cashier was Daniel A. Heald, who was succeeded in 1855 by George F. Davis. One year later George S. Hill was given the office and held the



Geo. S. Hill

position till the organization of the national bank. A charter numbered 1383 having been granted for the formation of a national bank at Proctorsville, the Bank of Black River was changed on the 16th of May, 1865, to the National Bank of Black River, of Proctorsville, with the same capital. The following were elected as a new board of directors: John F. Deane, H. H. Spafford, Prosper Merrill, H. W. Albee, Clark H. Chapman, H. M. Dickerman, and George S. Hill. The directors elected Hiram W. Albee, president of the bank, and George S Hill, cashier. Mr. Albee continued in the office till his death February 25, 1878, and in July of that year the present president, George S. Hill, was elected. The latter resigned the position of cashier, and on July 21, 1878, the present cashier, Charles W. Whitcomb was elected. The bank was rechartered May 19, 1885, and in addition to its capital stock, has a permanent surplus of $25,000, besides undivided earnings of over $6,000 The present board of directors is George S. Hill, Martin H. Goddard, Don C Pollard, Alvin S. Burbank, and Charles Amsden.

About 1848 the Black River Savings Bank was chartered and began business in Proctorsville in that year. The bank continued in business until 1854, when it failed for $100,000, and seventy per cent. of its liabilities was paid.

The Proctorsville Library Association.—The foundation of this association was laid in the month of January, 1858, by several ladies and gentlemen, members of a dramatic club. The first funds were raised by an entertainment, to which a like amount in cash and books was added by ex-Governor Redfield Proctor. A preliminary meeting was held March 30, 1858, at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and Redfield Proctor was elected librarian and clerk. The Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, Mass., in 1859, made a donation of books to the association. In that year George S. Hill was elected clerk and treasurer, and upon the resignation of the librarian was chosen to fill that position. His successor in 1870 was Kendall Taylor, who remained until his death in 1887. Since that time there has been no meeting of the stockholders, but the duties of the office are performed by Miss Martha S. Taylor. The original stockholders, who were sixty in number, bought one or more shares of stock, the value of which was one dollar a share, and paid a yearly assessment of fifty cents. A non-payment of this assessment forfeits the

stock, and the number of stockholders has been reduced to eighteen. Any person paying quarterly dues of twenty-five cents is entitled to take books from the library. This library and Fletcher Library are located in the same building. It has over 1,400 volumes. Both libraries have the same librarian.

Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F.—Was organized July 15, 1886, by Grand Master Nathan E. Bowman, with the following charter members: D. C. Sheldon, M. M. Tarbell, M. A. Cook, A. H. Henry, Hugh Henry, J. H. Hosmer, E. E. Barney, D. O. Ross, and A. S. Bixby. The first officers were D. C. Sheldon, N. G.; M. A. Cook, V. G.; Amasa S. Bixby, secretary, and Edward E. Barney, treasurer. At the time of the organization of the lodge it had jurisdiction over the towns of Chester and Ludlow. Since then lodges have been formed in each of these towns. Meetings are held every Thursday night at Proctorsville, and the membership is thirty-two. The officers elected for 1890 are G. W. Rollins, N. G.; J. Y. Raistricks, V. G.; Robert P. Foster, secretary, and George S. Hill, treasurer.

Cavendish is a post village and station on the Vermont Central Railroad, and on the Black River, in the southern part of the town. It was formerly known as "Duttonville," having been named after Salmon Dutton, one of the early and most prominent citizens of the town. Cavendish now has two churches, a school building, a town house, woolen factory, three stores, and about fifty dwellings. The growth and prosperity of Cavendish have been greatly retarded by several destructive fires, among which was the burning of the stone factory in 1873; the Baptist Church, and Alonzo Haskell's mills on April 27, 1875, Robert Fitton's factory, September 6, 1875, and his storehouse February 28, 1877; his boarding house June 24, 1878; he also had five dwellings burned October 5, 1881, and another on November 7, 1881. Carlton H. Gowran's tannery burned January 16, 1880, and Thomas Gordon's hotel, and Mrs. Caroline Chase's dwelling March 14, 1882.

The stone factory above mentioned, was built in 1832 by a company under the firm name of the Black River Canal and Manufacturing Company. The factory went into operation in 1835, and was 100 x 50 feet, five stories high, and employed 175 hands. A fine quality of broadcloth was manufactured under management of Henry N. Fullerton. In time,

the property passed into the hands of Nathaniel Fullerton, of Chester, and early in the fifties the firm became Fullerton & Derby, and in 1854, Fullerton & Co. They manufactured cassimeres, and in 1863 added army cloth and continued business until 1869 In that year the property passed into the hands of J. L. and F. W. Whipple, of Providence, R. I., and was occupied by them at the time of the fire.

In the eastern part of the village as early as 1814, Asa Stratton built a tannery. It was afterwards purchased by Samuel Adams, and in 1844 his son, S. L. Adams, who had succeeded him in business, removed it to the center of the village near the town hall. This business was purchased about 1859, by Alvin Taylor, who sold it in 1868 to Gowran & Field, which firm in 1877 became Carlton H. Gowran, who continued until the tannery was destroyed by fire in 1880

About four miles from the village in the eastern part of the town, Haskell & Blanchard as early as 1856, manufactured wooden ware. The freshet of 1869 destroyed their works and Alonzo Haskell, who had succeeded to the business, removed to the village where he continued until 1875. Mr. Haskell had a number of partners, among whom were Augustus Adams and Moses Chaplin. From 1861 to 1867, A. A. and A. J. Adams manufactured wooden ware at the village, and the last three years the latter carried on the business alone. W. H. Earl & Co. were engaged about this time in the manufacture of cane-seat chairs.

About half a mile south of the village in 1867, James Fitton began the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. He was succeeded by Robert Fitton. The works were burned in 1875.

At Whitesville, about a mile north of the village, Blanchard & Howard began the manufacture of rakes and other implements. The firm afterwards became Howard & Whitney, but the business was discontinued in 1878.

The only manufacture carried on at the present time in this village is by Gay Brothers. In 1886 a number of citizens of the town subscribed $2,500 and purchased the site and building standing on the old stone mill property. This was given to the above firm, the town also exempting them for five years from taxation. Improvements were begun in the fall of 1886 on the property, and the following fall the mill was put in operation. It is a three-set mill, employment being given to thirty-five hands, and the weekly product is 7,200 yards of satinet.

The postmasters of Cavendish since 1830 have been as follows: Addison Fletcher, Otis Robbins, J. S. Warren, George F. Davis, A. G. Fletcher, N. B. Pierce, Horace Thompson, Josiah G. Parkhurst, R. H. Dutton, and E. G. White.

The first store in the village was the present brick store, which was built by Edmund Ingals and Addison Fletcher, who did business as early as 1815 under the name of Ingals & Fletcher. The next occupants of this store were Otis Robbins and Joseph White, under the firm name of Robbins & White, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. White in 1879. Mr. Robbins continued the business until 1883. The store was last occupied by Alvin T. Pierce, whose father, the late Horatio S. Pierce, was since 1868, connected with the mercantile business in the village.

The stone store was built by George F. Davis, and in 1844 he had associated with himself Daniel H. Wheeler, the firm being Davis & Wheeler. They dissolved in 1848, and George F. Davis & Co. continued at the same stand till 1856, when they were succeeded by A. & C. S. Tuttle. William M. Bent has also occupied the store. The present occupant is Alonzo Ormsby. In 1857 Nathaniel B. Pierce started a grocery store in the dwelling now owned by Ryland Smith. D. M. White afterwards joined him, and in 1867 the firm became White, Pierce & Newhall, but was dissolved the following year.

Elliott G. White began business in the village in 1883, and built his present store. For a short time C. D. White was associated with him. There is at present no hotel in the village, the last one having been burned in 1882.

Fletcher Library.—The citizens of Cavendish are indebted to one of her native sons whose prudence and forethought have given to his fellow townsmen one of the best libraries to be found in any town of the size of Cavendish. At a special town meeting held October 18, 1869, the town accepted of the gift of Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, Mass., of 2,600 volumes and the interest accruing on $2,000, for the permanent establishment of a library, which was named in honor of the generous donor. The question of the location of the library caused a great deal of jealousy among the people of the villages of Cavendish and Proctorsville, the inhabitants of the latter desiring the establishment of a branch in that village, which was at first refused by a vote of 138 against, to 119 in favor

The library was first established at the house of Luke Parkhurst, then town clerk. A constitution and a code of laws were adopted, and Ryland Fletcher, Joseph A. White, and William Smith were made the first trustees. By a vote of the town on November 16, 1870, a branch was finally established at Proctorsville, giving thereto five-thirteenths of the books, and the same proportion of all additions, a suitable place for it, and charge of it free of cost. The expenses of the branch were guaranteed by several citizens of Proctorsville. In 1875 the town assumed all expenses, releasing these persons; this was afterwards rescinded and it was agreed that all moneys raised for the library fund should be divided into thirteenths, five of which were to go to the branch at Proctorsville, and the balance at Cavendish. The town has in nearly every year voted either fifty or sixty cents of each poll to the library fund. The libraries are open every week day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and there are now 4,615 volumes

Hon. Richard Fletcher was born in Cavendish, Vt., January 8, 1788, and his boyhood was passed in his native town, toward which he always evinced great attachment, although he never resided there after entering Dartmouth College at the age of fourteen. He graduated with highest honors in 1806. He then took charge of an academy at Salisbury, N. H., and began reading law with Daniel Webster, who then resided at that place. He began the practice of law at Salisbury, N. H., but removed to Boston in 1819, with a capital of an excellent reputation in his profession and a few thousand dollars in money. He soon attained a prominent place among the legal advocates of Boston, being an orator of great power, fluent and elegant in diction, and sparkling in thought, and keen and quick in repartee. His great care was not to be engaged in unworthy cases. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1837 was elected a representative to Congress, but declined a re-election. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1848, but retired from the Bench in 1853. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by both Harvard and Dartmouth. Judge Fletcher was never married. He died June 21, 1869.

La Fayette Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M.—Cavendish being under the jurisdiction of St. John's Lodge, No. 41, of Springfield, permission was obtained, and the Grand Lodge was petitioned for a charter to form a

lodge. A dispensation was granted April 15, 1859, and the lodge chartered January 11, 1861. The following were the charter members: Warren Skinner, Amasa Parker, Orlando Clark, Benoni Buck, Silas Warren, Albert D. Hagar, Richard M. Ely, Daniel W. Hazeltine, and William Mason. The first officers elected under the dispensation were Warren Skinner, W.M.; Silas Warren, S.W.; A. D. Hagar, J.W.; Benoni Buck, treasurer; D. W. Hazeltine, secretary; Amasa Parker, S. D.; William Mason, J. D.; Orlando Clark, tyler. The lodge meets at Cavendish village, and has a membership of seventy-four. The past masters of the lodge are Warren Skinner, Alvin S. Burbank, Timothy Paige, William J. Sperry, Horatio S. Pierce, Charles W. Whitcomb, Orville H. Hammond, William Shaw. The annual election is held April 30th. The present officers are as follows: Elliott G. White, W. M.; Fred H. Battey, S. W.; Hollis G. Norton, J. W.; Roswell Smith, treasurer; Charles W. Whitcomb, secretary; Clarence A. Smith, S. D; Herbert F. Chilson, J. D.; William K. Gliddon, S. S.; Josiah F. Moody, J. S.; Russell H. Farr, chaplain; William J. Sperry, marshal; William F. Grover, tyler.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with this town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received to late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Adams, Benjamin, was born October 17, 1752, and came from Ashby, Mass., to Cavendish in 1791. He married Mary Stone and had the following family: Benjamin, who died in Ohio; Patty (deceased), married Jonathan Chapman; Polly (deceased), married Jonathan Chapman; Samuel; Betsey (deceased), married Josiah French; Daniel, died in Chester; Joseph, died in Cavendish. Benjamin died April 9, 1830.

Adams, Samuel, son of Benjamin, was born in Ashby, Mass., September 12, 1789, and married Calista French. Their family were Samuel L., born June 16, 1820, resides in St. Charles, Ill.; Charles Philip, died young; Marietta, widow of Friend Weeks, resides in Cavendish; Marcella, wife of Ira H. Adams, of Chester; Josiah Quincy; Jerusha Jane (deceased), married Rev. Moses Marston, a Universalist minister; Ellen Maria (deceased), married Rev. Moses Marston; Betsey Martha (deceased), married John W. Foster. Samuel, died September 9, 1875.

Adams, Josiah Quincy, son of Samuel, was born in Cavendish, May 2, 1830, and married Mrs. Ellen Mayo, *nee* Hemenway, March 12, 1874. They have had three children: Ida May; Samuel died at eight years of age, and Ellen Jane.

Atherton.—The families of this name in Cavendish and Ludlow are descended from James Atherton, who with Humphrey Atherton came to New England as early as 1636. He was a descendant of an ancient family, of Preston, Lancashire, England. He settled at Dorchester, Mass., and was among the prominent citizens of the Bay Colony; was a representative to the General Court, governor's counsellor, and at the time of his death major-general of all the forces of the colony. He had a family of twelve children. James became one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass., where his son Joshua was born May 13, 1656. The latter married Mary Gulliver, and a son of theirs, Joshua by name, married Hannah Rogers. Joseph, the son of Joshua and Hannah (Rogers) Atherton, was born in Harvard, Mass., about 1728, and married Sarah Hutchins. Their son Jonathan, born November 11, 1759, married Nancy Bridge, and they were among the early settlers of Cavendish. He was a farmer, but practiced law, his services being in great demand. He died March 21, 1826. His family were: Nancy (deceased). married John Parker; Fannie (deceased), married Oliver Farwell; Jonathan; Joseph died at Clarendon, Vt., and Stedman (deceased).

Atherton, Jonathan, son of Jonathan, was born in Cavendish, October 14, 1787, and married January 9, 1817, Roxana Ives, only daughter of Elihu and Phebe (Hall) Ives, of Ludlow, Vt. Their children are, Ellen R., wife of Edwin Clement, of Cavendish; Solon Ives, Joseph V., Everett H., and Henry B., a lawyer of Nashua, N. H. Jonathan died May 17, 1875.

Atherton, Solon Ives, son of Jonathan, was born in Cavendish, September 3, 1821, and married for his first wife, Laura Lamb, of Bridgewater, Vt. Their children are as follows: Alvin, a resident of Ludlow; Isaac Ives, died young; Harry P., who died in 1887 while practicing medicine at Great Barrington, Mass.; Abbie L., wife of James Bagley, of Ludlow; Roxana Alice, wife of Alfred T. Robinson, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; Eliza W., wife of Louis V. Haskell, of Stramsburgh, Neb.; Robert A. a resident of Springfield, Vt. Mr. Atherton married for his second wife Mrs. Rosana Pushee, *nee* Colburn, and they have one child, Eva Vaughn.

Atherton, Everett H., son of Jonathan, was born in Cavendish, September 25, 1828, and married Laura A. Blood. They have four children: Charles E., employed by the U. P. R. R.; Walter B., Marion L., a resident of Nebraska, and Hugh H. Mr. Atherton has been engaged in the lumber business since 1860, and in that year built a saw and gristmill at Whitesville.

Barrett, Charles F., was born in Mount Holly, Vt., June 27, 1814, and is the second son of Edward and Abbie (Bassett) Barrett. After attending the local schools he became a student in the Black River Academy at Ludlow and the Chester Academy at Chester. His father removed from his native town, Ashby, Mass, to Mount Holly in 1809, but returned seven years later and remained until 1823, when he came to Ludlow, Vt. His father being a farmer, he also engaged in that occupation until he was twenty years of age. He then began as a clerk in Sargeant & Robinson's at Chester, and afterwards obtained an interest in the firm. He remained in Chester until 1844, when he removed to Bartonville, Vt., where he resided till 1848, when he came to Proctorsville, where he now lives. He was constable nineteen years, deputy sheriff two years; was the first station agent on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad at Proctorsville; deputy U. S. revenue collector seven years, and has been register of probate for the Windsor district since May, 1873; he has also served his town in the capacity of selectman, town agent to prosecute and defend suits, representative in the Legislature, justice of the peace, and overseer of the poor. His first wife was Sarah Henry, and they had one child, Frances S., wife of Albin L. Thompson, of Rutland, Vt. His second wife was Lydia E. Ober, now living.

Deane, John F., of Cavendish, was born in Weathersfield, June 29, 1814, and was the eldest son of Barnabas and Isabella (Frink) Deane. He attended Chester Academy, but was fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H. He then en-

tered the University at Vermont, graduating in 1836. Mr. Deane read law with Judge Aiken of Windsor, and Judge Dutton, of Cavendish. He became a member of the Windsor County Bar in 1841, and began practicing law in Cavendish, which he continued until his death April 20, 1884. Mr. Deane was a member of both houses of the Legislature, and was State's attorney from 1865 to 1867. His widow, who was Miss Mira P. Barlow, survives him. They had no children.

Eaton, Joseph, was born in Ashby, Mass., December 4, 1780, and came to Ludlow, Vt., in 1818, and died at Chester, Vt., March 31, 1861. He married Betsey Willington, and had eight children: Catharine, widow of Arza Smith, resides at Ludlow, Vt.; Lucy (deceased), married Ryland C. Haven; Betsey, widow of Robert Myers, resides in Ludlow, Vt.; Maria (deceased), married Joseph Reed; Joseph P., Nancy, wife of I. B. Puffer, of Putney, Vt.; Charles W., lives in Springfield, Vt.; Caroline, wife of Abner Feltt, of Andover, Vt.

Eaton, Joseph P., son of Joseph, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., August 11, 1814, and married Lydia White and they had three children, viz.: Joseph, who died in Cavendish, and married Anna Spaulding and left two children, Fred J., Alice; Albert S., and Nancy F. Mr. Eaton has resided in Cavendish since 1839.

Ely, Rev. Richard M., was born in Windsor, Vt., February 10, 1795. His father was a farmer and he received only the benefits of a common school education. He was ordained pastor of the North Springfield Baptist Church. While in charge of the church the Masonic troubles occurred. Mr. Ely had been a Mason since 1818 and rather than renounce the order he resigned his pastorate. He afterwards had charge of the Baptist Churches in Saxton River, Townshend, Chester, Mount Holly, Vt., and Barnstable, Mass. His last charge was at Cavendish, where he died June 10, 1861. He married Lora Skinner, and they had six children: James W. C., a physician of Providence, Rhode, Island; Ryland F., resides at Windsor; Francis W., Mary E., wife of Charles L. Blood, president of the National Bank at Three Rivers, Mich.; Edward P., and Lora S., both died single.

Ely, Francis W., son of Richard M., born at Springfield, Vt., March 27, 1828; married Sarah E. Hill, and have three sons: Frank D., who married Flora M. Cady, and they have two children: Florence, and Helen, and reside at Windsor, Vt.; Harry H., and Richard S., both reside at Cavendish.

Fletcher, Henry Addison, was born in Cavendish, December 11, 1839, and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and promoted to a lieutenancy at the battle of Gettysburg. He has been a member of both houses of the State Legislature, and was aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the governor. He resides on the farm settled by his grandfather, and is engaged in farming.

Fullam, Benoni Buck, son of Sewall, jr., was born in Ludlow, March 22, 1833. He was one of ten men who enlisted at the first call for troops for the late war and became a member of company E, First Vermont Regiment and was mustered out August 15, 1861. He re-enlisted in the Sixth Vermont Regiment and was appointed sergeant-major and promoted to first lieutenant of Company G; after serving three years he again enlisted in the First Regiment of Frontier Cavalry, and was discharged June 27, 1865. He married Elizabeth H. Metcalf, and has one child, Hattie E.

Green, Isaac, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to New Hampshire, and subsequently came to Cavendish. He was for seven years a soldier in the Revolutionary War and died in July, 1822, in his seventy-second year. He married Miss Chamberlain, and had the following family: Isaac, Thomas, died at Reading, Vt.; Ephraim, died at Plymouth, N. H.; John, died in Pennsylvania; James died at Barre, Vt.; Abigail (deceased), married Timothy Proctor; Martha, died aged about 75 years, but never married; Esther (deceased), married Nehemiah French; and another Esther died young.

Green, Isaac, son of Isaac, was born December, 1781, and married Polly Parker and had nine children, viz.: Mary (deceased), married Lewis Archer; Eliza (deceased), mar-

ried Colonel Jabez Porter; John, married Permelia Cady, died in Plainfield, N. H.; James, married Nancy Johnson, died in Plymouth, Vt.; Joshua Parker, Levi J., married Philinda Hall, is a resident of Plymouth, Vt.; Henry, married Augusta Cady, died in Granville, Vt.; Hannah, wife of Thomas A. Cheney, of Plymouth, Vt.; Abner Franklin, married Melissa Hill, lives at Westminster, Mass. Isaac became a resident of Plymouth in 1817, where he died May, 1853.

Green, Joshua Parker, son of Isaac, was born in Plymouth, Vt., August 30, 1822, and married Mrs. Nancy Green, *nee* Johnson. Of their five children, three died in infancy. The others are James, born in Cavendish, November 8, 1857, married Emma S. Lawrence, no children; his second wife was Mary J. Lawrence, by whom he has one child, Ralph Waldo; and Walton, a resident of Cavendish. Joshua P. has resided in Cavendish since 1856. His present wife, Mrs. Phoebe Russell, *nee* Gould Walton, was born September 21, 1868, in Cavendish.

Grout, Henry, son of Dan, was born in Cavendish, September 12, 1834, and was twice married. His first wife was Lorinda Parker, to whom he was married in 1857 and by whom he had six children, viz: Betsey M., Herbert L., Marshall D., Ervin P., Amasa, and Alice M. She died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Hattie E. Proctor, by whom he had one son, Stillman P. Betsey died in her fourteenth year. Herbert married Hattie I. Forbush, and had two children, Ethel and a little son, both of whom died in infancy. Marshall married Emma I. Cooper, and has one son. Ervin married Mary E. Covell, and has one child, Carrie. The three above mentioned sons are in the employ of the Estey Organ Company at Brattleboro. Amasa has been employed in a furniture store in the same town. Alice died at the age of a little more than two years. Stillman resides at home.

Hill, George S., was born in Walpole, N. H., May 31, 1823 and is the youngest son of Abel and Nancy (Fisher) Hill. His father moved to Cavendish in 1837. Mr. Hill has been a resident of Proctorsville since 1847, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1856, when he became connected with the Black River Savings Bank, of which he was cashier from January 27, 1856 to 1878, since which time he has been its president.

Kendall, William, was born in West Windsor, Vt., October 12, 1829. He is the second son of Horace Kendall, and has been a resident of Cavendish since 1854. He married Sophia Todd, and has no children.

Proctor, Timothy, was born in Littleton, Mass., July 29, 1762, and came to Cavendish in 1788, where he died July 21, 1834. He married Sally White, of Acton, Mass. They had seven children: Timothy, died at Stowe, Vt.; Sally (deceased), married Bliss Russell; Daniel W., died at Massena, N. Y.; Susannah (deceased), married Martin Crowley; Amasa, died in Cavendish, and left no issue; Miriam, died young, and Stillman.

Proctor, Stillman, son of Timothy, was born in Cavendish, September 26, 1801, and married Harriet Seaver. They had two children: Freedom S., and Hattie E., wife of Henry Grout, of Cavendish. He resides in Cavendish.

Proctor, Freedom S., son of Stillman, was born in Cavendish, February 24, 1830, and married for his first wife Maria E. Spaulding. Their children are: Fred H., born May 10, 1854, and is a resident of Weathersfield; Alice M., wife of Oscar Grout, of Weathersfield; Frank W., and Mary L., wife of Frank Wiggins, of West Windsor. The second wife of Freedom S. was Belle Sanders.

Proctor, Frank W., son of Freedom S., was born in Cavendish, January 20, 1863, and married Mary E. Field. They have one child Elsie M., and reside in Weathersfield.

Pollard, Don C., was born in Plymouth, Vt., April 25, 1840, and was the eldest son o R. P. and Mary A. (Shedd) Pollard. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Plymouth Notch, and came to Proctorsville in the spring of 1863, where he opened a general store. He has also carried on the produce business, and was for three years partner with his brother D. M. Pollard, in the wholesale grocery business at Keene, N. H. He has

been first selectman of Cavendish fifteen years, also delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, on Democratic State Committee several years, and candidate for State Treasurer in 1890. He married Sarah J. Moore, and has four children: Fred D., Mary V., Parker H. and Dallas F.

Piper, Leonard, son of Amos, who was a son of Noah, one of the early settlers of Baltimore Vt., was born in that town August 7, 1806, and married Alvira Warren, and had the following children: Ann, wife of Charles D. Parker, of Cavendish; Leonard C., a resident of Brattleboro, Vt.; Nelson G.; two named Mary, both of whom died young; Marvin L, who lives at North Springfield, Vt; Oscar, who died young. Leonard resides at North Springfield, Vt.

Piper, Nelson G., son of Leonard, was born at Ludlow, April 22, 1840, and married Almira Blood. Their children were Oscar, who died young; Lillie A. and Ralph R. Mr. Piper has been engaged in lumbering business since 1861, at which time he became a resident of Cavendish.

Russell, Noadiah, was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1745, and married Miss Weston. They had the following children: Isaac, died in Iowa; Nathan died on the route across the plains to California in 1850; Stephen, died in Iowa; Nathaniel; Polly (deceased), married Stephen Weston; Lydia (deceased), married Lyman Bates; and Lois. Noadiah was the second settler in town, and died May 14, 1833.

Russell, Nathaniel, son of Noadiah, was born in Cavendish, in 1786, and married Patty Hardy. Of their eight children the two eldest died young; the others were Urial, Milly, wife of Henry Sparks, of Cavendish; Eleanor (deceased), married Burke Rice; Richard, married Mary Whitney, and resides on the farm settled by Noadiah in 1770; Oliver, and Nathan, both died young. Nathaniel died in March, 1872.

Russel, Urial, son of Nathaniel, was born in Cavendish, July 5, 1823, and married Angeline A. Wilson. They have had three children, Alice R. (deceased), Addie L., and Mattie B., wife of Eben C. Ford, of Ludlow, Vt.

Spaulding, William, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., September 11, 1737, and came from Westford, Mass., to Cavendish in 1783. He married Esther Dutton and had the following family: John, William, Mary, Esther, Asa, Joseph, Zedekiah, Betsey, and Zacheus.

Spaulding, Zedekiah, son of William, was born at Westford, Mass., in 1775, and died March 25, 1847. He married Grace Wood, and their children were Aaron Wheeler, died in Cavendish; Salmon, died in Bloomfield, N. Y.; Sally, married Charles Ives, died in Ludlow; and Allen, died in Cavendish, August 14, 1885.

Spaulding, Allen, son of Zedekiah, was born in Cavendish, September 3, 1805, and died August 14, 1885. He married Cynthia Goddard, and had two children: Laura (deceased), married Frank M. Robinson; and Marcus A., born in Cavendish, February 17, 1835, married Victoria E. Fullam, and they have one son, Arthur G., born November 30, 1869. Mr. Spaulding is a resident of Ludlow.

Spaulding, Phineas W., was born at Chelmsford, Mass. He married Rachel Hadley, and had eight children, viz.: Phineas W., who died in Cavendish; Rachel, Armenia (deceased), married William Spaulding; Ryland R., died in Weston, Vt.; Melvina, wife of A. H. Moore, of Charlestown, N. H.; Fidelia (deceased), married R. D. Kellogg; Rufus, Lydia M., wife of Hiram Stanley, of Weathersfield, Vt.; Elbridge E., resides at Athol, Mass. Phineas W., died in Ludlow, October 30, 1865.

Spaulding, Rufus, son of Phineas W., was born at Ludlow, November 13, 1828, and married Ellen Lawrence. They have four children: Edwin R., resides at Springfield, Mass.; Willis L., married Belle Bigelow, March 15, 1890, and lives in Cavendish; Walter L., and Florence E. Rufus has resided in Cavendish since January, 1869.

Wheeler, Daniel, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., January 12, 1788, and was the son of John and Susanna (Spaulding) Wheeler. His father was born December 27, 1756; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died April 16, 1791. Daniel first came to live

in Cavendish in 1804, remaining until 1809, when he returned to his native town, but became a resident of Cavendish again in 1819. He married Mary Powers, of Jaffrey, N. H., and had three children, Mary L., Daniel Hosmer, and Peter Powers. He died April 16, 1870.

Wheeler, Daniel Hosmer, son of Daniel and Mary (Powers) Wheeler, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., November 9, 1816, and married Susan Davis. They had two children, Daniel Davis and Frank Herschel. He died February 17, 1891.

Wheeler, Daniel Davis, son of Daniel H. and Susan (Davis) Wheeler, was born in Cavendish, July 12, 1841. He entered the war of the Rebellion September 21, 1861, as a second lieutenant in Company C, Cavendish Company, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Brevet Colonel of Volunteers. He is an officer of the regular army with the rank of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and is stationed at the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, at New York City. He married Sophie S. Deming, of Terra Haute, Ind., and has two children, Deming and Sophie.

Wheeler, Frank Herschel, son of Daniel H. and Susan (Davis) Wheeler, was born in Cavendish, February 27, 1851. He married Kate Dole, of Hartford, Vt., and has two children, Merrill Dole and Frank E. He resides on the farm that has been in possession of the family since 1830.

Whitcomb, Charles Warren, was born in Rutland, Vt., October 15, 1854, and is the eldest son of Asa Wentworth and Elizabeth W. (Hill) Whitcomb, who have been residents of Cavendish most of the time for the past fifty years. Charles W. received only a common school education, excepting two terms, at the Green Mountain Institute, at South Woodstock, and one at the Rutland High School. In 1871 he was employed by the National Black River Bank, where he remained one year. He then worked at Cavendish station for the Central Vermont Railroad and in the American Express Office, at Burlington, Vt., until 1874. Since that time he has been employed continuously by the above bank, and has been its cashier for the last twelve years. He is at present Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. and A. M., the Grand Chapter of Vermont, Royal Arch Masons, and the Vermont Council of Deliberation, A. A. Scottish Rite. Also Secretary Lafayette Lodge No. 53, F. and A. M., Cavendish, and High Priest Skitchewaug Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., Ludlow.

White, Samuel, the son of Mark, was born in Acton, Mass., February 5, 1744, O. S., and married for his first wife, Dorothy Billings. There was no issue that lived to maturity. His second wife was Hepsibah Barrett, and their children were Dorothy, who married Edmund Ingalls; Hepsibah, who married Miss Dorrin and removed to Michigan; Samuel and John twins, the former died at Westford, Vt., Anna, died at the age of seven years; Joseph, died at Cavendish; George Washington, died young; Benjamin Franklin, died at Boston, Mass.; Anna, married Sewall Kinney. He married for his third wife, Mrs. Rachel Adams. Samuel died in Cavendish March 24, 1823, where he had resided since 1786.

White, John, son of Samuel, was born at Westford, Mass., August 18, 1851, and married Lydia Wheeler. Their children were Mary, died single; George Washington, and Lydia (deceased), married Joseph P. Eaton. John died August 29, 1859.

White, George Washington, son of John, was born in Cavendish May 19, 1820, and married for his first wife Ruth Bailey. His second wife was Clara M. Swift, by whom he had one child, Elliott G.

White, Elliott G., son of George W., was born in Cavendish June 8, 1856, and married Nella C. Wheeler. They have one child, Marion C. Elliott G. is engaged in mercantile business at Cavendish, and is the present town clerk and postmaster.

CHAPTER XXIV.[1]

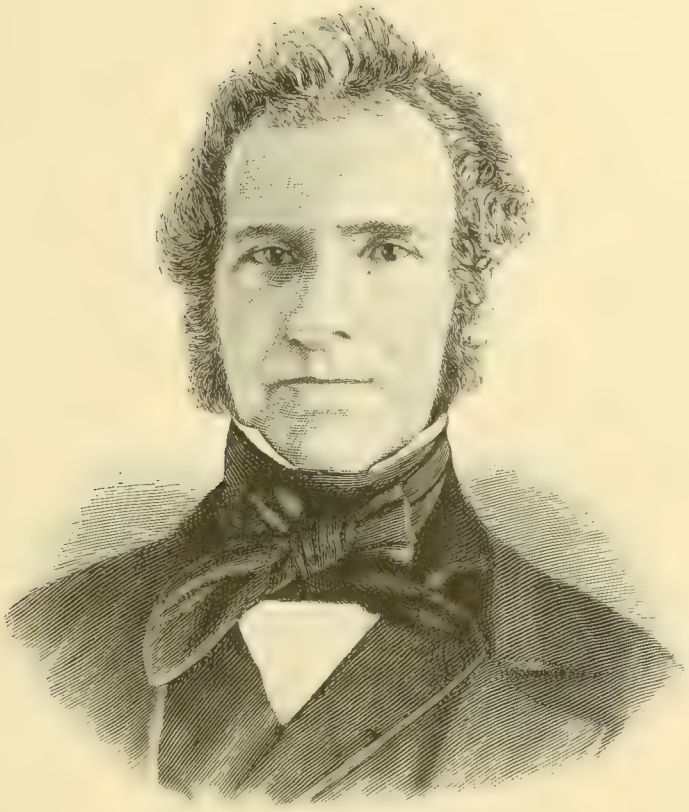
HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

THE town of Ludlow, as it was originally granted to Jared Lee and his sixty-five associates, September 16, 1760, by Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, contained in area about 24,000 acres. The western part of this territory was known by the name of Jackson's Gore, and was divided from the other portion of the grant by a high elevation now known as Ludlow Mountain.

At a town meeting held at the house of Stephen Read, October 8, 1792, by a vote of thirteen in the affirmative to seven in the negative, it was voted to set off this tract, which contained about 11,739 acres, to the town of Mount Holly, which was organized in that year. The town thus became irregular in form, the greatest length being from north to south, and the average width about three and a half miles. It is bounded on the north by Plymouth; east by Cavendish and Chester; south by Andover and Weston; and west by Mount Holly in Rutland county.

The town, lying as it does at the foot of the Green Mountains, contains within its limits the eastern declivity of a lofty summit known as the Ludlow Mountains, making the western part very mountainous. In the northwest corner there is the only pass in that range of mountains through which a railroad could be built with easy grades north of the Boston and Albany Railroad. In the eastern part of the town there is a lofty range of serpentine mountains, and it is believed by some persons that at one time it formed the eastern barrier of a considerable body of water which covered the central part of the town. The Black River enters the town from Plymouth, and flows south till it reaches the village of Ludlow, when it takes an eastern course and crosses the town line into Cavendish at about the center of the town. On the west side of the town the West Branch enters from Mount Holly, and after flowing for about three miles, empties into the Black River. There are a number of other small water-courses in the town, the Williams River just crossing the southeast corner. Along the valley of the Black River the

[1] By Nelson W. Cook.



Hon. Reuben Washburn.

land is level and arable and produces good crops, and though farming is not conducted on any large scale, there are a number of good farms in the town.

Nearly all the rocks and minerals common to the State are found in different parts of Ludlow; there is granite, mica, slate, and a variety of marble known as verd-antique. In the western part of the town quarries of carbonate mingled with the sulphate of lime are found. There is also an excellent quality of soapstone. In the serpentine range are found asbestos, talc, and hornblende. Iron ore of the purest kind has been found in the southwest corner of the town, and mingled with the common ore are a native magnet and specimens of the oxides and sulphates of iron.

Early Settlement and Organization.—There is no evidence that any of the original proprietors of the town of Ludlow ever became an actual settler. Over a score of years passed away from the time the original grant was given before any white man attempted to make a permanent settlement. In the year 1784 James Whitney moved into the town and became the first settler, locating his land on the North Hill, about one mile from the river. The following year Simeon Read and Jesse and Josiah Fletcher moved with their families from Massachusetts, and settled on the flats north of the river. The fifth settler in the town was Captain Elihu Ives; he was from Connecticut, and located on the farm now in possession of his grandson, Solon Ives Atherton, in 1785. His younger brother, Levi, became a resident of the town the following year. The same year Ephraim Dutton, a native of Westford, Mass., settled in the town; he was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and built the first house and first church in the town. From this time till 1790 a number of families settled in different parts of the town. Jonas Holden, a Revolutionary soldier, settled a short distance east of the village on the north side of the river.

Samuel Cook, a native of Preston, Conn., came in 1789 and settled in the western part of the town. Captain Joseph Green, of Leicester, Mass., in 1788, bought of Samuel White ninety-eight and a half acres of land, which included the twenty-eight miles encampment, so called, emigrated to the town and by subsequent purchases became a large landholder.

Captain Green's brother-in-law, David Bent, came from Templeton, Mass., in 1788 and returned for his family, making the entire journey on horseback.

Thomas Bixby, also from Westford, Mass., located in town about this time, and settled on the farm now owned by Calvin Bixby.

During the year 1788 Jonas and John Hadley, who were brothers, came from Groton, Mass, and located on land on the west side of the mountain. Jonas made a visit to his native town and died there. One of the most distinguished citizens among the early settlers was Peter Read, who was a large landholder, and who lived north of the present village. His brother, Stephen, also took an active part in town affairs and lived on what is now the "shunpike" road. Richard Lawrence came from Mason, N. H., to Ludlow, in 1790. The Pingreys, Nathaniel and Jonathan, came from Rowley, Mass., about 1790, and settled in the western part of the town.

The population of the town in 1791 was only 179. The first grand list of the town taken in 1792 aggregated £540, and in 1796 this had increased to £1,071, 15s., there being a reduction of forty-four polls for military duty, which was probably two-thirds of the male population. In 1789, seven years earlier, and only four years after the first settlement of the town, there were sixty-six poll taxes paid. There were under cultivation 290 acres of land. There were forty-two horses and seventeen colts; twenty-nine pairs of oxen; a hundred and forty-two cows over three years of age, and forty-nine young cattle. The early settlers had five silver watches. There was only one house that was assessed for any amount, Josiah Fletcher paying a tax on a five hundred dollar residence. We append the population of the town at each census taken: 1800, 410; 1810, 877; 1820, 1,144; 1830, 1,227; 1840, 1,363; 1850, 1,619; 1860, 1,568; 1870, 1,827; 1880, 2,005.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Stephen Read, March 31, 1792, and the town was fully organized, the following being chosen to fill the different offices: Jesse Fletcher, Jonas Hadley and Elihu Ives were elected selectmen; Jesse Fletcher, town clerk; Josiah Fletcher, town treasurer; Simeon Read, constable; Isaac Powers, David Lewis, and Jonas Holden, listers; Joseph Green, leather sealer; Thomas Bixby, pound-keeper; John Hadley, grand juryman; William Caldwell, tith-

ingman; Orlando Whitney and Levi Bixby, haywards; David Bixby, fence viewer; William Caldwell, Silas Proctor, Levi Bixby, Nathaniel Pingrey, and Simeon Read, surveyors of highways.

Members of the Constitutional Conventions.—Asahel Smith, 1814–22, 1828–36; Sewall Fullam, 1843; Alexander Barton, 1850.

Senators.—Benjamin Billings, 1844–45; Daniel A. Heald, 1854; F. C. Robbins, 1860–61; William H. Walker, 1867–68; Ervin J. Whitcomb, 1876; Elwin A. Howe, 1884.

Representatives from Ludlow.—Peter Read, 1795; Josiah Fletcher, 1796–97, 1800–01; Jesse Fletcher, 1798–99; David Lewis, 1802–03; Austin Fenn, 1804–05; Asahel Smith, 1806–12, 1817–23, 1825–27; Airock Smith, 1813–14, 1832; Elihu Ives, 1815–16; Jesse Bailey, 1818–19; Zachariah Spaulding, 1820–21; Moses Haven, 1824; Jonas Dunn, 1828–29; Asa Fletcher, 1830–31; Reuben Washburn, 1833; Sewall Fullam, jr., 1834–41; Benjamin Billings, 1842–43; Surry Ross, 1844–45; William K. Manning, 1847; Darius L. Green, 1848–49; Daniel A. Heald, 1850; Asa A. Barton, 1853–54; Nathaniel Cudworth, 1855–56; Roswell Smith, 1857; Moses Pollard, 1859–60; Rev. William S. Balch, 1861–62; Hiram W. Albee, 1863-64; William H. Walker, 1865–66, 1884; Joseph Pelton, 1867; Rufus N. Hemenway, 1868–69; Ervin J. Whitcomb, 1870–72; Elon G. Pettigrew, 1874; William A. Patrick, 1876; Elwin A. Howe, 1878–80; Marcus A. Spaulding, 1882; Lowell G. Hammond, 1886; Albert H. Lockwood, 1888.

List of Selectmen of Ludlow.—Jesse Fletcher, 1792–1801, 1803–08; Jonas Hadley, 1792; Elihu Ives, 1792–95, 1799–1801, 1816; Peter Read, 1793, 1795, 1799; Benjamin Patch, 1793; Elisha Denison, 1794, 1796; Abraham Preston, 1796; David Lewis, 1797–98; Abel Haile, 1797–98, 1806–07, 1810–13; Austin Fenn, 1800–01, 1804–07, 1809–13; John Sergeant, 1802–03; Nathaniel Dyer, 1802; Thomas Bixby, 1802–03; Airock Smith, 1804–05, 1834; James Bates, 1804; John Warren, 1805; Asahel Smith, 1806–19, 1821–24, 1832–36; Jared Goodell, 1808; Zachariah Spaulding, 1808, 1814–15, 1821–22; Thomas Evans, 1809; Jesse Bailey, 1814–15, 1820; Moses Haven, 1816–17, 1829–30; Thomas Keyes, 1817–19, 1827; Zebulon Spaulding, 1818–19, 1821–22; Jonas Dunn, 1820, 1826–27; Levi Adams, 1820; Henry Adams, 1823–24; Artemas Spafford, 1823–26, 1841–32, 1834–40,

1842–44; Janna Wilcox, 1825–26; Simeon Burbank, 1825; Stephen Cummings, 1827–28; Joshua Warner, 1828–29; Isaac Ives, 1828–29; Asa Fletcher, 1830–33, 1835–36; Joseph Davidson, 1830–31; Charles Ives, 1833, 1837–40; Samuel Ross, 1837, 1856–57; Asa A. Barton, 1838–41, 1848; Merrick Spafford, 1841–47, 1850–56; Benjamin Billings, 1841–43; Asa Fenn, 1844–55; Martin Perry, 1845–50; Frederick Dunbar, 1846–47, 1851–53; I. B. How, 1846; Jazer Smith, 1847–49; S. L. Armington, 1848–49, 1857; Alexander Barton, 1848; L. Parker, jr., 1849; Asahel Miller, 1850; Joel Warner, 1851–52, 1855; Cyrus Baker, 1851–52; Elijah Scott, 1853–55, 1865–66; B. P. Spaulding, 1853–56; Enos Mayo, 1854; Alvin Lamb, 1857–60; Calvin Riggs, 1858–59, 1861–63; Stephen E. Wood, 1858; Moses Pollard, 1859–60, 1863–64; Asa S. Barton, 1860–63; Artemas Spaulding, 1861–62; Gardner L. Howe, 1862; Hiram W. Albee, 1864; Leonard Wilcox, 1864–65, 1871; Stedman Spaulding, 1865; Benjamin P. Spaulding, 1866–67, 1874–76; Joseph M. Pratt, 1866; Rufus N. Hemingway, 1867–70; Lowell G. Hammond, 1867–70; Solon I. Atherton, 1868–73; Willard Johnson, 1874–82; George E. Walker, 1872–73; Anson J. Sawyer, 1872–73; Thomas French, 1874–76; Elisha W. Johnson, 1877–83, 1885–87; George W. Billings, 1878–80; Marcus A. Spaulding, 1881–82, 1887; Milton H. Edson, 1883; Darwin R. Sargent, 1883–89; Leighton G. Fullam, 1884–86; William P. Spafford, 1884; Wesley Barton, 1888; Elias H. Pinney, 1888; Charles H. Ray, 1889; Hiram L. Warner, 1889.

Town Treasurers.—At the organization of the town Joshua Fletcher was elected its treasurer. He filled the position two years, when he was succeeded in 1794 by Peter Read. In the following year Joshua Fletcher was elected and continued in the office till 1799, when Seth Lee was chosen; he remained in office four years. The next treasurer was Airock Smith, who served until 1833, excepting the years 1804 and 1805, when Elihu Ives was in the office, and 1820, when Asa Fletcher filled the position. The next treasurer was Pliny Parker, elected in 1833, which office he held until 1844, when he was succeeded for one year by Martin Perry. In 1845 Artemas Spafford was chosen and held the office until 1848, when Jazer Smith succeeded, holding the office for two years. Daniel Perry was treasurer in 1850, Jazer Smith in 1851, and



Iswell Fullam

Elijah Scott in 1852. Jazer Smith was again elected in 1853, and served until 1858, when Ebenezer Clement was chosen and held the office two years. The next treasurer was Hiram W. Albee, elected in 1860, and served until his death in 1877, when he was succeeded by Albert H. Lockwood the following year, who held the office until 1884, when the present incumbent, J. A. Dennett, was elected.

Town Clerks.—The first town clerk was Jesse Fletcher, who was elected in 1792. In the following year Nathan Denison was elected and held the office until 1795, when Jesse Fletcher was again elected and filled the office until 1809. In that year Asahel Smith succeeded to the office and held it until 1820, when Jesse Bailey was elected for one year. In 1821 Asahel Smith was elected and served until 1825. The next town clerk was Artemas Spafford, who filled the position till 1827, when he was succeeded by Stephen Cummings, he holding the office till 1829. Moses Haven was then chosen and served two years. In 1831 Artemas Spafford was again elected and held the office continuously until 1860, when he was succeeded by his son, William P. Spafford, who served until 1884, when he resigned. Miss Sarah W. Spafford was then elected. In the following year Henry M. Taylor was chosen, but died in the office, and Miss Sarah W. Spafford was appointed to fill the position *ad interim*. In 1866 William P. Spafford was again placed in the office and continued to the present time.

Roads.—The first road in Ludlow was laid out and surveyed September 6, 1784, by Solomon Dutton and built from Cavendish to Ludlow. Bridle-paths were cut from this road to the north and south hills and later in other directions. This was the only road till the organization of the town, when it was continued through Shrewsbury and further west; it subsequently became known as the Green Mountain Turnpike and the original owners were the Fletcher brothers, of Ludlow, Salmon Dutton, Christopher Webber, of Cavendish, the latter being the business manager. This turnpike had three toll-gates between Duttonsville and Cuttingsville, and in later years was a source of great profit. The Ludlow gate was located well up to the eastern entrance of the valley and for many years Stephen Wright was gate-keeper. The paying of toll became unpopular, and "shunpikes" having been built, Dr. Alexander Campbell, who had purchased the property, surrendered the turnpike to the towns through which it passed, without consideration.

After the organization of the town a commendable spirit of energy manifested itself in building roads, and most all of the present highways were a few years later projected and surveyed.

Railroad.—Ludlow is traversed by the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, which enters the town on its eastern boundary line from Cavendish and follows up the valley of the Black River until it reaches the village, which is the only station in the town After leaving the village the railroad takes a northerly course until it reaches the pass in the Green Mountains two hundred feet above the bed of the west branch of Black River, the maximum grade of which is one and a half per cent., or seventy-six feet to the mile. The route of the railroad near the village of Ludlow lies on the top of an elevation of land called the "Hogback," which is about seventy-five feet in height, forty rods in length from east to west, and originally had only thickness enough north and south to admit of a narrow pathway. It is surrounded by alluvial flats. The construction of the railroad destroyed the ancient form of this singular elevation, the formation of which is traced to no reliable source.

Hotels.—The first tavern-keeper in Ludlow was Captain Joseph Green, who came to the town in 1788 and erected a log house in the western part, which is now a part of Mount Holly. Upon a rough board with red chalk he made the following sign: "Cake and beer for sale here, Joseph Green." He became a popular landlord and in a few years built a large frame house and barns, with stable room for over one hundred horses.

The present hotel, the Ludlow House, has been kept as a public house for over fifty years, the property at the present time being owned by H. L. Warner.

Ludlow in the War of the Union.—At the first call for troops made by President Lincoln to maintain the Union, the patriotic sons of Ludlow responded, and at a town meeting held June 30, 1861, two thousand dollars were appropriated to purchase outfits for the volunteers and furnish each one with ten dollars cash; also to provide for their families during their absence. A bounty of one hundred dollars was offered in the fall of 1862 for nine months' men, and when the call for three hundred thousand was made in 1863, at a town meeting held December 19, of that year, the selectmen were authorized to offer a bounty of five hundred

dollars to fill the quota allotted to the town. The sentiments of the good citizens of Ludlow seemed soon after this to undergo a change, for at a town meeting held January 30, 1864, the following resolutions were passed :

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion it is the duty of a loyal people cheerfully and promptly to respond to any and every call of the President, by furnishing men and means in equal proportion as allotted to each State and town, to put down rebellion and maintain the integrity of the nation.

"*Resolved*, So far as we have the means of knowing, this town has filled her quota as called for by the general government, and that in the present aspect of public affairs there is no necessity for sending forward volunteers not called for.

"*Resolved*, That we are unwilling to vote men money to sustain the pride or promote the interest of ambitious men who appeal to personal or local patriotism to sustain their selfish schemes."

But it was only a few months after this, in May, that at a town meeting the selectmen were authorized to fill the quota of the town so as to avoid a draft, giving them full power to pay any bounty for volunteers that they should see fit.

We append a record of those patriots who responded to the different calls for troops made by the President, and who, by their heroic valor on the field of battle, aided in securing the liberty and peace the country now enjoys.

Three Months' Volunteers.—First Regiment, Company B, Hiram P. Bixby, Henry C. Cleveland, George Levey, John B. Pollard. Company E, Benoni B. Fullam, Joseph Barber, William H. H. Buckley, Enos M. Gould, Henry E. Lawrence, Orvis Pier, Frank D. Sargent.

Nine Months' Volunteers.—Sixteenth Regiment, Company C, Frederick G. Barnard, Marquis J. Bixby, Martin B. V. Clark, Hazen Fletcher, Charles Horwill, James M. Hastings, jr., Daniel Johnson, Zenas C. Lamb, Orlando S. Osborn, Benjamin F. Pettigrew, Surry M. Ross, Darwin R. Sargent, Milo Smith, John Snell, Michael Sullivan, Lysander Whitney, John E. Willey.

One Year Volunteers.—Fifteenth Regiment, Company A, Leonard R. Warren. Second Battery, Hazen F. Fletcher, James Frazier, James M. Hastings, jr., John Hayes, Charles H. Horwill, Patrick C. Kennedy,

Francis A. Moore, Asahel J. Root, Byron Smith, Milo Smith, John Snell. Seventh Regiment, Company C, Albertus J. Archer. Ninth Regiment, Frederick G. Barnard, Samuel Bell, John Whittington. Third Battery, Frederick H. Barlow. Cavalry, Edgar May, Peter McMarton, Thomas Riley.

Volunteers who enlisted for one year in 1865.—Albert N. Archer, Timothy Dailey, jr., Edward H. Green, Jonathan H. Read, Lyman R. Sawtell, Alexander Snow, Moses Snow, Samuel R. Taylor, John P. Woodis.

Men who were drafted that entered service.—Albert Chapman, Alvin Chapman, James H. Porter, Martin Wyman.

Three Years' Volunteers.—Daniel O. Adams, re-enlisted; John W. Adams, Wayland Adams, Edward E. Balch, James F. Baldwin, John Barrett, transferred to Invalid Corps; William J. Barrett, Darman Barton, re-enlisted, killed at Cold Harbor; Rufus F. Barton, died of wounds received in action; Leonard P. Bingham, first lieutenant, killed in action at Petersburg, Va.; Charles W. Bishop, re-enlisted; Hiram P. Bixby, John M. Buckley, second lieutenant, wounded and resigned; George B. Burbank, William A. Chapin, jr., Jasper N. Clark, discharged; Henry C. Cleveland, re-enlisted; William A. Clement, Henry M. Colby, discharged; Daniel F. Cooledge, discharged; John T. Cooledge, discharged; Thomas R. Cummings, died in the service; Leander D. Davis, died in the service; Lorenzo A. Dodge, re-enlisted; Charles W. Dow, transferred to Invalid Corps; Ervin M. Dunbar, Jesse B. Dunbar, Henry F. Dutton, discharged as lieutenant-colonel for wounds received in action at Winchester, Va.; Addison F. Eaton, wounded; Sewall F. Ellison, discharged; Patrick Finnegan, Benoni B. Fullam, first lieutenant, resigned; Volney S. Fullam, lieutenant-colonel, resigned; Freeman H. Fuller, re-enlisted; Albert Gassetts, died in the service; Oscar Gassetts, wounded; Michael Gilligan, re-enlisted; James T. Gorham, captain; Elbert M. Gould, discharged; Enos M. Gould, re-enlisted; Hiram Greeley, re-enlisted; Josiah M. Green, died in the service; Martin E. Grover, died in the service; Artemus W. Hall, deserted; Joseph L. Hastings, killed at Fredericksburg, Va.; Lowell W. Haven, re-enlisted; Prescott R. Haven, discharged; Daniel D. Hemenway, Henry G. Hemenway, discharged; Abner C. Hesselton, discharged; Moses P. Hessel-



Hiram L. Warner

ton, Oramel G. Howe, second lieutenant; Daniel Keating, Francis Kelly, deserted; Patrick C. Kennedy, discharged; Henry E. Lawrence, discharged; Arthur Little, chaplain; Henry H. Manidigo, died in the service; Albert A. May, second lieutenant, re-enlisted; Alonzo E. Moore, killed at Fredericksburg, Va.; Armin E. Moore, discharged; Charles W. Moore, died in the service; Sylvester H. Parker, Simeon L. Parkhurst, re-enlisted; Salmon E. Perham, Orris Pier, re-enlisted; Henry M. Pollard, major; John B. Pollard, Augustus H. Pratt, transferred to Invalid Corps; Charles A. Read, first lieutenant, resigned; Joseph U. Reed, discharged; Sullivan E. Reed, transferred to Invalid Corps; Henry A. Riggs, Augustus L. Roberts, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Levi Rock, discharged; Duane O. Ross, transferred to Invalid Corps; Olvic T. Ross, Francis B. Sargent, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Henry H. Sargent, Alphonzo Sawyer, George M. Sawyer, discharged; Erastus M. Simonds, died in the service; Hiland Snell, transferred to Invalid Corps; Fred B. Stickney, died in the service; Sylvester C. Strong, discharged; Isaac N. Wadleigh, second lieutenant, resigned; Freeman Wakefield, missing in action; Asahel S. Whitcomb, Elmore R. Whitney, killed in action; Charles H. Wyman, wounded; Marlow Bingham, William H. H. Chapman, Lucius Ingalls, died of wounds; Samuel Langdon, wounded; Horatio S. Lockwood, James Pollard, wounded; Charles Snow, George T. Spafford, died in the service; Edwin H. Wheeler, Norman Archer, re-enlisted.

Those volunteers in this list with no remarks following their names were mustered out of the service at the expiration of their terms of enlistment.

Post-Office.—There is but one post-office in the town of Ludlow, which is located at the village. The first postmaster of whom we have any record was in the office in 1830, when Benjamin Billings held the position. About 1832 John Howe was made postmaster, and he was succeeded in 1835 by Richard F. Fletcher, who, after holding the office a few years, was succeeded by John Dunbar. The next postmaster, John R Smith, was appointed in 1844, and, owing to change of the administration, was succeeded in 1846 by Charles S. Mason, who remained until 1851, when Reuben H. Washburn was appointed. In 1853 Charles S. Mason was re-appointed, and on the election of President Lin-

coln he was removed in 1862 and John R. Spafford secured the position, which he continued to hold till April 15, 1884. The next postmaster was Albert H. Lockwood, who resigned in 1886, and the present incumbent, Ira Goddard, was appointed.

Grahamville.—This name is given to a small collection of dwellings located on the west bank of the Black River, about two miles north of Ludlow village. In 1849 Asahel Miller and William Graham formed a copartnership under the style of Miller & Graham, and built a one-set woolen-mill at this point. They continued business until 1855, when they were obliged to stop on account of financial difficulties. The mill was subsequently run by Joshua Ward, and also by John Bentley, and during the occupancy of the latter it was destroyed by fire. On the site of the mill there is at present a saw-mill run by Edwin W. Royce.

William Graham, from whom this hamlet was named, was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., August 30, 1800, and was the eldest son of William and Sally (Davis) Graham. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to the clothing business. After learning this trade he worked in Templeton and Royalston, Mass., and afterwards learned the trade of spinning. In 1823 he came to Windsor county, locating at Springfield, Vt., in the employ of James Lovell. From this time till 1827 he worked at his trade in Leominster, N. H., Templeton and Royalston, Mass. In 1827 he became a partner of Samuel Dadmon, at Templeton, to whom he had been first apprenticed, and during the year 1836 they, with other parties, built a six-set mill, three stories high and one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. They continued business until 1842, when, owing to financial difficulties, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Graham came to Ludlow to work for George Coffin. He was also employed at Cavendish, Vt., Harrisville, and Antrim, N. H., till 1849, when he became a member of the firm mentioned above. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Miller & Graham the latter built on Jewell Brook a wool-carding factory, which was destroyed by fire December 31, 1880, and was rebuilt in the following spring, the business being now conducted by himself and his son Harlan.

Mr. Graham married for his first wife Mary Church, and their three children were William, who died in Ludlow, a bachelor, at thirty-four years of age; Lydia Ann, widow of Harvey Evans, resides in Acworth,

N. H.; Mary Frances, widow of Stillman Segar, lives at Peabody, Mass. His second wife was Nancy Miller, and their children are George M., who married Nettie Tallmadge, and has one child, Nellie Edna; he is a resident of Ludlow; Walter Scott, who resides at Palmer, Mass.; and Harlan, a resident of Ludlow.

Ludlow Village is located in the central part of the town, on Black River, and has about 1,500 inhabitants. It has five churches, one academy, one graded and two district schools, and the usual complement of mercantile houses, mechanic, millinery, and blacksmith shops.

Three-quarters of the freeholder inhabitants in the center of the town of Ludlow petitioned the selectmen to establish boundaries for the formation of a fire society, under an act of the Legislature entitled, "An Act authorizing and directing the mode of forming fire companies in this State." In accordance with this action a meeting of the freeholders was held December 21, 1832, and adjournment taken to January 4, 1833. At the latter meeting Asa Fletcher was chosen moderator, and Edward Manning, clerk. The following were elected fire wardens: Sewall Fullam, jr., Abram Adams, John Howe, James Withington, Asa Fletcher, Augustus Haven, and Asa Fenn. The organization was completed at a meeting held February 18, 1833, by the adoption of a code of by-laws, under the title of the "Ludlow Village Corporation Fire Society." By these by-laws a board of seven fire wardens was constituted, and fifteen able-bodied men were to be enlisted to form a fire company. Each freeholder was obliged to supply himself with two fire buckets.

At this time the only fire machine in the town was one of the old fashion, which was built at Proctorsville, and was called the "Quill-driver."

At a meeting held in 1834 the society voted to build an engine-house, which was located about where the present one now stands; it was to be ten by twelve feet, and seven feet high, and Benjamin Sargent, jr., agreed to build the same for thirty-one dollars. Besides he was to have allowance of ten dollars for the lumber. During the year 1837 the first hook and ladder company was organized with eight privates, and the first officers were Jacob Patrick, captain; Eben Spear, lieutenant; Elijah Gove, ensign. After considering the advisability of purchasing a new engine for about two years, the society bought, in 1846, the engine

known as Alert, No. 1. The original engine-house was used till 1854, when a lot was purchased of Reuben Washburn for fifty dollars, and a new house completed at an expense of $163. The society appropriated $250 in 1856, $150 of which was to be used in repairing the engines and purchasing hose, the balance in building reservoirs; also, the town of Ludlow purchased 100 feet of hose for the fire society in 1862. The number of fire wardens was reduced to three in 1859. The engine-house was removed to the lot east of the Hammond block in 1861, and in 1864 was placed on the back side of the same lot. The last meeting of the fire society was held January 30, 1866, and the following were the last persons to hold the position of fire wardens, viz.: L. N. Wadleigh, J. R. Spafford and H. Woodward.

Under the act of the General Assembly, passed November 17, 1866, the present village of Ludlow was incorporated, and all the properties of the fire society were turned over to the proper village authorities

The present engine-house was built in 1875, at an expense of $2,000. By action taken in 1880 forty men were enlisted by the village to form a fire company, they to receive two dollars a year compensation. This was increased in 1882 to three dollars. Previous to this the services had been voluntary, though for some years the members of the company had been exempted from poll tax.

It having been decided at a public meeting that it was for the best interests of all that a steam fire-engine should be purchased, John P. Warner, William W. Stickney and Benoni B. Fullam were appointed a committee to negotiate for one. They purchased, in December, 1882, the Rescue, No. 1, which is a five-inch rotary machine, from the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y. A new fire company was organized January 29, 1883, for two years.

Besides the fire-engines mentioned above, the village has two hose carriages, one of which is operated by the Benjamin Whelden Hose Company, fifteen hundred feet of hose, a company of thirty-five men who receive five dollars a year compensation. The officers of the fire company are: Captain, Oscar Gassett; first lieutenant, Lester C. Howe; second lieutenant, Freeman H. Fuller; engineer, Nathan Boynton.

The village officers for 1890 were: clerk, Frank A. Walker; trustees, Oscar Gassett, William D. Ball, John Lombard; treasurer, Charles H.



James L. Gill

Howard; collector, Lester E. Howe; fire wardens, B. B. Fullam, F. H. Fish, D. A. Rock; auditor, L. G. Hammond.

The Early Manufactures.—The proprietors of Ludlow having offered a grant of fifty acres of land to anybody erecting a saw-mill in the limits of the town, Ebenezer Gilbert, about 1790, built a mill between the two mountains on the west branch of the Black River. This at this time was the center of the population of Ludlow, and was on the "Crown Point" road. The first man to dam the water of the Black River was Hezekiah Haven, who built a saw-mill just north of the present woolen-mills, but this was abandoned on account of there not being sufficient fall of water. On the north side of the river near the woolen-mill was built the first carding and fulling-mill by Captain Joseph Patterson, and among its last owners were Parker & Billings. Connected with this was also a saw-mill, which was run by a man named Stimson, and later by Loton Gassett.

On Jewell Brook there was originally a fulling-mill which was altered by Emery Burpee to a grist-mill; he afterwards sold it to James Osborne, whose successors were Spaulding & Patch. On account of the death of the latter the property was sold at auction in 1869, Whitcomb & Atherton being the purchasers. This firm carried on business over twenty-five years, and sold to the present proprietor, William Russell.

Besides the saw-mill above mentioned, there have been two others built on the west branch of the Black River: one in 1838, by Jonathan Carpenter, now operated by William S. Lawrence, and the other built by Calvin Bixby.

The Ludlow Woolen-Mills (*J. S. Gill & Co.*).—On the site now occupied by this mill previous to 1835 was located a grist-mill, which was built by Emery Burpee. In that year Stephen Cummings, who was engaged in mercantile trade in the village, with several others formed a stock company, and in the following year began to build a woolen-mill of brick, five stories high, and employment was given to fifty or sixty hands. During the panic of 1837 the company failed, and for several years the mill was idle, till it was purchased by Abraham and Sheppard Adams, who afterwards sold it to George S. Coffin. The next proprietors were Ward & Buffum, who, in 1864, disposed of it to George W. Harding, Joseph Pelton and George S Redfield, who carried on business

under the firm name of George W. Harding & Co. until 1878. In that year J. S. Gill, who had been interested in the business since 1869, purchased the entire plant and the firm name became J. S. Gill & Co., which is its present title. In 1885 Samuel Gill, G. H. Levy and F. O. Knights obtained an interest in the mills. In January, 1865, the works were almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the present buildings were erected the same year. Employment is now given to between 140 and 150 hands, and both water and steam-power is used. The mills are fitted with thirty-eight broad looms, seven sets of cards, and over 3,000 spindles. About 150,000 yards of broad wool beavers are manufactured annually.

The Ludlow Toy Manufacturing Company.—The manufacture of toy carts and doll carriages was begun in Ludlow by H. N. Parker, A. B. Riggs and W. N. Graves, under the name of the Green Mountain Toy Company, in the latter part of 1872, they being located on Main street. The business was conducted in a small way, employment being given to eight or ten hands. The above concern was purchased in the early part of 1873 by a stock company organized under the general laws of the State with the title that heads this sketch. The organization was fully completed May 23, 1873, by the election of the following directors: S. W. Stimson, E. A. Howe, Cyrus Buswell, William H. Walker, and L. E. Sherman. The latter was selected as president, and E. A. Howe, clerk.

The capital stock of the new corporation was $10,000, which was afterwards increased to $15,000. The new company began business June 10, 1873, on Main street, but on December 1st of the same year removed to their new buildings situated in the eastern part of the village, a dam having been built by them on the Black River. The buildings are of wood, the principal one being two stories high, and thirty-five by eighty feet. Including machinery the total cost was $16,000. Employment was given to about forty hands, and the value of the annual product was about $30,000. The corporation sold its real estate and merchandise November 19, 1887, to S. W. Stimson, E. A. Howe, and William H. Walker, who have since conducted the business under the style of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. The manufacture of toys was discontinued in the spring of 1889, they confining themselves to the production of lumber and chair-stock.

The Early Merchants.—The first store-keeper in Ludlow was Eliakim Hall, who came from Wallingford, Conn., and offered merchandise for sale in a store located east of a brook opposite the common in Ludlow village. The firm soon afterward became Hall & Goodridge. The next merchants were Abram and Warren Adams, whose place of business, which was known for many years as the old "Red Store," stood where the old stone house is now situated, corner of Main street and the road to North Hill. The Adamses were succeeded by Simeon Burbank. About the year 1816 Asahel Smith and Moses Haven formed a partnership, and opened a store on Main street, just west of the new iron bridge. Mr. Haven purchased his partner's interest, and was succeeded by his two sons, Augustus and Aaron. The only store ever kept outside of the village was at South Hill by Andrew Pettigrew. His son, Andrew, in 1830, built and kept a store on Main street, which he continued several years, the firm in 1844 being Pettigrew & Smith. At this time there were in trade in Ludlow, besides this firm, Adams & Armington, Mason & Whitcomb, and W. A. Spaulding. Lowell A. Hammond, who is at present engaged in business in the village, commenced here in 1848 as a member of the firm of Mason & Hammond. A. F. Sherman, the druggist, began in 1858. E. J. Whitcomb and Solon I. Atherton, in 1864, formed a partnership in the flour and grain business, which continued for a number of years; they carried on a very large business. There are at present in the village one exclusive dry goods, two clothing, one saddlery and harness, two drug and stationery stores, three markets, two general stores, three groceries, one hotel, two livery stables, one hardware, and one stove and tinware, besides other smaller establishments.

Newspapers.—The first record of the publication of a newspaper in Ludlow dates back to 1840. The paper was called the *Genius of Liberty*, and was started by Rev. Aaron Angier, who, after issuing it for two years, sold it to Rufus and Asa Barton. The next proprietor was G. A. Tuttle, who changed the name to the *Vermont Star*, and in 1850 removed it to Rutland.

The next knights of the pen to make their bow to the public were R. S. Warner and W. A. Bacon, who issued a weekly called *The Blotter*, the first number of which appeared November 18, 1854. In November, 1856, the name of J. A. Pooler appeared as associate editor. In Novem-

ber following the concern was sold out by the sheriff, and was bought by Mr. Warner, who, after issuing one number, suspended the publication.

The next attempt in journalism was made by R. S. Warner, in January, 1865, when he issued *The Voice Among the Mountains*. The next year the name of William H. Walker appeared as editor, and on April 18, 1862, Moses Burbank became associate editor, and in the following September Mr. Walker withdrew. With the beginning of volume four the paper was made a monthly, and before the year was closed its earthly career was done. *The Transcript* was founded by D. E. Johnson, April 17, 1866, but owing to his death in October, of the same year, the property was purchased by Mr. Millikin, of the *Brattleboro Record*, who, after a vain attempt to continue it, stopped the publication. *The Black River Gazette* was established December 19, 1866, by R. S. Warner and Moses Burbank, the latter being the editor, but owing to his death in the following March he was succeeded by Henry D. Foster. On March 20, 1869, the names of Stillman B. Rider, late editor of the *Brandon Union*, and Martin H. Goddard appear as editors, and in the following May the latter became sole editor, but gave way September 17th to F. S. Briggs, who continued a few months. On February 10, 1871, S. B. Rider's name again appears as editor, and the following June the firm became Warner & Rider. The next to assume the editorial management was William A. Bacon, July 11, 1873, which he continued until January, 1874. Soon after this the paper was purchased by D. C. Hackett, who continued to publish it for a short time, but finally removed it to Brandon, changing its title to the *Otter Creek News*, where it died in 1882.

The present paper issued in the town, called the *Vermont Tribune*, was established by Mott Brothers, November 24, 1876, and in the following February was purchased by F. W. Bacon. In September of the same year he sold it to W. A. McArthur. In March, 1878, Rev. L. B. Hibbard assumed control of the agricultural department and in July, 1879, succeeded to the control of the paper. In April, 1881, the present proprietor, E. G. Allis, purchased the establishment from Mr. Hibbard. Mr. Allis at once enlarged the paper and again increased its size in October, 1882. Under his management it has enjoyed unusual prosperity, his circulation being at the time of his purchase about 850 copies, which he has increased to 2,550.



Thos. H. Walker

Lawyers.—The first lawyer in Ludlow was N. P. Fletcher, who opened an office as early as 1814 He continued in business till 1825, when Judge Reuben Washburn succeeded him. During the year 1828 Sewall Fullam, jr., became a student in Judge Washburn's office and later practiced for himself. These two men attended to all the legal business of the town until January 1, 1839, when P. T. Washburn, a son of the judge, opened an office and carried on business until 1844, when he removed to Woodstock, Vt. During the year 1844 Frederick C. Robbins and Daniel A. Heald began practicing law in the place, the former continuing until his death, and the latter till 1857, when he removed to New York city and is now president of the Home Insurance Company of that city. In 1849 two other attorneys opened offices in Ludlow—Clark H. Chapman and Reuben H Washburn, another son of Judge Washburn. The latter continued to practice until 1854. Volney Fullam, a son of Sewall Fullam, began the practice of his profession in Ludlow in 1852, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted and served with distinction, being mustered out of the service as a colonel. In 1856 Clark H. Chapman removed his office to Proctorsville, Vt. The death of Judge Washburn in 1860 left only three lawyers in Ludlow.

In 1862 William H. Walker removed to Ludlow and began the practice of law, which he followed until 1884, when he was made judge of the Supreme Court. During the year 1869 Martin H. Goddard became a member of the Windsor County Bar and began practice in Ludlow, which he still continues. S. H. Griffin practiced law from 1876 to 1880 in Ludlow. W. W. Stickney, who is at present engaged in the law business, has been connected with the County Bar since 1878.

For more extended notice of some of these attorneys see the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar of the county.

Physicians of Ludlow.—As early as 1821 Joshua Warner began to practice medicine in the town and continued until about 1835. Dr. Warner was of the allopathic school. The following physicians of this school have practiced medicine in Ludlow: Ardain G. Taylor, from 1827 to 1846; Daniel Jones, from 1838 to 1854; William B. Weatherbee, from 1839 to 1861; Samuel P. Danforth, from 1851 to 1853; H. H. Palmer, from 1854 to 1875; W. H. Chapman, from 1855 to 1869; J. H. Putnam began practice in 1868 and afterwards (1876) formed a partner-

ship with S. H. Morgan, which continued only two years, the latter carrying on the business for a number of years afterwards. The present physicians of this school are D. F. Cooledge, who has practiced here since 1868; George E. Lane, since 1878; and W. N. Bryant, since 1887.

The Thompsonian school has been represented in Ludlow by Putnam Burton, who began practice in 1842 and continued over forty years. Also A. Ross, from 1844 to 1855, and L. Chase from 1856 to 1861.

H. S. Boardman and A. F. Moore, the latter being at present located in the town, have practiced medicine in accordance with the homœopathic system. The following have practiced medicine at different times in the town, their stay being short: W. C. Chandler, Pliny B. Parker, Martin J. Love, S. H. Buteau, J. G. Murphy and George Rusledt.

The First Congregational Society.—The first religious meetings held within the limits of Ludlow were those of the Congregationalists. The services were held at the house of Stephen Read and were usually conducted by his brother, Peter Read. The place of meeting was a picturesque spot, situated at the bottom of the valley between the mountains near the "Old Crown Point Road." On both sides were the almost perpendicular walls of the mountains, and among the primitive forest trees the early settlers gathered every Sabbath morning for religious worship. On pleasant summer days when the congregations were large the meetings were held in the open air in the shade of the trees. These meetings were held as early as 1790 and in the summer of 1806 a plain wood structure devoid of steeple or ornaments of any kind was erected. This was the first meeting-house built in Ludlow, and was located on the site of the present church edifice. The church was organized September 25, 1806, the following being the original members: Peter Read, Lydia Read, Ezra Ritter, Polly Ritter, John Warner, Lydia Warner, John Sargent, Betsey Sargent, David Lewis, Polly Lewis, Leonard Ross, Lydia Abbott, Ephraim Warren, Mary Davidson, Benjamin Sargent, Susanna Sargent, Joanna Lee, Persis Patch, Ketura Denison, Joseph Taylor and Margaret Fletcher. The first communion service was held about two months after organization of the church, and it was administered by Rev. Prince Jenne of Plymouth.

During the year 1806 Peter Read was chosen deacon and in 1808, by the request of the society, he received from the Rutland Association a

license to preach the gospel. He was ordained as the first settled minister of the society October 10, 1810, and filled the position till October 25, 1826, relinquishing his duties on account of his age, though he still continued to reside among his people till October 6, 1839, when he was called to his rest at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Rev. Frederick E. Cannon was installed pastor by the same council that released Elder Read and held pastoral office until 1831, when he was succeeded April 26, 1832, by Rev. Peter John Nichols, who was dismissed September 1, 1834. The fourth pastor of the society, Rev. Silas H. Hodge, was ordained October 7, 1835, and continued his duties till August 31, 1836. The next to fill the position of pastor was the Rev. William Claggett, who was installed November 22, 1838, and dismissed November 11, 1840. The present church edifice was built in 1839; it is a wooden structure capable of seating three hundred persons. From the time of the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Claggett the society was without a pastor till April 20, 1848, when the Rev. Henry H. Sanderson was ordained and installed, and filled the pulpit till April 26, 1853. The next installed pastor was the Rev. Amos Foster, who began his duties November 8, 1853, and continued the same until December 30, 1855. From this time until Rev. Asa F. Clark was installed, May 11, 1859, the society was supplied, being without a regular pastor. The Rev. Mr. Clark remained till May, 1862, and the two following years the society obtained the services of their former pastor, Rev. Henry H. Sanderson. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. Bayard Snowden, who supplied the church as acting pastor for one year and six months, and was followed by the Rev. Henry C. Hazen. Mr. Hazen entered the foreign missionary field and on October 20, 1867, Rev. James P. Stone began in the church as acting pastor, continuing until October, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Duboc. The Rev. Philander Bates began as acting pastor on January 1, 1871, and continued until his death, April 9, 1873. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. P. Cook in September, 1873, who continued till February, 1877. From this time until March, 1878, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. B. Clark, a resident minister. The Rev. George H. French assumed the pastorate in March, 1878, remaining two years, after which Rev. Mr. Clark was engaged one year. Rev. R. B. Grover was ordained in September, 1881, and resigned on account of ill-health in February,

1884. The next incumbent, Rev. Herman P. Fisher, was ordained February 4, 1884, and remained until May, 1889, when he was succeeded, in October, by Rev. Evan Thomas.

The following have filled the office of deacon in this church: Peter Read, Leonard Ross, Thomas Wetherbee, Jesse Miller, John Davidson, Benjamin P. Spaulding, H. W. Parker, N. M. Pierce, E. A. Howe, D. F. Cooledge.

The first clerk of the society was Asahel Smith. The office of secretary was filled for three months by Stephen Cummings, who was succeeded by Rufus Read. Benjamin P. Spaulding was elected in 1838, Daniel Jones in 1843, Perley S Coffin in 1846, John Davidson, jr., in 1847, Reuben Washburn in 1848. Since that time M. R. Emerson, D. H. Freeman, S. W. Brown, J. Davidson, S. B. Spaulding, A. H. Lockwood and Charles Raymond have filled the office.

Those persons who have filled the position of church clerk, besides Mr. Smith, are F. E. Cannon, P. J. Nichols, Peter Read, Silas H Hodges, John Davidson, William Claggett, Edwin Martin, Reuben Washburn, Asa F. Clark, H. H. Sanderson, H. P. Stone, N. M. Pierce and Maria I. Pierce.

The Baptist Church.—As early as 1806 there were thirteen Baptists in this town, and in 1819 a union meeting-house was built and occupied by the Baptists nearly one-half of the time, they being members of the churches in adjoining towns. The First Baptist church was organized April 18, 1825, and consisted of forty members, and the following year Rev. Joseph Freeman was ordained as pastor. His successors were Elias Hurlburt, J. M. Graves and A. Allen. Dissatisfaction over the temperance question led seventy-eight members of the society to form the Second Baptist church. In their covenant was this pledge: "We engage to use no ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes." Most of the remaining members of the First church subsequently united with the Second, and the former ceased to be recognized by the Woodstock Association. The following persons served as deacons of the First church: Moses Mayo, Andrew Pettigrew, Luther Howard, Janna Wilcox, John Pierce, and Martin Howard. The Rev. J. M. Graves was among those who formed the Second church and has been succeeded by the following pastors: Darwin H. Ranney, in 1836; William Upham, in 1837;

J. M. Graves, in 1838; Baxter Burrows, in 1841; Nathaniel Cudworth, in 1849; Ira Pearson, in 1853; John P. Farrar, in 1872; J. A. Johnson, in 1877; Lewis B. Hubbard, in 1881; J. B. Child, in September, 1882; he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. R. L. Olds, in May, 1884

The present house of worship was erected in 1840, and was repaired in 1868. It seats 400 persons. The vestry, containing four rooms, was built in 1878. The following persons have filled the office of deacon in this church: Janna Wilcox, Moses Dodge, Asa Fletcher, Roswell Smith, Samuel L Arlington, Abel A. Bachelder, Ora J. Taylor, James Pettigrew, John Hall, Alva F. Sherman, John H. Dennett, Samuel U. King.

The First Universalist Society.—The preliminary meeting of this society was held October 8, 1835, Asahel Smith being chosen moderator and Pliny Parker, clerk. The permanent organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and articles of faith. The sum of twelve hundred dollars was subscribed under date of November 14, 1835, for the erection of a church edifice, by the following persons: Pliny Parker, Jacob Patrick, Asahel Smith, Eben Spear, Artemas Arnold, Roswell Smith, Andrew Johnson, Jerry Gilbert, Ira Wiley, Thomas Whitcomb, Merrick Spafford, Sewall Fullam, jr., Abel Haile, Pratt & Bowers, Cyrus Baker, Phineas W. Spaulding, Abram Adams, John Stimson, Horace Keyes, Frederick Wyman, H. H. Corey, Enos Estabrooks, and Zebulon Spaulding. The edifice was finished in 1837, Abram Adams, Phineas Spaulding, and Asahel Smith being the building committee. The first settled minister was the Rev. Joseph Hemphill, who began his duties in 1840. Previous to this the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, the Rev. Warren Skinner, of Cavendish, being often called upon. Mr. Hemphill finished his work in 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. N. C. Hodgdon, who remained until 1846. The next pastor was Rev. John A. Henry, who died December 15, 1847. From this time to the spring of 1848 the society depended upon supplies, but in that year Rev. J. O. Skinner was called and remained until 1851, when he was succeeded (1852) by Rev. H. H. Baker. The Rev. E. S. Foster was chosen pastor in 1856, and remained two years. In the month of April, 1858, the Rev. William S. Balch preached his first sermon, and continued with the society five years. For a number of years after this there was no settled minister. In 1870 Rev. J. T. Powers was called and regular meetings were

again held. He resigned May 1, 1874. In December, 1875, Rev. Herbert E. Whitney was installed and continued to the fall of 1880; he was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Pratt, who remained till February 26, 1882. The next pastor, the Rev. J. S. Gledhill, was installed April 2, 1882, and was succeeded June 22, 1884, by Rev. J. P. Eastman, who remained until January 31, 1886. From this date until May, 1886, the pulpit was occupied by supplies Rev. A. J. Aubrey was then called and remained until December 25, 1887. In July, 1888, Rev. J. R. Roblin took the pulpit, but at the end of one year was forced to resign by reason of ill-health. The present incumbent, Rev J. B. Reardon, was installed as pastor in October, 1889. The society was incorporated under the State laws May 8, 1888, and now has a membership of fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Though there was no regular organization of the members of this denomination among the early settlers of the town, there were still disciples of this faith settled in Ludlow at an early date. Over forty years ago a class was formed by Rev. Mr. Leonard, and for several years Rev. Mr. Pier, who was styled "Father" Pier, held religious services in the Methodist faith. A new organization was effected in 1872, and Rev. N. F. Perry was assigned to the pulpit. The present church edifice was built in 1875, at an expense of $7,200, including the grounds. It has a seating capacity of 300, and was dedicated December 22, 1875. The pastors who have had charge of the society, with the year when they began, are as follows: Rev. L. E. Rockwell, 1875; F. H. Roberts, 1878; A. J. Hough, 1880; E. Snow, 1882; W. D. Malcolm, 1885; and E. E. Reynolds, 1887. The membership is seventy-seven, and there are sixty-seven pupils in the Sunday-school.

The Church of the Annunciation.—This society was organized July 23, 1876, and the church was dedicated on that day, there being then about 290 members. Previous to this Rev. Edmund Gendreau, of Bellows Falls, came to Ludlow and performed the services of the Roman Catholic church. The first settled minister of the place was Rev. J. C. McLaughlin, who remained till 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev Henry Lane, who continued till 1885. In that year the present incumbent, Rev. Patrick J. Houlihan, took charge of the parish, which includes Mount Holly, Springfield, and Ludlow. The seating capacity of the church is between 400 and 500, and the value of the church property is over $7,000.

Schools.—The opportunities of securing an education in Ludlow in the early days were very limited. For many years school was only held two months in each summer, and as many more in the winter. If any of the early families wished to give their children a more extended education they sent them to Burlington or Middlebury. For many years the district that included the present village extended to the Cavendish line, the school-house being located on the site of the present school at Smithville. Here taught Miss Alintha Griswold, afterwards Mrs. Hewlet; Miss Sally Searles, afterwards Mrs. Hoyt; Miss Chloe Wilder, afterwards married to James Beard, himself a teacher; Miss Lois Denison, afterwards Mrs. Jeptha Spaulding; and Miss Roxanna Ives, afterwards Mrs. Jonathan Atherton, who taught the school in 1816. A little square one-story brick school-house was afterwards built opposite the Baptist church, where a succession of teachers labored, among whom were Stephen Cummings, Edward Manning, John Crowley, Ardain G. Taylor, Sewall Fullam, jr., William Rodney Manning, and James Beard. The town was originally divided in 1794 into three school districts. There are at present nine districts, each being supplied with a good school building.

Black River Academy.—This institution owes its origin to active members of the Baptist denomination in the counties of Windsor and Windham, who, as early as 1834, made a movement to establish a school under the influence of that religious denomination in the southern part of the State. The inhabitants of Ludlow offering to erect a suitable building, this town was finally fixed upon for the location by those that lived in Windsor county. The first preliminary meeting in reference to the subject was held May 20, 1834, and Horace Fletcher, R. Washburn, Jabez Proctor, and J. Lawrence were appointed a committee to obtain an act of incorporation under the above title. A charter was obtained at the session of the Legislature in October, 1834, the following being named as trustees: Daniel Packer, Joseph M. Graves, Jabez Proctor, Moses Pollard, Reuben Washburn, C. W. Hodges, Jacob S. McCollum, John F. Cotton, Horace Fletcher, Jonathan Lawrence, Stephen Cummings, Ardain G. Taylor, Nathaniel Tolles, and Joseph Freeman. Of these gentlemen all but the latter had passed away at the time of holding the semi-centennial anniversary of the academy on August 25 and 26,

1885. The organization of the academy was fully completed December 31, 1834, by the choice of Rev. Daniel Packer, president; Hon Jabez Proctor, first vice-president; Stephen Cummings, second vice-president; Rev. J. M. Graves, secretary; and Augustus Haven, treasurer.

The school building was completed in 1835, and was of brick, three stories high, and was on the site of the present school The north side fronted the highway, while the south overlooked the river. The building was surmounted by a belfry. In the erection of the building the inhabitants of Ludlow evinced public spirit and enterprise. Money was not plenty, and the means of the people were limited, but they gave willingly money, labor and material. The good cause was not confined to members of any religious denomination, but all took part in the work, and the same liberal spirit has continued to prevail in supporting the school.

The spring term of 1835 was taught by Zebulon Jones, assistant, and Norman N. Wood, A. B., first taught the school in the following summer. The attendance the first year was ninety-five boys and eighty-five girls. Rev. Darwin H. Ranney succeeded Mr. Wood as principal, and in 1837–38 Rev. W. D. Upham filled the position, remaining until 1839. He was succeeded by Franklin Everett, who remained until December, 1840, when R. W. Clark, A. B., filled the station till 1845. On the night before the beginning of the fall term of 1844 the academy building was destroyed by fire, and after that time, until it was torn down to give place to the present building, the brick meeting-house erected in 1819 was used. W. B. Bunnell, A. M., was principal in 1845 and 1846; Claudius B. Smith, A. M., 1847 to 1852; George W. Gardner, D. D., 1853; Rev. Mark A. Cummings, who remained until the fall term of 1854. The next principal was Moses Burbank, A. M., who continued at the head of the school until 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., who taught the terms of 1861. Milton C. Hyde, A. M., filled the position seven years, finishing in 1870, when he was succeeded by S. A. Griffin, A. B., who remained till 1874. In 1875 Herbert Tilden, A. M., became the principal and C. G. Farwell, A. B., in 1876, remaining until 1883, when John Pickard, A. B., became his successor. He remained until 1885, when Henry H. Kendall, A. M., became principal and remained until 1887. At that time the present incumbent, George Sherman, accepted the position.

Since 1868, by an act of the Legislature, district number one has the privilege of using the property of the corporation for the higher department of a first-class graded school. The present building was erected in 1888, the cost being $16,500, of which sum district number one appropriated $5,600, the balance being subscribed by different members of the alumni.

The present officers of the academy are William H. Walker, president; Surry W. Stimson, first vice-president; Lowell G. Hammond, second vice-president; Elwin A. Howe, secretary; Alvah F. Sherman, treasurer.

Black River Lodge, No. 85, *F. A. M.*—Masonry dates back in Ludlow to the organization of the Ludlow Lodge, afterwards called the Green Mountain Lodge, in 1812. This lodge became defunct during the anti-Masonic troubles in the State. The secretary of the present lodge, who has in his possession the old record book, refuses its use in the preparation of a historical sketch of the old lodge. The present lodge was organized September 29, 1868, and their hall having been destroyed by fire December 25, 1883, the records were lost. Their membership is ninety-two, and they meet on Tuesdays in the weeks of the full moon. The officers for 1890 were as follows: John Bell, W. M.; F. O. Knight, S. W.; L. C. Howe, J. W.; W. D. Ball, treasurer; C. H. Howard, secretary; N. G. Hammond, S. D.; M. R. Chase, J. D.; R. M. Wilder, S. S.; N. H. Woodward, J. S.; William Hoskinson, marshal; John Hoskinson, chaplain; M. G. Day, tyler.

Skitchewaug Chapter, No. 25, *R. A. M.*, was chartered June 3, 1873, its charter members being Edward N. Dean, George W. Foggett, Charles H. Warren, George W. Graham, Charles H. Perry, George C. Shedd, Benjamin F. Dana, William H. Cobb, Hiram D. Spafford. Meetings were first held at North Springfield and afterwards at Springfield. In 1887, by the action of a higher body of the order, it was removed to Ludlow for four years, and at the end of that period it was returned to Springfield for the same length of time. The present membership is seventy-one The past high priests are Edward N. Dean, S. H. Colburn, George W. Graham, C. H. Warren, Augustus Lane, Justus Dartt.

Officers for 1890–91: Charles W. Whitcomb, M. E. H. P.; Abner C. Hesselton, E. K.; Arthur W. Gibson, E. S.; Albert H. Lockwood,

treasurer; Frank A. Walker, secretary; John Bell, C. of H.; Elliott G. White, P. S; Fred H. Battey, R. A. C.; William Shaw, M. 3d V.; John Y. Raistrick, M. 2d V.; Herbert F. Chilson, M. 1st V.; Fred James Dorand, chaplain; Russell S. Warner, tyler.

Allimont Lodge, No. 30, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized by Deputy Grand Master Henry W. Hall, December 17, 1887, with the following charter members: A. Bixby, C. L. Johnson, M. M. Tarbell, Freeman H. Fuller, E. A. Merchant, A. J. Aubrey, William Parker, D.W. Clement, and E. O. Pratt. The first officers of the lodge were E. O. Pratt, noble grand; M. M. Tarbell, vice-grand; A. Bixby, secretary; C. L. Johnson, treasurer. The lodge meets on Friday nights in G. A. R. hall, and has thirty-five members. The officers for 1890 were R. M. Wilder, noble grand; Harlan Graham, vice-grand; Lowell B. Hammond, treasurer; W. N. Graves, secretary.

O. O. Howard Post, No. 33, *G. A. R.*—This post was organized July 4, 1868, and was named after the distinguished major-general. The original number of the post was six, the following being the charter members: H. O. Peabody, Linus E. Sherman, R. E. Hathorn, J. H. Putnam, L. Shaffner, J. F. Farnham, John Barrett, Fred A. Fish, Alphonzo Sawyer, George Snowden Redfield. Meetings were held regularly until 1880, when, though the charter was never surrendered, no hall was hired until the post was re-organized May 10, 1883. The first officers of the re-organized post were R. E. Hathorn, P. C.; James Pollard, S.V. C.; H. A. Fletcher, J. V. C.; W. D. Ball, adjutant; A. T. Moore, Q. M.; George Spafford, surgeon; Elihu Snow, chaplain; Oscar Gassett, O. D.; F. H. Fuller, O. G.; D. C Sheldon, sergeant-major; H. G. Hemenway, Q. M.-sergeant.

The present membership of the post is seventy-eight, and the following is a roster of its officers: J. Y. Raistrick, P. C.; Walter W. Fish, S. V. C.; John Lombard, J. V. C.; L. O. Weeks, adjutant; R. E. Hathorn, Q. M.; Amos S. Bixby, surgeon; Charles Ray, chaplain; M. M. Tarbell, O. D.; Daniel Johnson, O. G.; A. K. Gould, sergeant-major; John McGowan, Q. M.-sergeant.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the

town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Bachelder.—Among those that settled in the town in the year 1796 was David Bachelder. He was born in Reading, Mass., May 21, 1772. His father, Nathaniel, was born in the same town September 23, 1738. David married Sarah Adams, and had the following family: Abel, died young; Sally, widow of Daniel Sawyer, resides at Charlestown, Mass.; Hannah (deceased), married Arad Ross; David, resides at Ludlow; Abel; Nabby, wife of Otis Ross, of Michigan; and Lovinia (deceased), married Curtis Giddings. David died in Andover, December 18, 1840.

Bachelder, Abel, son of David, was born in Andover, October 16, 1811, and married Lois Chandler, of Chester. He died August 22, 1874. Of their family of seven children, four died in childhood; the others were: Lois Abigail (deceased), married Marshall B. Taylor; Marcia Sarah, wife of Orland W. Bishop, of Chester; and Delos Abel. From 1848 until the time of his death Mr. Bachelder resided at Ludlow.

Bachelder, Delos Abel, son of Abel, was born in Ludlow, May 6, 1855, and married Julia E. Whitcomb. They have the following children: Floyd W., Stella May, Millard G., and Ernest L.

Ball, William D., was born in Dorchester, Mass., August 28, 1843, and is the eldest son of Henry W. and Mary (Dunham) Ball. His father was a tanner and currier by trade and removed to Vermont in 1848, locating at Bellows Falls, and subsequently carried on his business in Londonderry and Jamaica, Vt. He now resides at Amsden, Vt. Mr. Ball, besides attending the local schools, was a student at the Weston Academy, and followed his father's trade till October 23, 1862, when he became a member of Company C, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, having enlisted from the town of Weston, Vt., and was made a corporal. He was mustered out of the service August 10, 1863, and re-enlisted from the town of Londonderry, March 7, 1865, for three years, but was discharged May 12, 1865, under the proclamation issued by President Lincoln at the close of the war. Mr. Ball then attended Langsley's Commercial College at Rutland, Vt., and after completing his course of studies, entered the employ of Robbins & Marsh, at Chester, Vt., remaining with them five years. He then engaged in business for himself in Bellows Falls, but came to Ludlow in 1871, and since that time has carried on the hardware business. He is one of the most enterprising merchants of the village. He is one of the present justices of the peace of the town. Mr. Ball married for his first wife Agnes J. White; his second wife was Eva E. Dorval, and of their three children they have lost two. The other is Allen D.

Bixby, Thomas, born in Westford, Mass., in 1762, came to Ludlow in 1784, locating on the eastern slope of the mountain, on the lands still in possession of his descendants. As early as 1789 he was taxed for fifteen acres under cultivation, and in 1792 built for himself a large frame house, and later than that kept a tavern. He married Lydia Searles, of Nottingham, Mass., and had twelve children, viz: Jonathan, died young; Thankful, died at thirty years of age; Thomas and Thomas, second, both died in infancy; William, left no male issue; Lydia, died twenty-eight years of age; Rhoda (deceased), married, first, Martin Bryant, and second, George Reed; Polly (deceased), married Cornelius Sawyer; Calvin, Elnathan, Betsey, Elihu, the last three died young. Thomas died September 13, 1839. He married three times, but his children were all by his first wife.

Bixby, Calvin, son of Thomas, was born in Ludlow, October 16, 1810, and married Betsey, daughter of Lieutenant Silas Proctor. Their children are Charles Calvin; Henry Clay, a resident of Norwalk, Ohio; Martha Elizabeth and Mary Eliza, twins, the former

the wife of Harvey Dudley, of Healdville, the latter is not living, but was the wife of Freeman Wallace, of Acworth, N. H.; Hiram Proctor; Sarah Jane, wife of Levi A. Pettigrew; John Reed. The three sons, Charles, Hiram and John, were residents of Ludlow and, excepting John, were single; he has two children, Mary and James. Calvin is now the oldest man living in Ludlow who is a native of the town.

Cook, Samuel, third son of Thaddeus and Zerviah (Hinckley) Cook, and the fifth in descent from his Puritan ancestors, Gregory Cook, of Cambridge, Mass., (through Stephen who had a son John, who was the father of Thaddeus,) was born at Preston, Conn., May 18, 1765. On becoming of age his father gave him $1,000 with which he purchased land in Ludlow on which he always resided. He built a large two-story house, which he beautified with shade trees, and also a large fruit orchard. He early became interested in town affairs and was elected to various positions, among which were Selectmen, Grand Juryman, Lister, etc. He early joined the Quakers and was among their most respected and influential members. Previous to this he was lieutenant in the militia, which office he resigned on joining the above named denomination. He also refused to pay the war tax levied in 1812, and part of his farm was sold, but the matter was finally compromised. He married Sally Chamberlain, of Weathersfield, and had the following family: Hinckley, born October 27, 1792; Wyatt, born February 3, 1794; Thaddeus, born May 31, 1795; Sabrina, born May 28, 1797; Chauncey, born April 27, 1800; Lumas, born February 21, 1802; Mary, born March 14, 1804; Uriah, born September 12, 1806; Anson, born February 25, 1809; Julia Elma, born August 1, 1812.

Goddard, Martin H., of Ludlow, was born in Londonderry, Vt., February 26, 1844, and is the eldest son of Henry W. and Lucina (Babbitt) Goddard. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he entered Black River Academy in 1863, graduating in 1867. While attending school at the academy he studied law with Judge William H. Walker, and was admitted to the Windsor County Bar at the May term of 1869. The same year he formed a partnership with Judge Walker, which continued till 1884. Since that time he has practiced his profession alone. Mr. Goddard was Democratic candidate in 1884 in the second Congressional district, and was a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1888. His first wife was Emma Wilder, by whom he had one child, Henry M., a member of the class of 1890, of Middlebury College. His second wife was Miss Agnes A. Henderson, of Salisbury, Vt., and their children are Emma A., Agnes B. and Silas C.

Lane, George E., M. D., of Ludlow, was born in Westminster, Vt., February 13, 1834, and was the only son of Erastus and Fanny (Dickinson) Lane. After attending the local schools he entered Black River Academy in 1852, where he graduated in the summer of 1855. He then became a student of Middlebury College, graduating therefrom in 1859. From graduation to 1862 he was principal of the Leland and Gray Academy of Townshend, Vt. Dr. Lane began the study of medicine with Dr. William A. Chapin, at Ludlow, and took a course of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and another course at the University at Vermont, at which institution he received his diploma in 1864. In the same year he began to practice his profession at Williamstown, Vt., where he remained until December, 1877, when he removed to Ludlow, where he has since practiced. Dr. Lane is a member of the Vermont Medical Society. He married Fanny Angelia Howard, at Townshend, Vt., and has two children, viz.: Richard H., engaged in the National Black River Bank, of Proctorsville, Vt., and Winfred H.

Pettigrew Family.—The first settler of this family in Ludlow was Andrew Pettigrew, who was born in Sterling, Mass., February 1, 1769, and came to Ludlow in 1800. He married Ruth Ross, and of their children seven reached maturity, as follows: Parker, James, Andrew, Sophia (deceased), married Josiah Walker; Phoebe, wife of Warner Bates, of Sherburne, Vt.; Phidelia, widow of Joel Sheldon, lives in Nehawka, Neb.; Ruth (deceased), married Dr. Ardain G. Taylor. Deacon Andrew Pettigrew was an active member of the Baptist Church of Ludlow, and was the first male baptized in the town. He died September 24, 1854.

Pettigrew, Parker, son of Andrew, was born in Sterling, Mass., December 13, 1793. He married Mary B. Dickerson and had eight children: Horace M., a resident of Worcester, Mass.; Josiah W.; Nehemiah; Rosetta, wife of Otis M. Heald, of Cavendish; Rebecca (deceased), married Ebenezer Robbins; Elon G., Marcus De LaFayette, both residents of Flandrau, South Dakota; and Benjamin Franklin, of Ludlow, Vt. Parker died in September, 1877.

Pettigrew, Josiah W., son of Parker, was born in Ludlow, May 3, 1823, and married for his first wife Susan Ann Atwood, by whom he had three children: Julian P., died at the age of sixteen years; George A., resides in Flandrau, South Dakota, and is a physician; Stella A., died at the age of two years. His second wife is Amelia T. Newcomb. There are no children by this marriage. Mr. Pettigrew has been engaged in mercantile business in Ludlow since 1846.

Pettigrew, George A., son of Josiah W., was born in Ludlow, April 6, 1858. In 1887, October 19, he married Dora L. Stearns, of Felchville, Vt., and went to Flandrau, South Dakota. They have one child, a daughter, born September 17, 1890.

Pettigrew, James, son of Andrew, was born in Ludlow, April 29, 1800, and married Almira Adams and has eight children, two of whom died young. The others were Lewis, died at the age of thirty-nine years; Mary Ann, wife of Lyman Horsley, of Union, Wis.; Lorinda, widow of Moses Baldwin, lives in Ludlow, Vt.; Levi E.; Rhoda, wife of Alfred Moore, of Plymouth, Vt.; James, died at nineteen years of age. James, sr., was engaged in farming, and was the oldest man living in Ludlow at the time of his death, August 9, 1889, who was a native of the town.

Pettigrew, Levi A., son of James, was born in Plymouth, Vt., October 21, 1835, and married Sarah Jane, daughter of Calvin Bixby. They have one child, Effie J., wife of Rev. F. M. Preble, a Baptist clergyman, now located at Camden, Me.

Pettigrew, Andrew, son of Andrew, was engaged in mercantile business in Ludlow from 1830 to 1854, when he went to Evansville, Wis., where he died. His son, R. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls City, a native of Ludlow, was elected United States Senator from South Dakota on its admission as a State, in 1889.

Spafford, Artemas (6), son of John (5), Samuel (4), Jonathan (3), John (2), John (1), was born in Sterling, Mass., April 12, 1782, and married for his first wife Sally Warren, by whom he had one child, John F. His second wife was Mary Brimhall, and their children were Alvah M.; William P., born in Ludlow, March 26, 1823; Sarah W., resides in Ludlow; Charles O., who died single in Ludlow. His third wife was Mrs. Betsey Cleveland. Artemas came to Ludlow in 1801 and though a carpenter by trade, was engaged in farming. He died February 26, 1862.

White, Asa, was born in Washington, N. H., July 10, 1782, and came to Mount Holly Vt., with his father, Thomas, when he was six years of age. Soon after reaching manhood he came to Ludlow, locating in the southern part of the town. He afterwards built and lived in the first house erected on what is now Main street in Ludlow village. It stood directly in front of the woolen-mill. He married Lydia Dutton and had ten children: Lucy, widow of Amasa Adams, resides in Ludlow; Maria, died single; Lydia, widow of Asa Webster, lives in Ludlow; Alvin, died in the West; William H. H., died young; Asa, died young; Louisa (deceased), married Judson Chellis; Salina, widow of Rodney L. Piper, lives in Ludlow; Olive L., widow of William Earl, resides in Fitchburg, Mass.; Harriet E., wife of Joseph Sanders of Ludlow. Asa died March 28, 1853.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BETHEL.[1]

BETHEL is in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Randolph in Orange county; on the east by Royalton; on the south by Stockbridge; and westerly by Rochester. It also corners with Braintree, Tunbridge and Barnard, and incloses a tract of territory six miles square. Bethel was made up from a part of Royalton (three tiers of lots) and a portion of what was called Middlesex, as will be seen from the following "Articles of Agreement," made at a meeting held at Hanover, N. H., December 29, 1777: "We, the subscribers, desirous to form settlements on White River and its branches in the northwesterly part of Royalton, and that part of Middlesex which abuts on the northwesterly line of said Royalton, being convened this 29th day of December, 1777, to prepare the way for carrying the same into execution, do enter into the following articles of stipulation and agreement with each other."

Here follows four articles of stipulation which were signed by John Payne, John Ordway, Comfort Seaver, and fifteen others. Meetings were held on the succeeding 30th and 31st days of December, during which time it was voted to present a petition to the honorable Council of Safety for the State of Vermont, for a charter for the foregoing described section for a town to be called "Bethel"; and said petition was drawn and signed by the same parties that signed the "Articles of Agreement," dated January 1, 1778. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to admit proprietors to the number of fifty. At the same meeting, February, 1778, it was voted to appoint an agent "to enquire into the rights and claims of the land contained within the supposed limits of said Town, and to apply to Gentlemen in the State of New York for information therein"; also to make arrangements for some lots "Supposed to belong to persons friendly to the Country." Abel Curtis was chosen agent as above, and his bill for the same appears on the proprietors' books charged at thirty pounds.

At a meeting held March 25, 1778, John Payne, who had been ap-

[1] By William R. Adams, esq.

pointed an agent to attend the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at Windsor, to transact affairs for the proprietary, presented the resolve of said assembly, which was favorable for the charter which was to be granted when certain stipulations had been complied with, some of which were that there should be at least forty-six proprietors; that certain reservations of land for public institutions should be made, and that $2,000 should be advanced to the loan office. New proprietors were admitted from time to time. A committee was appointed to lay out lots. Among other charges in their bill for services is the following: "To cash paid for liquor fifteen pounds."

A lot containing four hundred and fifty acres, called "The Great Mill Lot," was voted to Colonel Joel Marsh, December 13, 1779, upon condition that he "do build a good saw-mill by the first day of September next, and a good grist-mill by the first day of November following, upon the forfeiture of five thousand pounds, extraordinary Providences excepted."

December 23, 1779, the charter was granted, of which the following is a copy:

"CHARTER OF BETHEL.

"STATE OF VERMONT } The Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Repre-
L. S. } sentatives of the Freemen of Vermont.

"*To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

"Know Ye, that, Whereas it has been represented to us by our friends John Payne and John House, and their associates, that there is a tract or parcel of vacant land lying within this State, which has not been heretofore granted, which they pray may be granted to them.

"We have therefore, thought fit for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within this State, and other valuable considerations us hereunto Moving, and do by these presents, in the name and by the Authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant unto the said John Payne, John House, and the several persons hereafter named their associates, (viz.) Dudley Chase, Benjamin Smith, Simeon Chase, John Hibbard, Matthias Stone, Benjamin Chase, Asa Edgerton, Samuel Peake, William Chaplin, Samuel Chase, Paul McKemptry, Ralph Wheelock, John Ordaway, Solomon Chase, James Treadway, Solomon Cleveland, Rice Wheeler, Seth Chase, Samuel Stone, William Lyon, Daniel Copeland, Laban Gates, Benijah Strong, Thomas Putnam, Samuel Webster, Israel Smith, John Throop, Timothy Brush, John Payne, jr., John

Cook, Zebulon Lyon, Joel Marsh, Ebenezer Putnam, John Torrey, John Morse, John Cooper, Thomas Bingham, Asa Parker, Stephen Child, Benjamin Crane, Joseph Tolden, Jeremiah Trescott, Daniel Kenney, Solomon Strong, and William Chaplin, jr. Together with five equal Shares, to be appropriated to Public uses as follows, (viz.) first, one share for the use of a Seminary or College within the State. One Share for the first Settled Minister, or Ministers, of the Gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the Town shall direct. One Share for the perpetual Use and support of the Ministry of said Town. One Share for the County Grammar School, throughout this State, and one Share for the use and support of a School or Schools within said Town.

"The following tract or parcel of land situate lying and being within this State described and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point Six Miles and one-half, on a straight line North 61 Degrees west from the Northwesterly corner of Sharon—thence south thirty-three degrees; West Six Miles, Sixty rods; thence North sixty-one Degrees; West Six Miles; thence North thirty-three Degrees; East, Six Miles and Sixty rods; thence South Sixty-one Degrees; east Six Miles to the point of marking the first bound, containing by admeasurement, twenty-three Thousand and Sixty acres. To be divided into fifty-two equal Shares, and that the same be, and is hereby incorporated into a Township by the name of Bethel, and the Inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township are declared to be enfranchised and entitled to all and every, the privileges and immunities that other Towns within this State do by Law exercise and enjoy.

"To Have and to Hold the said described tract of land as above expressed, together with all privileges and appurtenances to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever upon the following conditions and reservations, (viz.)

"*Imprimis.*—That each Proprietor of the Township of Bethel aforesaid, cultivate five Acres on his share in said Town, within the term of three years from the date of this Grant, and build a house at least eighteen feet Square, and be in actual possession of the premises within five years from the date aforesaid, and continue to improve said Lands. And for non-performance thereof, the said land to revert back to the Freemen of this State.

"*Secundo.*—That all Pine Trees suitable for Masts and Spears for Shipping, be reserved to the use and benefit of the Freemen of this State.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed, At Arlington, in the County of Bennington, this 3d day of December, A. D., 1779, and in the third year of the Independence of this State.

"THOS. CHITTENDEN.

"JOSEPH FAY, Secty."

The first town meeting was held May 17, 1782. The officers chosen were: Clerk, Barnabas Strong; constable, Michael Flynn; selectmen, Joel Marsh, John Benjamin and George Smith. Michael Flynn was also the first chosen justice of the peace. The early town meetings, also other public gatherings, were called and held at the house of Colonel Joel Marsh.

Early Settlements.—The settlement of the town was commenced in the autumn of 1779, by Benjamin Smith. He was joined the next season by Joel Marsh, Samuel Peak, Seth Chase, Willard Smith and David Stone. Stone was afterwards taken prisoner by the Indians.

One of the first things the settlers attended to was the building of a log fort protection against Indian attacks, as the country was in an unsettled condition, and an Indian attack was imminent at any time. The fort was located where the railroad now runs, and near the freight depot. When the railroad was being built some of the old logs and other objects were excavated, showing this to be the exact spot of its location. The wisdom shown by these first settlers in causing the construction of this fort was fully demonstrated, for early in August, 1780, a party of twenty-one Indians made a raid on Barnard, taking three men from that town as prisoners, also the Daniel Stone (before referred to) from this town.

There was a small detachment of soldiers at Royalton at this time, commanded by a Captain Safford, who, with his command, were removed to the Bethel fort. This move was undoubtedly the salvation of the Bethel settlers, but proved directly the opposite for Royalton, for about two months later a large party of Indians fell upon that place and destroyed the settlement. Bethel probably would have shared the same fate but for this fort and the garrison stationed there, as the Indians came up the river in sight of the fort, but passed along to the northward up the east branch.

Some of the settlers and their families, after the burning of Royalton, went down the river to Hartford. All of the people in the vicinity came to the fort at the time of the Indian raid. One man by name of Peak, who lived about a mile from the fort, started to go to his place to see about his stock, but soon came back saying the Indians were there and were killing his hog, as he heard him squeal. But the squealing proved to be from hunger rather than the presence of Indians.

First Events.—The first deed recorded bears date April 17, 1780, all conveyances previous to this being by the proprietors. The first child born in town was Asa Smith, born September 6, 1780, and the farm where he was born is still known as the Smith farm. A daughter of Asa Smith is still living. The first marriage recorded bears date October,

1795, the parties being Bernice Snow and Rachel Hardy. September 21, 1786, Martin Kellogg was born. Mr. Kellogg at this writing is still living in Norwalk, O., in the one hundred and fourth year of his life. Jonathan Marsh, a son of Colonel Joel Marsh, was chosen town clerk in 1798, and held the office for many years. He, with his son, A. G. Marsh, and a grandson, William R. Adams, the present clerk, have held the office for over half the time since the town was organized.

Among what would appear to the present generation as curious customs of the earlier times, which are recorded, was the making public of the religious belief of the voters, so as to pay their contributions for support of preaching as they wished to. Here is a specimen:

"BETHEL, September 2d, 1794.

"This may Certify that William Curtis, appears and says that he believes in his judgment that the Baptist Persuasion is right and desires to pay them. SAMUEL PEAK, Deacon.

"Entered September 2, 1794, MICHAEL FLYNN, Town Clerk."

And another of a different nature, warning new comers out of town, to prevent them gaining a residence, in case they should become town charges:

"State of Vermont, }
Windsor County, } *ss.*

"To either Constable of Bethel in said County of Windsor.

"By the Authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby required to Summons or make known unto Calvin Dyke, Simeon Bacon, now residing in said Bethel, to depart this town forthwith, under the pains and penalties of the Law in such cases made and provided.

"Hereof fail not, but of this transcript and your doings herein, your return make according to law.

"Given under our hands at Bethel this 19th day of March *Anno Domini*, 1804."

Signed, Nathaniel Nobles, Chester Chapman, David Stone, selectmen.

On September 20, 1790, there was a town meeting to see about the "First Settled Minister," when it was voted to give the "Rev. Mr. Thomas Russell a call to Gospel Ministry in this town"; also voted to give him as a settlement in the ministry one hundred pounds, to be paid in wheat at five shillings a bushel, thirty pounds to be paid the first

year, thirty the second and forty the third year. Also voted a salary of fifty pounds the first year and rise five pounds every year until the salary arises to seventy, and that be the stated salary. Also, at a subsequent meeting, voted "to him the full Share of land reserved for the first settled Minister." Also made arrangements for moving his family from Connecticut.

In 1794 a difficulty between pastor and people commenced, after which the minister's salary was not kept up. The result was an action commenced against the town, and judgment rendered against them, but the Legislature, petitioned to by the town, finally directed a settlement, which was agreed upon in December, 1796.

During the time the inhabitants were looking after their spiritual welfare their bodily safety was not forgotten, as the following vote at June meeting, 1794, will show:

"Voted to raise the sum of nine pounds on the list of the Inhabitants of this Town for the purpose of procuring Ammunition for the Militia as the law directs."

In March, 1804, there was an article in the warning for town meeting, "To See if the Town would vote to build a Meeting-House." They voted not to build one.

The first church organized in town was the Episcopal, formed July 27, 1794, with ten members, Rev. John C. Ogden being the first rector. The first church building was erected about four miles northerly from the depot, at Bethel village, and is still standing, although not often used. At a later day another edifice was erected in the village, where the society now worships. The society also owns a parsonage.

The East Bethel Baptist Church was organized in 1812. Rev. Benjamin Putnam was the first pastor. The society still holds services there.

There is a Union house in East Bethel, where occasional services are held by the Universalists and others.

The Congregational Church, located at Bethel village, was organized in 1817, with thirteen members. The first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Abbott. The church building is of brick and has been remodeled to keep step with the advancing spirit of the times.

There are two Methodist churches in the town. One is situated in the northern and the other in the western part. These are properly

called the Methodist Episcopal churches. They do not have regular preaching all of the time, but still enough to keep alive their organizations.

The Adventists have a camp-ground near Findley's Bridge where they hold annual gatherings.

The Universalist Church, located in Bethel village, was organized December 29, 1817, with thirty-six members. The society had stated preaching for a long time before the organization was perfected, the early meetings dating back to the first settlement, many of the pioneers being of that belief. Rev. Hosea Ballou preached to them, also others of the older ministers in the denomination. Meetings were held at Colonel Marsh's house and other dwellings. The church edifice was erected in 1816, as a Union church. It was of brick, and was a fine building for the times. It came into the sole control of the Universalists in time, and has since been remodeled several times, and is now in keeping with the age. Rev. Kittredge Havens was the first settled pastor, his pastorate extending from 1821 to 1828. The Universalist State Convention was first organized here over fifty years ago.

Schools.—In March, 1811, nine school districts were formed. Since that time five others have been added, but later alterations have reduced the number to twelve.

The town of Bethel, geographically, is nearly the center of the State. The surface is very uneven, especially back from the streams, and the soil is generally productive. There are many good farms, both on the streams and back on the hills. There is plenty of timber of all kinds usually found in this State. The town is well watered: White River flows across the southeast corner. The third branch of White River, which rises in Roxbury, courses through Braintree and a corner of Randolph into Bethel, flows about four miles within this town, and then discharges into White River. The second branch flows across the eastern corner of the town, through the village of East Bethel, and joins White River at North Royalton. Locust Creek flows from Barnard, and is also the outlet of Silver Lake in Barnard, and joins White River. Camp Brook flows from Rochester and joins the third branch about two miles above Bethel village. The Gilead Brook flows across the northwesterly part of the town, and joins the third branch about two miles above Camp



Edwin Harrington

Brook. There is also a stream in the westerly part of the town that joins White River just before the latter enters Bethel. There are many other minor streams in different sections of the town.

The Central Vermont Railroad runs through the town, having about six miles of main line, affording ample accommodations for travel and freight. There are daily stages to Stockbridge, Rochester and points up White River, also one to Woodstock by way of Barnard.

There is a fine and extensive deposit of granite located about three miles from the railroad, which only needs capital and proper management to be of very great advantage to the town. Considerable gold has been found, but in so small quantities as to hardly pay for the work in procuring it. There are also specimens of iron ore, vitriol and slate to be found in the town.

Bethel Village is located in the southeastern part of the town, at the junction of White River and its third branch, and is the central point for trade and travel from Barnard, a portion of Royalton, Stockbridge, Rochester, Hancock, a portion of Sherburne and Pittsfield. Bethel is one of the most important stations on the Central Vermont Railroad between Essex Junction and White River Junction. There is a great amount of travel and freighting at this station. Large quantities of lumber, in the rough and manufactured, are loaded here. There are three churches, Universalist, Congregational and Episcopal, which hold regular services; a fine graded school of four departments, with an average attendance of about one hundred and forty pupils; a bank, two hotels, a printing office, a large flour and feed-mill doing wholesale and retail business, a saw-mill, an extensive tannery, carriage shop, two harness shops, marble and granite works, two livery stables, photograph gallery, two tin shops, three attorneys' offices, insurance agents, meat market, milliner and dress-maker's rooms, furniture store, and about a dozen stores of various kinds which keep large stocks and a great variety. The village has about six hundred inhabitants, and is, in all respects, a thriving and growing country village. There has been, during the past year or two and at the present time, some very fine residences erected.

The village, with the territory immediately surrounding it, was originally divided into two school districts, the third and fifth, but about

1850 they were united and called District No. 3. In 1885 it was formed into a graded school district, and in 1886 was chartered by the Legislature as the Bethel Graded School.

Many years ago there was a woolen factory, with carding works, fulling mill, and works for pressing oil from flaxseed. There is a building on the old site now which is commonly called "The Old Factory." There also used to be in the long ago what were called "Potashes," places where postash was made from hardwood ashes. The writer remembers being in and about them when he was a lad. In July, 1830, occurred what was known as the "great freshet," which swept away the bridge over the branch, stores, mills, factories, etc.

December 10, 1877, the "great fire" occurred, burning out two business blocks, livery barn, furniture store, tenement house, private dwellings, etc. The place has now a line of pipe connected with a strong pump in the Bethel mills, and a good quantity of hose, so that such a fire as the above would not be likely to occur again.

East Bethel is a small village in the eastern part of the town, situated on the second branch of White River. It has two churches, a hotel, tin shop, store, mills, etc.; also daily stage connections. Its nearest railroad point is Royalton. There was a woolen factory at this point for a number of years, but it burned and was not rebuilt. There has been a creamery started there within the year past, which is doing a fair business.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Abbott, Lewis H., born in Kingfield, Me., September 25, 1842, was the only son of Lewis H. and Arabella (Stevens) Abbott. He came to Roxbury, Vt., in the spring of 1863, and subsequently removed to Randolph, and graduated in the spring of 1863 from the Normal School situated in the town. Previous to his graduation he taught school, and in 1872 went West and taught in Illinois, Michigan and Kansas. He also engaged in stock raising in Kansas. He came to Bethel in 1881. He married Louisa L. Jones, who was born in Tunbridge, February 22, 1843. They have two children, viz.: John B., born in Bethel, January 5, 1883; and Thomas J., born in Bethel, January 31, 1885.

Bryant, James, was born in Barnard, Vt., September 21, 1806. He married Eliza C., daughter of Hezekiah and Katharine (Clapp) Mack, November 11, 1827. She was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 30, 1810. Their children were Cordelia Eveline, Augusta Lorinda, Alonzo James, Hiram Alfred. James died January 19, 1864. His widow married again, and died November 5, 1868. Alonzo James, born in Bethel, April 4, 1836, married July 23, 1857, Julia A. Clark, a native of Landgrove, Vt. They have one child, Gilmore W., born in Bethel, August 8, 1859. His father was a teacher of vocal music, and secured for his son instruction by the ablest professors of music. The talent thus awakened was developed and cultivated by study with the best masters. He studied with Professor Carlyle Petersilea, of Boston, finishing his musical education with him in 1881. Mr. Bryant taught lessons on the piano at different places, and in 1881 founded a Conservatory of Music at Brattleboro, Vt., which he conducted successfully for two years. He was engaged as teacher of music at Leland & Gray's Academy, at Townshend, Vt., and at the Glenwood Seminary, at West Brattleboro, Vt. In 1884 he moved to Springfield, Mass., where he remained till the fall of 1885. At that time he accepted the position of Director of Music in the Wesleyan Female Institute at Stanton, Va., which position he has since held. A number of Mr. Bryant's compositions have been published, among which we mention "Reverie Poetique," "Polka Chromatique," "Forty-Three Practical Piano Siudies," "Polonaise Americana," "Finger Flight Mazurka," "Mazurka Caprice," "Song of the Brook," "Distant Bells," "Dancing Shadows," and "Merriment." Mr. Bryant married Miss Mattie E., daughter of Penfield Bullard. She is a native of Bethel.

Brooks, Simeon, had seven children, viz.: Eli, who died in Braintree, Vt.; Simeon, died in Bethel; Ira, died in Bethel; Asa; Anna, married Ellis Fish, and died in Randolph; Betsey, died single in Bethel; and Almira, was drowned during her childhood. Asa, of the above, was born in Bethel, July 31, 1788, and married January 16, 1814, Lucy Stevens, who was born November 27, 1792. Asa died August 7, 1871, his wife March 29, 1876. They had seven children, viz.: Lucy Hayward, died nine years of age; Nancy Stevens, wife of Simeon A. Webster, of Bethel; Asa Strong, died four years of age; Samuel Hayward, died in infancy; Albert A.; Julius P., died at Auburn, Cal.; Sophia L., wife of Albert F. Waterman, of Tunbridge, Vt.

Brooks, Albert A., was born in Bethel, October 18, 1824. He received a common school education, and was engaged in farming till he was eighteen years of age. He then engaged in mercantile business, and in 1856 opened a store at Gaysville, Vt. He disposed of this business in 1875 and came to Bethel, formed a partnership under style name of Brooks & Montgomery, which continued three years. On the dissolution of this copartnership the present firm of Brooks & Washburn was formed. From 1879 to 1888 Mr. Brooks was connected with Nelson Gay, Chester Downer and F. P. Holden, under the name of the Gaysville Manufacturing Company, in the manufacture of underwear. In the latter year a stock company was formed, and in the same year the works were destroyed by fire. He was postmaster at Gaysville, Vt., twelve years from 1861 to 1873, and is a director of the National White River Bank of Bethel. Mr. Brooks married Jeannette Whitcomb, aud has two children, Jennie, wife of J. A. Chedell, of Gaysville, Vt.; and Kate, wife of S. M. Washburn, of Bethel.

Bowen, Squire, born in Rehoboth, Mass., February 28, 1786, married Candice Jones, a native of that town. He removed from Massachusetts to Cabot, Vt., in 1810, and came to Bethel in 1833. His children were Maria, Abel B., Squire, Albert, Joseph, Abigail, Zebedee, Lorenzo and Samuel, both residents of Bethel. Abel B. was born in Rehoboth, December 13, 1812, married, first, Polly Hoisington, by whom he had three children: Azro B., Beulah, Arlinda. He married, second, Mrs. Sarah J. Morse, *nee* Williams. Thomas Williams, her father, was born in Cornish, N. H., May 14, 1785, and married, October 15, 1820, Phila Kimball, who was born in Royalton, June 15, 1799. Thomas died October 9, 1875, his wife November 19, 1878. Their children were Louisa Gifford, Benjamin, Sarah Jane, Leonard Kimball, Susan Alvira, Amos Huntington, Amphas

French, Polly A., Charles Lyman, Amanda Rebecca, Thomas Rix, John Kimball, Esther Ann and Wallace Edward. Charles Morse, jr., her first husband, was born in Rochester, Vt., October 27, 1823, and was the eldest son of Charles and Hannah (Chapman) Morse. He was a farmer in Rochester, and in October, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He married, June 28, 1846, Sarah J. Williams, born in Bethel, February 11, 1824. The children by this union were Charles L., born in Rochester, March 26, 1849; Lizzie J., born in Rochester, February 20, 1855; Sumner F., born in Rochester, October 3, 1857; and Kimball W., born in Rochester, January 2, 1859.

Chadwick, Constantine, was born in West Randolph, Vt., July 22, 1826, and is the eldest son in a family of twelve children, of Rufus and Mahala (York) Chadwick. He was a carpenter by trade, and enlisted in August, 1862, and was mustered in on the first of September as a member of Company H, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers. He served till June, 1864, and lost his left arm at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1863. He has been a resident of East Bethel since 1878, and is engaged in farming. He married Martha Gilson, of Randolph, and has four children, viz.: Amelia, wife of Cyrus M. Locke, of Detroit, Mich.; Jennie, wife of Cornelius Griffin, of Elkhart, Ind.; George, resides in Arizona; and Emma, wife of Daniel Scott, of Montpelier, Vt.

Chase, Moses, a son of Abner Chase, was born in Sutton, N. H., and married Hannah Slade. They had four children: Mary (deceased), married Hiram Thurston; Moses; Fannie, wife of Lester Gay, of Iowa; and Lyman, died in Rochester, Vt. Moses, of the above family, was born in Rochester, Vt., April 30, 1821, and married, November 15, 1846, Rosina F. Hill. She was born at Sharon, Vt., April 4, 1823, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Scales) Hill. They have four children: Moses Roscoe, a dentist, at Ludlow, Vt., was born May 18, 1849; Flora Rosina, wife of W. T. Keyes, of Kearney, Neb.; Fannie Mabel, wife of H. C. Dunham, of Edmunds, Indian Territory; and Rolla Miner. (See sketch of Dr. Rolla Miner Chase on page 930 of this volume.)

The Child Family.—Benjamin Child emigrated from Great Britain to America. He helped in building the first church in Roxbury, Mass., and was admitted to this church in 1658. He had twelve children. He died October 14, 1678, in Roxbury, Mass.

Child, Benjamin, second son of Benjamin and Mary Child, was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1656. He married Grace Morris, March 7, 1683, and they had twelve children. He died January 24, 1724.

Child, Ephraim, first child of Benjamin and Grace (Morris) Child, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1683. He married Priscilla Harris in 1710, and they had ten children. He settled in Woodstock, Conn., about 1710, was active in the Revolutionary struggle, and was lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment. He died November 22, 1759.

Child, Daniel, second son of Ephraim and Priscilla (Harris) Child, was born in Woodstock, Conn., January 1, 1713. He married, first, January 1, 1747, Ruth Ammidown, and second, Abigail Bridges. They had six children. He died in 1776.

Child, Stephen, third son of Daniel and Ruth (Ammidown) Child, was born in Woodstock, Conn., November 27, 1749. He married, September 7, 1778, Mercy Chase, of Sutton, Mass., and they had eleven children. He died May 24, 1831, in Cornish, N. H. He was one of the early proprietors of Bethel, Vt., but never became a resident.

Child, Daniel, eldest child of Stephen and Mercy (Chase) Child, was born in Cornish, N. H., August 6, 1779. He married, November 11, 1804, Apama Lyman, daughter of Josiah and Eunice (Tiffany) Lyman, and they had nine children. Mr. Child, with his brother Enos, settled early in Bethel, Vt. After marrying he went to Rochester Hollow, Vt., and began in the wilderness. He was a great pedestrian, and walked to Ohio and back on a prospecting tour in the summer of 1818. On his return he moved onto a farm in Bethel, where he lived until his death. He was a careful and methodical recorder of events, and was for many years parish and town clerk, as well as clerk of the

district in which he lived. He was notably upright in business, temperate in his habits, one of the first to support the temperance movement in his town, a man of well defined, clear ideas, a lover of books, a scholar and a thinker. He was a life-long member of the Episcopal church, and in politics was a Whig. His mathematical and statistical turn of mind fitted well his business of land surveyor, and his opinion came to be authority concerning disputed corners, lines, etc. He died January 7, 1853, very suddenly, falling dead on the street in Bethel village.

Child, Lyman, third son and sixth child of Daniel and Apama (Lyman) Child, was born in Rochester, Vt., July 31, 1816. He married, June 26, 1838, Elizabeth E. Blanchard, of Pomfret, Vt. Mr. Child has been a life-long resident of Bethel, Vt., a farmer, and prominent in trade as grocer and dealer in meat and grain, who believes a living can be earned in Vermont as well as elsewhere.

Child, Elizabeth J., daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth E. (Blanchard) Child, was born in Bethel, Vt., July 1, 1840. She graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in June, 1889, and is now (1890) a practicing physician in Bethel, Vt.

Child, Daniel Lyman, son of Lyman and Elizabeth E. (Blanchard) Child, was born in Bethel, Vt., June 25, 1852, and married, April 17, 1883, Josephine M. Clark, second daughter of Nathaniel F. Clark, of Bethel, Vt. He is now a merchant and a farmer in Bethel.

Roche, Joanna, eldest daughter of Richard W. and Emily (Child) Roche, and granddaughter of Daniel and Apama (Lyman) Child, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 7, 1833. Her early years, as well as those of her mother, were spent at the homestead of Daniel Child. Joanna was born and reared in the Church of Rome, and when quite young entered a convent of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, taking the name of Sister Mary Elizabeth. She has become eminent, not only for her great love and zeal for the church, but for her remarkable organizing and executive ability, having traveled from Canada to Florida and Oregon, founding convents and supervising their schools. She is at this time with her family of nuns working in Los Angeles, Cal.

Child, Enos, son of Stephen and Mercy (Chase) Child, was born in Cornish, N. H., January 10, 1783, and married, August 23, 1806, Sarah Bemis. He settled in Bethel, Vt., about 1813, where he lived until his death, January 30, 1839.

Child, Asaph Bemis, second son of Enos and Sarah (Bemis) Child, was born in Bethel, Vt., August 22, 1813. He married, January 7, 1840, Eusebia Sabine. He graduated from the Medical College at Burlington, Vt., and practiced a few years in Bethel. Later he studied and practiced dentistry in Boston, Mass., attaining considerable eminence in his profession. He was one of the founders of the *Banner of Light*, a leading Spiritualist journal.

Davis, Jacob, came from New Hampshire to Randolph. He was born in 1768 and died June 21, 1861. He married, first, Judith Hidden, by whom he had three children: Dorcas, died young; Asa, died in Royalton; and Mary, married James Short and died in Royalton. He married, second, Lydia Phillips and their children were Hannah, widow of Chester Smith, lives at Hyde Park, Mass.; George, died at Royalton; James; John, died at Vershire, Vt.; and two daughters named Caroline that died young.

Davis, James, of the above family, was born in Randolph, August 22, 1814, and removed to Royalton in 1837. He was married, March 20, 1838, to Charlotte, daughter of Aquilla and Margaret Stanley, born in Tunbridge, March 8, 1816. They had four children: Ellen Margaret, Sarah Jane, Minnie Mary, and William Jacob. Ellen M. married L. D. Leavitt, of Brainard, and died in 1861. Sarah J. married W. D. Lee, of Newark, O., and died October 6, 1890; they had four children, Nellie Davis, Charles Augustus, Kate Mode, and Charlotte May. Minnie M. married Charles Marsh, of Sharon, and had two children, Kate Florence, born October 21, 1874, and John, born in November, 1877, died April, 1878. William J., of Glens Falls, N. Y., was born May 9, 1855,

and married Mode, [illegible] of D. W. Cowdery, of Royalton; they have two children, Kathrina Mode, born August 28, 1878, and Margaret Stanley, born November 16, 1880. James Davis was a member of the House of Representatives of 1849, and during his life held nearly every town office. He was a member of Christ's Episcopal church, of Bethel, being one of the vestry, and part of the time a warden. He was a man of recognized ability and stern integrity, and commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Davis, Samuel, was born in October, 1782, and died October 6, 1865. He married Sally Coffin, and had eight children: Zilpah C., widow of William Preston, resides in Bethel; James Smith, fate unknown; Samuel; Fannie (deceased), married James Gifford; Sarah, died single; Abigail (deceased), married M. Spaulding; Jacob, married Sally B. Chamberlin, died in Weathersfield, Vt.; and Joseph, died four years of age.

Davis, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., May 25, 1812, and married, September 30, 1839, Desire, daughter of Isaac and Azubia (Bailey) Chamberlain. She was born in Stockbridge, May 30, 1810. Mr. Davis became a resident of Bethel in 1829, where he died May 1, 1886. He had three children: Clark S.; James, born in Bethel, August 28, 1845, resides at Lowell, Mass.; Abby, died aged thirteen years.

Davis, Clark S., was born in Bethel, July 17, 1840, and married, February 25, 1863, Alice N. Giddings, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Boynton) Giddings; she died June 21, 1865; they had one son, Walter, born May 21, 1865, died June 3. April 17, 1866, he married Hattie M., daughter of Enos and Martha (Holden) Town; she was born in Barre, Vt., April 21, 1841. They have three children, Willis Clark, born June 10, 1867; Fred Lincoln, born May 9, 1871; Barton Enos, born December 20, 1874. Mr. Davis is the present first selectman of Bethel.

Fish, Lewis, was born in Randolph, February 28, 1818. Ellis Fish, his grandfather, born in Cape Cod, came to Vermont and settled in Randolph, Orange county. He married Elizabeth Cobb, and reared a family of eight children, of whom James, father of Lewis, born in Randolph, married Achsah Lamson, and had six children, as follows: Caroline, was the wife of Hiram Smith, and died in Randolph; Maria, was the wife of Lewis Wills, she died in Royalton; Harriet, was the wife of Darwin Paul, and died in East Bethel; Lewis; Catharine, was the wife of Henry Gould, and died in Jamaica, Vt.; Maudane, was the wife of Dr. John Ordway, and lives in West Liberty, O. James Fish died in Andover, Mass., May, 1823, his wife in Randolph, Vt., August, 1873. Lewis married March 7, 1842, Sarah, daughter of William and Isabella (McIntosh) Wyatt. She was born in Amherst, N. H., October 20, 1815. Their children are as follows: William Lewis, born December 11, 1843, died aged six; Sarah Phebe, born August 10, 1850, wife of Judson H. Fitts, a farmer living in Braintree, Vt.; Frances Florence and Clarence, twins, died in infancy. Mr. Fish lived in Randolph until 1846, and since that time has lived in Bethel, a farmer by occupation. Sarah, his first wife, died March 11, 1873. He married, second, March 10, 1874, Lucy Cornelia, daughter of Charles W. and Charlotte (Hudson) Kimball. She was born in Brookfield, Vt., May 27, 1834.

Gilson.—The family of this name in Bethel are of Scotch descent. Their emigrant ancestor, Eleazer Gilson, came from Scotland to Pepperell, Mass. He married Sybil ————, and his will is dated November 25, 1777. He reared a family of twelve children, of whom James was his fourth son, was born in Pepperell, and married Sarah Ann Dodge, of that town. Of their family six children reached adult age. Samuel, the second son, was born in Pepperell, April 13, 1795, and married Fanny Pinney, who was born in Windsor, Conn., February 13, 1796. Samuel died in Bethel, August 29, 1871, his wife died February 26, 1885. Their children were James Martin, born in Northfield, Vt., October 9, 1818, and died at Leavenworth, Kan., April 12, 1888; Frederick Alonzo, born at Northfield, January 22, 1820, died at New York, June 15, 1870; Fanny Maria, born at Northfield, October 4, 1823, is the wife of Merrick Sylvester, of Bethel. Will-

iam Henry, born at Hartland, Vt., September 22, 1826, died at New York, April 17, 1865; Sarah Ann, born at Hartland, October 24, 1828, is the wife of Edwin Sturtevant, of Bethel; Elizabeth Newbury, born at Barnard, Vt., October 7, 1830, wife of John Taylor, of New York city; Hiram Harlehigh, born in Barnard, January 17, 1832, who at the age of six months, removed with his father to Stockbridge, Vt., where he lived till 1853, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., traveling for a wholesale and retail drug house. In 1856 he became engaged in the hotel business at 367 Broadway, New York city, and came to Bethel, Vt., in 1868. He went to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1869, engaged in the hotel business, and returned to Bethel in 1873. He purchased the Bethel mills in 1877, sold the same in 1890, and is at present a director in the National White River Bank. He married, December 25, 1862, Jennie S., daughter of Merrick and Sarah M. (Whitcomb) Gay. She was born in Stockbridge, October 24, 1837. They have an adopted daughter, Mary, born in Brooklyn, N.Y., January 9, 1881. Carlton Simons, born at Stockbridge, October 15, 1834, resides at Nyack, N. Y.; Francis Samuel, born at Stockbridge, April 26, 1838, resides at Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Aleric, born in Stockbridge, November 17, 1841, resides at Orange, N. Y.

Jones, Alexander K., born in Preston, N. Y., March 24, 1809, married, April 14, 1833, Louisa, daughter of James and Phebe (Davis) Woodworth. She was born in Bethel, June 11, 1811. Mr. Jones came to Vermont in 1837, locating in Bethel for two years. He then became a resident of Tunbridge, where he remained till 1857, when he again located in Bethel where he died February 12, 1881. His wife died February 27, 1886. Their children were James, Phebe, Ellen C., Louisa L., Laura J., Lauraette, and John S.

Marks, Frederick H., was born in Randolph, Vt., February 23, 1832, and was the youngest son of Seneca and Hannah (Russell) Marks. His father was born in Reading, Vt., June 20, 1783, and became a resident of Bethel in 1835, locating on the farm now occupied by his sons, and where he died June 20, 1867. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Russell, a native of Massachusetts, and was the first settled minister in Bethel. She died June 27, 1883, being eighty-eight years of age. They had two other children besides the subject of our sketch, viz.: Frederick, who died at twelve years of age; and Solon, a resident of Milwaukee. Frederick H. enlisted as a private in Company H., eleventh Vermont Volunteers, August 8, 1862, afterwards became regimental baggage-master, and was mustered out of the service July 5, 1865. He then returned to Bethel, and has since been engaged in farming. He has been a selectman four years, lister, and was member of the House of Representatives of 1888. He married February 23, 1868, Abby H. Whitney, of Tunbridge, Vt.; she died in Bethel, November 10, 1889.

Moody.—The first of this name came from England soon after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. He had four sons: Jonathan, Philip, John and Daniel. John of this family is supposed to have been the father of John, who was the father of Daniel who married Rebecca Lyon, and died in Bethel in 1794, aged fifty-six years. Daniel had a son John who was born in Royalston, Mass., June 18, 1760, and married November 11, 1783, Hannah Copeland. She was born February 26, 1763, and died June 18, 1842. John removed from his native town to Bethel in 1786, and was for three years a soldier in the Revolution; was at the battle of White Plains, and also served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He died June 27, 1823. He had a family of nine children. John, son of John, was born in Bethel, July 27, 1800, and married, first, April 4, 1835, Lucinda H. Garfield. She was born in Langdon, N. H., and was a distant relative of the late President James A. Garfield. Her father, Daniel Garfield, was a soldier during the Revolution. His musket and cartridge box are in the possession of his grandson, Marcus A. Moody. The children of John and Lucinda Moody were Hannah, John, and Marcus A. Mrs. Moody died June 18, 1842. Mr. Moody married second, October 14, 1847, Emeline F. Kimball. There were by this marriage two children, Lucinda H. and John. John was a farmer, and owned and occupied the "old Moody farm" in the east part of Bethel. He died September 3, 1869. Marcus A. was born in Bethel, February 5, 1840. He enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, in August, 1862, and

was discharged from the service August 10, 1863. He received a wound at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1869 he engaged in mercantile business at Bethel, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Moody represented his native town in the House of Representatives in 1878. He was married January 25, 1882, to Abbie E., daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Wyman) Archer.

Parsons, Franklin L., was born in Warren, Washington county, Vt., April 20, 1834. Elias, his grandfather, born in Quechee, Vt., reared a family of five children, of whom Perley, the youngest, was father of Franklin L. He was born in Quechee, March 4, 1786, and married Lucinda Hardy, born April 5, 1791. They had children as follows: Minerva, born June 25, 1813, wife of Harry Sawyer, lives in Burlington, Ia.; Anne, born January 9, 1816, the wife of Charles Bass, died in Bethel, Dec. 5, 1849; Samuel P., born November 20, 1819, unmarried, lives with his brother, Franklin L.; William B., born May 3, 1824, farmer, lives at Clear Lake, S. Dak.; John W., born October 5, 1826, died in California, August 22, 1850; Lucinda M., born August 3, 1829, wife of Samuel R. Batcheller, and lives in West Braintree, Vt.; and Franklin L. The latter married April 30, 1857, Susan A., daughter of Thomas and Phila (Kimball) Williams, born in Bethel, November 1, 1826. They have four children, as follows: John F., born February 23, 1858; Mary S., born November 29, 1864; Ella F., born February 11, 1866; and Frank W., born May 23, 1868. Mr. Parsons settled on the farm in Bethel where he has since lived, in 1869. He has followed farming and lumbering. He has been lister four years, and selectman five years.

Sturtevant, Friend, came from Pittsfield to Hartland, Vt., about 1809, and married Sarah Porter. She was born September 29, 1771, and died June 20, 1864. They had six children, viz.: Cullen F., died in Hartland; George F., died in Hartland; Thomas F.; Edwin, died at Charleston, S. C.; Eveline, married a Mr. Clark and died in the West; Sarah Ann, widow of Curtis Cady, resided at Windsor, Vt., and died September 16, 1890.

Sturtevant, Thomas Foster, of the above family, was born in Pittsfield, Vt., May 12, 1798. He married December 10, 1823, Rosaline Terville Taylor. She was born in Hartland, June 10, 1806, and is living in Red Wing, Minn. Their seven children were all born in Hartland, viz.: Susan Waters, born October 13, 1824, is the wife of William L. Webster of Red Wing, Minn.; Edwin; Mary Taylor, born April 10, 1829, is the wife of T. B. Sheldon of Red Wing, Minn.; Robert Bruce, born December 25, 1832, resides in Hartford, Conn.; Samuel Taylor, died three years of age; Sarah Porter, born April 11, 1837, is the wife of E. H. Blodgett of Red Wing, Minn.; and Thomas Foster, born August 18, 1845, resides at Livingstone, Montana. Thomas Foster, sr., died at Hartland, December 4, 1874.

Sturtevant, Edwin, mentioned above, was born in Hartland, September 24, 1826, and married Sarah Ann Gilson, who was born in Hartland, October 24, 1828. They have no children. In his early life Mr. Sturtevant was a locomotive engineer on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and was afterwards engaged in the restaurant business in New York city. In 1867 he came to Bethel and engaged in the mercantile business till 1876; since that time he has carried on the monumental business. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1876, representing Bethel.

Tupper, Robert B., a native of Barnard, married Tryphenia Hodgkins and has the following family: Israel, fate unknown; Deborah, married Frank Gay and died in Illinois; Royal H.; Tyler H., died in Mount Vernon, N. H.; John and Tryphenia, both died young. Robert B. was a member of the Masonic fraternity and for a number of years ran the Tupper's Hotel in Rochester.

Tupper, Royal H., son of Robert B., was born in Rochester, June 22, 1810. He married, first, Sarah Farrington, a native of Lyndeborough, Vt., who died February 22, 1848, and by this marriage he had three children, viz.: John R.; Robert B., died at the age of twenty-two; Sarah Frances, wife of F. P. Holden, of Bethel. He married, second, Mar-

tha Rogers, of Lowell, Mass., by whom he had one child, George H. Royal H. was a mail contractor, and dealt largely in hops and wool. He died November 26, 1881, aged seventy-one years.

Tupper, George H., son of Royal H., was born in Rochester, June 4, 1855, and married Nellie M., daughter of A. J. Graham. They have two children: Grace L. and Henry Andrew. In 1881 he left his native town and went to Illinois, and the following year returned to Bethel and engaged in the hardware business, which he has carried on continuously ever since. During the administration of Hon. Grover Cleveland Mr. Tupper was postmaster of Bethel, filling the position to the satisfaction of the citizens, irrespective of their political preferences.

Wallace, Gardner J., was born in Bethel, October 26, 1838. John, his grandfather, son of William, born in Somers, Tolland county, Conn., in 1750, married Betsey Wight, and had thirteen children. John died September 2, 1833, aged eighty-three, Betsey, his wife, January 5, 1834, aged sixty-eight. John, his father, born November 4, 1801, married Mary Ann Wheeler, who was born in Bethel, December 25, 1809. They had ten children, as follows: Susan, Laura E., Minot, Gardner J., Sarah, Royal W., George D., John, Elroy E., and Genevieve A. John died December 12, 1872, his wife June 24, 1880. Gardner J. married, February 3, 1863, Altha L., daughter of James M. and Caroline (Dutton) Woodworth. She was born in Randolph, January 18, 1845. They have had six children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are John, born August 18, 1865, married Alice J. Spaulding, and has two children, Anna A., born June 20, 1886, and Laura E., born April 13, 1889; Kate C., born August 18, 1868; Archie G., born February 14, 1870; Gardner J., jr., born June 3, 1879; and Helen G., born December 31, 1881. Mr. Wallace has always lived in Bethel. He has filled various town offices, and was appointed deputy sheriff in 1870, and filled that position until 1880, when he was elected high bailiff of the county. He was appointed by the governor of the State, October, 1884, high sheriff, to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to that office the same year, and has held this office four years.

Wood, Amasa, the eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hartwell) Wood, was born in Rindge, N. H., September 2, 1771, and came to Plymouth, Vt., where he died February 17, 1852. His father was born in Lunenburgh, Mass., September 7, 1740, and settled in Rindge, N. H., where he died May 5, 1835. He was a minuteman at the Battle of Lexington, and was a signer of the Patriot's Declaration. He was married to his wife Elizabeth, January 11, 1770. She was born April 14, 1751, and died November 20, 1819. He was twice married, his last wife being Mary Foster. His children were, by his first wife, Abigail Moore, born in Rindge, N. H., married September 10, 1797, and died August 8, 1824; Eliphalet, died in Bridgewater, Vt. Charles, died in Worcester, Mass.; Lyman, died in Plymouth, Vt.; Caleb, died in Cambridge, Mass.; Abigail, married William Smith, and died in Bridgewater; Jonas, died in Bethel. Lyman (son of Amasa), born in Plymouth, Vt., June 29, 1806, married January 10, 1830, Polly Morgan. She was born in Plymouth, Vt., February 11, 1810. They had three children: Lurena A., widow of Norman Hudson, lives in Bethel; Marcella M. and Lyman M., both residents of East Bethel. Lyman died January 8, 1853, his wife, March 15, 1883.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BARNARD

THE town of Barnard was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, to William Story, Francis Barnard and others, their associates, by an instrument bearing date the 17th of July, 1761. The name of Barnard was given the town in compliment to the grantee just named, he being a somewhat distinguished personage of his day. The charter, however, gave the town the name "Bernard," which was a manifest error, and which, also, common consent corrected by the change to Barnard.

Geographically, Barnard is situated in the northwestern part of Windsor county, being bounded north by Bethel and Royalton; east by Pomfret; south by Bridgewater and Sherburne, the latter being a town of Rutland county; and west by the town of Stockbridge. The character of the surface of the land generally throughout this town is rolling and hilly, but there is a noticeable absence of commanding or unusual heights found in many others of the inland towns of the county. The best approach to what may be called mountain formations are found in the west and southwest parts of the town, and are known by the distinguishing names of Delectable Mountain and Mount Hunger, the former having something of a range formation, while the latter stands as a single and almost independent elevation. With the latter there rests a tradition to the effect that two brothers named Eaton died of starvation upon the mountain, and from this fact it was appropriately named Mount Hunger. Whether this story had a foundation in fact may be a matter of discussion which will not be argued here, as it is of no particular importance; but the tradition does not pretend to furnish a date for this occurrence, but then, dates are easily forgotten anyway. Connected with Delectable Mountain there appears to be no such sad history, and that notwithstanding its being the most formidable mountain formation in the town. The lands in this section of the town are not extensively cleared, and those that are cleared are not specially well cultivated. In this respect this is an exceptional locality in the town.

But however hilly or mountainous may be the character of the land in this town, one thing at least is noticeable, and that, that the higher elevations are as susceptible of cultivation as the low or interval lands; and as one stands on the highway along the south side of Silver Lake there can plainly be seen for miles along the horizon well tilled farms with clearings and improvements, evidences of cultivation, even to the tops of the mountains. But it is not asserted that the higher elevations are as productive as the lowland, for such is hardly the case; neither is it to be understood that all the mountainous sections of the town are under cultivation, for they are not, nor are all of its lowlands, for that matter.

And Barnard, too, is one of the more elevated sections of the county, the general altitude averaging much higher than nearly any other town in the county, and especially higher than the general average altitude of the towns to the southward. Incredible as it may seem, it is stated as a solemn, serious fact that at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775, the sounds of the discharged cannon were plainly heard in the town of Barnard, although the distance between these points was something more than a hundred miles. Of course, if that was the fact, and it undoubtedly was so, the atmospheric conditions must have been wholly favorable for the transmission of sound, and under any conditions the event could not be duplicated at this age.

In the central portion of the town, at the point near where they laid out the town lots, is a beautiful body of water called Silver Lake, a name by no means misapplied, for there is no more delightful spot in the entire county, not excepting the vicinity of Plymouth Pond, although the latter may be greater in extent, and its surroundings more as nature originally provided. Around Silver Lake are fine farms, well cultivated, with an occasional grove of forest trees, and the land, too, gradually inclines toward the shores, sharp and abrupt declivities being the exception and not the rule, as is the case with the vicinity of Plymouth Pond. But the writer would not detract one iota from the beauties of Plymouth, and its charming attractions, far from it. Both are excellent and desirable scenes, though vastly different in surroundings. Which is preferable is altogether a question of individual taste.

Silver Lake at Barnard is quite an extensive body of water, covering,

it is estimated, about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and of sufficient depth to safely float any small steam craft that may be put upon it. The lake, with the other natural attractions of Barnard, have contributed toward making the town something of a summer resort, although the efforts of the people in this direction are of comparatively recent beginning. The outlet of the lake is one of the tributaries of Locust Creek, the latter being the largest water-course of the town. It has its source in the extreme southern and southwest part of the town, and thence flows northward, and with a sharp inclination to the westward at the northwest corner of the town, courses on into Bethel, where it discharges into White River. The streams in the southeast part of the town are tributaries of the River Quechee.

The town of Barnard, as has already been stated, was chartered under New Hampshire on the 17th of July, 1761; and, although the town is not understood as having been chartered, or even granted, by New York, it is, nevertheless, understood as having its original charter confirmed by the governor of the latter province. This would seem to be corroborated by the fact that the freemen at their first meeting chose their officers in part under the New York rules and customs, by the election of assessors instead of listers.

The honor of being the first settler, although perhaps temporary, is generally conceded to James Call, who came to the town in 1774 and made a clearing, but left during the fall of that year. His name does not appear in the old records of town meetings, and no authorities seem to assert that he again returned to the locality, although the family name, but spelled "Caul," does appear among the first town officers. The first recognized permanent settlement was made during the spring, in March, 1775, by Thomas and William Freeman and John Newton, and was followed during the same year by the coming of the families of Lot Whitcomb, Asa Whitcomb, Nathaniel Page, Thomas Freeman, jr., and William Cheedle. The names of these heads of families, and others as well, who were pioneers, will appear in the following extracts from the earliest town records.

In 1778 the town of Barnard was found to possess the requisite number of owners of rights, or lots of land, to entitle the inhabitants to have proprietors' meetings held within the town; in fact, to become or-

ganized within the meaning of the term. But even before this right was acquired, or at least before it was exercised, the people of the town made themselves known to the outside world by responding to the inquiries of the committees of the Westminster convention, of October 30, 1776, asking their views concerning the advisability of forming the new State; and although there does not appear to have been any personal representative of the town in attendance at the adjourned meeting at Westminster on January 15th, 1777, it was, nevertheless, represented by a letter to the convention to the effect that the town had declared in favor of the new State. This convention declared the independence of the new State under the name of *New Connecticut*. But at the adjourned session of the convention at Windsor, held June 4, 1777, the occasion upon which the name of *Vermont* was adopted, the town of Barnard was represented by Asa White and Asa Chandler.

The first town meeting of the inhabitants of Barnard was held at the house of William Freeman on the 9th of April, 1778, and was assembled in pursuance of a call issued by Thomas Freeman and Lot Whitcomb, the Committee of Safety of the town. The first officers were then chosen as follows: Moderator, Thomas Freeman; town clerk, Thomas W. White; selectmen, Thomas Freeman, Asa Whitcomb and Solomon Aiken; assessors, Edmund Hodges, Thomas W. White and Captain (Benjamin) Cox; town treasurer, Thomas Freeman; grand juror, William Cheedle; constables, Joseph Byam and Joseph Bowman; surveyors of highways, Henry Curtis and John Newton; tithingman, Ebenezer Caul. At a meeting held July 7, 1778, Asa Whitcomb was chosen justice of the peace.

The second annual town meeting was held on March 29, 1779, and these officers were chosen for the ensuing year; Moderator, Asa Whitcomb; town clerk, Thomas W. White; selectmen, Asa Cheedle, Solomon Aiken and Joseph Byam; listers, Thomas W. White, Ebenezer Caul and Asa Paige; constable, Timothy Eastman; collectors of rates, Timothy Eastman and Timothy Newton; surveyors of highways, Moses Davis, John Newton, Ebenezer Caul and Nathaniel Paige; leather sealer, William Cheedle; grand juryman, Asa Cheedle; tithingmen, Will Cheedle and Jabez White; haywards, Elkannah Steward and Sherebiah Ballard; brander of horses, Daniel Sharpe; sealer of weights and measures,

Thomas W. White. At the same meeting were chosen Asa Cheedle, Solomon Aiken and Joseph Byam a committee "to meet with the proprietors to secure and lay out three rights for the use of the town."

The committee charged with this duty was undoubtedly prompt in their action, for, at a meeting held July 5th of this year, 1779, it was voted "to build a Meeting-house at the Spruce Tree where the Town made the Center"; also "voted to build log meeting-house, and to meet at the center on the 15th of this month with axes in order to peel bark and cut timber for the said house." The building of this log meeting-house was one of the first acts of a public nature performed by the town. It was completed in due time, during that same year in which it was decided to build, and by the voluntary contribution of labor on the part of the pioneers of the town. It was built, as the resolutions or votes above indicate, at the center of the town, which would bring it on the site of the present little village of Barnard.

And about this same time the inhabitants began to stir themselves in the interest of having a saw mill in their town; and this matter became the subject of action at the meeting of August 9, 1779, at which time it was voted to choose Captain Hodges, Lieutenant Foster and Solomon Aiken as a committee to send to Lot Whitcomb "to see if he intends to build the mill." What further action was taken, or whether or not Lot Whitcomb did build the mill, the records do not disclose, but tradition and probability both say that they did.

These proceedings, and all of them thus far referred to, occurred during the period of the war of the Revolution, and upon this subject the ancient records of the town are not altogether silent. And it will be seen, too, that a number of the persons already mentioned among the town officers were dignified with military titles, denoting that they were in some manner connected with the warlike events then transpiring in the country, though none had then been enacted in this immediate vicinity. But for this the people of Barnard had not long to wait, and it was an unexpected visitation, one not hoped for, and although unfortunate in its results, did not cost the town a single life. This event has always been known in history as the "Attack upon Barnard," and is thus briefly described by Thompson: "On the 9th of August, 1780, this town was visited by a party of twenty-one Indians, who made prison-

ers of Thomas M. Wright, Prince Haskell and John Newton, and carried them to Canada. Newton and Wright made their escape in the spring following, and Haskell was exchanged in the fall. They suffered many hardships while prisoners and on their return, but they arrived safely at Barnard, and were all living in 1824, upon the farms from which they were taken."

After this attack and capture the people of Barnard came to realize that they were indeed upon an unguarded and substantially defenseless frontier, and at once took such measures as would afford some semblance of protection, especially for the women and children of the community, in case another attack should be made. To this end a stockade was built in the town, but its defensive powers were never put to the test, as no further attack was made upon the town or its inhabitants. A couple of months later, however, the people were greatly distressed and alarmed by the attacks upon the neighboring towns, and although the Indians carried their depredations into the immediate vicinity of Barnard, the people here were not molested. But after these events the military authorities of the State provided for the maintenance of an armed force in several of the towns to the northward of this, and reasonably adequate protection was thus assured; nevertheless the people of Barnard were determined to exercise every possible precaution, and had their own minutemen armed and supplied with a goodly quantity of ammunition, but they were not called into action on account of further invasions by the Indians.

At the time of the attack upon Barnard the board of war was in session at Arlington, and upon the news being brought to that body this action was taken: "Whereas it has been represented to this board by Colonel Woods that the enemy have taken several prisoners from Barnard, etc., in consequence of which a number of militia officers and other principal gentleman in the Third and Fourth Regiments of militia assembled and agreed to raise forty volunteers to be commanded by Captain Cox and a lieutenant, for the defense of the frontiers in that vicinity.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, on said officers' and soldiers' joining Major Ebenezer Allen's detachment of Rangers, that they are entitled to the same pay and rations as the other part of said detachment, such pay to com-

mence two days before they marched, and to continue until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged.

"*Resolved*, That Colonel J. Marsh, Colonel J. Safford, Major B. Wait, Captain Seaver, Captain Safford, and Captain (Benjamin) Cox be a committee to station Captain Safford's and Captain Cox's companies of Rangers. That they stake out the ground for forts, and give direction how said forts and covering shall be built; and

"*Resolved*, That Major B. Wait furnish the necessary implements for building forts for Captain Safford's and Captain Cox's companies, and the necessary camp equipage for the same."

Captain Hodges and Captain Cox were both Barnard men. The former was nominated as a proper person to serve on the board of war; but as there were eighteen nominations, and but nine to be chosen on the board, he was not elected. These officers and Lieutenant Foster were undoubtedly the military leaders of the town. When, in September, 1779, the freemen elected Asa Whitcomb as town representative in the General Assembly, they also "made choice of Captain Hodges, Captain Cox, and Lieutenant Foster as a committee to give instructions to the representative," from all of which it is fair to assume that the town wanted to accomplish some special thing.

The town of Barnard had several men in the service, particularly on the frontier, during the war; and each year it was the custom of the freemen to vote "to hire" volunteers, which means that they offered a bounty as an inducement for men to enter the army.

Some of the preceding pages of this chapter have made mention of the building of the log meeting-house, through the voluntary labors of the towns-people; but it could hardly be expected that that primitive structure would fill more than a temporary want; therefore, after the events of the war had ceased to be interesting, and the struggle was practically at an end, and after the affairs of the town, incident to early years, had become settled, the people made preparations for the erection of a more substantial place for holding public worship. A committee was chosen to "treat" with Joseph Marsh and Benjamin Stebbins, proprietors of lands, to see if they would give lands for public rights; and it was also voted to raise twenty-five pounds, lawful money, for the purpose of building the meeting-house, and "to allow a carpenter the

price of a bushel of rye and a common man the price of a bushel of corn for a day's work"; also "chose Lieutenant Thomas Freeman, Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Byam and Captain Cox, a committee to see that the meeting-house is built."

March 17, 1782, "Voted to hire Mr. (Rev. Aaron) Hutchinson to preach with us fifteen Sabbaths, for the time (term) of six months"; also, "voted Mr. Joshua Whitcomb and Mr. Solomon Aiken to treat with Mr. Hutchinson about preaching with us." April 4, 1782, "Voted to give Mr. Hutchinson two and one-half bushels of wheat per day for preaching with us."

During the year 1782 the meeting-house was built, and the town meeting of November was held in the building. Then the freemen commenced looking for a settled minister, and at the meeting of November 21st, chose Deacon Foster, Deacon Whitcomb, Aaron Barlow, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Freeman, Lieutenant Wilber and Captain Green, a committee to "treat" with Rev. Joseph Bowman with view of becoming the settled minister. This was done, and Rev. Bowman assumed pastoral charge of the church September 22, 1784, and continued that relation until his death, which occurred April 27, 1806.

It would appear from the title given to some of the men of the committee last mentioned, "Deacon" Foster and "Deacon" Whitcomb, that a church society was organized at or about that time; but the records of the town do not show such organization prior to the year 1802, but such an organization may have been made.

In 1793 a burying-ground was laid out near the common (the six-acre tract donated to the town by Benjamin Stebbens) under the direction of Joseph Foster, Asa Whitcomb, and Joshua Whitcomb, who were chosen a committee for that purpose.

In order to bring prominently before the reader the names of as many as possible of the settlers of the town during its pioneer days the following lists have been copied from the town records, the first showing the names of the petit jurors for the year 1791, as follows: Nathaniel Paige, Samuel Aiken, jr., Thomas Freeman, jr., Joseph Foster, jr., John Foster, Asa Paige, George Paige, Seth Dean, Benjamin Wilber, Thomas Swift, Elijah Barnes, Abraham Richmond, jr., Stewart Southgate, Jacob Lawton, William Freeman. And the following list shows the names of

those who, about this same time, were "approbated by authority of the town to take the freeman's oath," and were sworn: Paul Woods, Andrew Stevens, jr., Levi Swift, Lemuel Stevens, Peter Lurvey, Ichabod Clapp, John Cheedle, Jacob Foster, Asa Paige, Silas Woods, John Atwood, Job Read, Whitfield Swift, Solomon Blackmer, Levi Chamberlain, Ebenezer Tabor, Josiah Richmond, Samuel Steward, Nathaniel Dean, Thomas White, John Steward, Elijah Aiken.

The first church society organized in Barnard was the Congregational, concerning which there is evidence tending to show that the organization was effected as early as 1782. But whether so or not the records clearly disclose the formation of such a society by a freemen's meeting held for the purpose on April 20, 1802. John Foster, Captain Luther Fairbank, and Aaron Barlow were chosen a committee to prepare articles of association for the society, which being done, and presented, read, and adopted, were signed by the following persons: Thomas Swift, Alexander Bowman, Nathaniel Paige, Roger French, Luther Fairbank, jr., Jonathan Newhall, John Foster, 3d, Samuel Foster, John Newton, Moses Coolidge, Robert Tucker, John Foster, John Foster, jr., Ebenezer Sabine, Moses Barlow, John Chamberlain, Thomas W. Wright, Asa Paige, Christopher Lawton, Moses Lurvey, Nathaniel Richmond, Samuel Gray, Joseph Barlow, Peter Foster, Matthew Brown, Jacob Foster, Deacon Joseph Foster, Aaron Barlow, Jacob Lawton, Ezra Hudson, Ebenezer Lewis, John Foster, esq, Abel Babbitt, jr., David Pierce, Benjamin Eastman, Benjamin Wilber, William Freeman, Luther Fairbank. John Foster, 3d, was chosen society clerk.

Down to the time of the beginning of the present century, and even for some years thereafter, the members of the Congregational Society by far outnumbered any and all others. Rev. Aaron Hutchinson was the first preacher to visit and officiate in the town, but the first settled minister was Rev. Joseph Bowman, heretofore mentioned, whose pastorate commenced in 1784, and closed with his death in 1806. The Rev. Joel Davis succeeded to the pastorate in 1807, and served in that capacity until 1822, when he was dismissed. Soon after this Congregationalism in Barnard began to decline, and finally the society became extinct.

In 1802, or thereabouts, a Methodist Episcopal society was organized in the town, and the interest the new formation created had the effect of

drawing many from the Congregational church. Gradually the new society gained in influence and numbers from first to last, and to-day this is the leading church organization in the town. There are two churches and two societies of this denomination, one at Barnard, and the other at East Barnard. The first church of the society at Barnard was built about 1803, and was used until about 1837, at which time a new and larger edifice was erected. In 1863 the old building was sold to the town for a town hall. The Methodist Episcopal Church Society, at East Barnard, was organized soon after 1830, and the edifice at that village was built about 1834 or 1835, a union church, the joint property of the Methodist and Universalist societies.

A Universalist society was organized in Barnard about the year 1804, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Hosea Ballou. This society, like the Methodist, gradually increased in numbers, finding many converts from the Congregational church and society; and although possibly not so great numerically as the Methodist in the town, the Universalist society is a large one, having two church buildings, one at Barnard village, and the other, a union church, at East Barnard. The first was erected by this society at Barnard in 1803, and replaced by a more substantial structure in 1841. The church edifice at East Barnard was built in 1834 or '35.

Barnard is distinctively an agricultural town, and contains some of the best farming and grazing lands to be found in the county, except, possibly, the districts bordering on the Connecticut River and other large streams of the region. But there has been made some effort at establishing manufacturing industries in the town, and not without fair success. The outlet of Silver Lake furnishes one of the best water privileges in the county, and the industries established at this point are the property of Joseph E. Safford, and comprise a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a chair-stock factory, neither very large, but all doing a successful business, and furnishing employment for a number of men. Below this point, and on Locust Creek, Henry Thayer has a chair-stock factory, which also does a considerable business.

Representatives of Barnard in Vermont General Assembly.—1778, Edmond Hodges; 1779, Asa Whitcomb; 1780, John Foster; 1781, Benjamin Cox; 1782, Benjamin Stebbins; 1783, Benjamin Cox; 1784–

85, Aaron Barlow; 1786, Beriah Green; 1787, Benjamin Cox; 1788–89, Joseph Foster; 1790–91, Aaron Barlow; 1792, John Foster; 1793, Aaron Barlow; 1794, John Foster; 1795, Stewart Southgate; 1796–97, John Foster; 1798–99, Aaron Barlow; 1800–01, Thomas Freeman, jr.; 1802–04, Benjamin Clapp; 1805, Thomas Freeman; 1806–07, Thomas Freeman, jr.; 1808 to 1816, Benjamin Clapp; 1817 to 1819, Thomas Freeman; 1820–21, Zebina Eaton; 1822, John Foster; 1823–24, Apollos Warner; 1825–26, Elijah Aiken; 1827, John S. Bicknell; 1828–29, Ebenezer Richmond; 1830–31, Levi Belknap; 1832–33, Thomas Freeman; 1834, S. S. Hemenway; 1835–36, Lorenzo Richmond; 1837–38, Ebenezer Atwood, jr.; 1839, Hiram Aiken; 1840, Orrin Gambel; 1841–42, Hiram Aiken; 1843–44, Charles Walcott; 1845–46, Joseph B. Danforth; 1847, Hiram Aiken; 1848–49, Sebastian R. Streeter; 1850–51, none; 1852, H. O. Slocum; 1853, Allen Cox; 1854, none; 1855–56, Moses E. Cheney; 1857 to 1860, Paul D. Dean; 1861–62, William C. Danforth; 1863, Silas Tupper; 1864, Paul D. Dean; 1865, Hiram J. Luce; 1866, none; 1867–68, George H. Atwood; 1869, John H. Gambel; 1870–71, Salmon C. Thayer; 1872–73, Adin S. Boyden; 1874–75, William C. Danforth; 1876–77, Paul D. Dean; 1878–79, Charles W. Black; 1880–81, Isaac D. Davis; 1882–83, Asa Perry; 1884–85, Monroe Gambell; 1886–87, S. D. Putnam; 1888–89, H. C. F. Atwood.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter in this work.

Atwood, Harrison C. F., was born in Bridgewater, Vt., April 16, 1828. Caleb Atwood, his grandfather, came from Carver, Mass., with his family, and settled in Bridgewater, Vt. He married Sarah Shurtliff, and reared a family of ten children, of whom Francis S., father of Harrison C. F., was the youngest child. Caleb and his wife died in Bridgewater, and are buried in the Center burial-ground of that town. Francis S. was born in Carver, Mass., December, 1798, and married Mrs. Susan B. White, *nee* Babcock. Of their six children, the eldest died in infancy. Those who reached adult age were Harrison C. F., Erwin H., Emily Jane, Gilbert W., Alvin O., and Francis S., who died March 11, 1855, in Bridgewater; his wife May 2, 1885, in Grafton. Harrison C. F. mar-

ried, first, January 1, 1851, Sarah J., daughter of Lyman Cobb, of Woodstock, born in Bridgewater, January 14, 1832, died in Barnard, March 26, 1873. By this union there were five children, as follows: Abbie Jane, born October 31, 1852, married Herbert A. Shurtliff, farmer living in Bridgewater; Lyman C., born March 5, 1856, farmer living in South Dakota; Charles Francis, born August 5, 1857, living at home; Herman G., living at Tacoma, Wash.; Mary R., born June 17, 1865, wife of R. D. Ransom, farmer of Pomfret. Mr. Atwood married, second, April 19, 1875, Mrs. Sarah E. Brooks, *nee* Gambell. She was born in Barnard, August 31, 1833 She was the daughter of Willard and Susan (Chamberlain) Gambell. She had two children by her former marriage, Willard J. and Charles H. Brooks; the former lives in Bethel, the latter in Wichita, Kan. Her maternal grandfather, William Chamberlain, was a Revolutionary soldier; was with Arnold in the expedition to Canada, taken a prisoner and carried to England, and her paternal grandfather, John Gambell, was also a Revolutionary soldier, serving under General Washington. When twenty-five years of age Mr. Atwood moved from Bridgewater to Barnard, and settled on a farm in the southwest part of the town, where he has since resided. He has served as selectman of Barnard for four years, and is the present (1890) chairman of the board. He represented the town in the Legislature for 1888–89, and has been lister six years.

Cobb, John S., was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 13, 1828. Binney, his grandfather, born January 10, 1769, in Carver, Mass., married Azuba Atwood, born August 12, 1766. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom Lyman, father of John S., was the seventh, born October 14, 1801. Binney died August 9, 1839, his wife April 10, 1829. Lyman married Joanna Strong, born June 19, 1800. They had nine children, as follows: John Strong, Lyman, jr., Sarah Jones, Charles, Mary Emily, Lucia, George Washington, Joseph Albert, Mary Joanna. Lyman died June 14, 1872, his wife June 6, 1853. John S. married September 8, 1852, Harriet Newell, daughter of Alvin and Lucy (Hubbard) Parker. Mrs. Cobb was born in Windsor, Vt., September 6, 1830. They have seven children, as follows: Joanna Alice, born August 18, 1853; John Henry, born November 15, 1854; Frances R., born March 10, 1856; Lucy P., born June 23, 1857; Franklin B., born August 18, 1858; Harriet Angeline, born March 21, 1868; and Emily Mabel, born December 6, 1871. Mr. Cobb resided in Bridgewater until 1867, when he removed to Barnard, where he has since lived. He has served the town as selectman three years, justice of the peace twelve years, and town agent twelve years.

Jewett, Amory, M. D., was born in Boston, Mass., January 17, 1833, the eldest in a family of two children of Amory and Lucy E. (Dieuaide) Jewett. Nathaniel, his grandfather, was a native of Dracut, Mass. He built the Bunker Hill Monument and the old State's Prison at Charlestown, Mass., also the Woodstock, Vt., jail. Nathaniel, his only brother, is a physician and surgeon in Ashburnham, Mass. The doctor received his education in the public schools at Boston. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Harlow in 1849, then studied with Dr. Lindsley, of Boston Highlands, and Dr. C. E. Miles, of the same place. He received his medical diploma from the Eclectic College of Cincinnati in 1866, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, where he continued it until 1868, and the next four years was in Ashburnham, Mass. He was afterwards two years in Portsmouth, then in Boston and vicinity up to June, 1889, when he came to Barnard, and is the only resident physician of that town. He has filled the various offices in the Eclectic State Society of Massachusetts, and was its president at one time. He married Madaline M., daughter of John and Marinda Porter, of Hardwick, Vt.; she died August 8, 1887. The doctor has three children: William A., a dentist in Gardiner, Mass.; John P., also a dentist; and Ida D., living at home.

Newton, Solon D., was born in Barnard, April 8, 1832. His grandfather, Timothy, was born in Hardwick, Mass., and married there Abigail Earl, and had seven children. One son, Timothy, moved from Massachusetts and was the first settler on Locust Creek. He was captured by the Indians and taken to Montreal; he escaped from his captivity

and returned to his home. They took from his wife at the time of his capture a string of gold beads. He died on the farm in Barnard now owned and occupied by his grandson, Solon D. His wife died in Barnard in 1855. Earl Newton, born in Barnard, March 1, 1787, married Myra M. Dean, February 27, 1813. They had nine children, viz., Josiah C., Diantha, Earl, James M., William H., Myra M., Robert D., Joseph B. and Solon D. Earl died in Barnard October 19, 1865, and his wife January 30, 1861. Solon D. married Mary E., daughter of Orange and Emeline (Paige) Davis. She was born in Barnard, October 7, 1832. They have four children, viz.: Lydia, born May 25, 1858, died July 14, 1863; Will M., born July 30, 1864, a member of the senior class in the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, Vt.; Ada, born August 8, 1868, a teacher in Montpelier; and Jennie G., born July 5, 1871, living at home. Solon D. owns and occupies the old Newton homestead on Locust Creek in Barnard.

Rand, Reuben B., was born in Bridgewater, May 5, 1813. Benjamin, his father, born January 16, 1775, in Westminster, Vt., married, first, Cynthia Robinson, July 15, 1802, and had two children, viz.: Sylvester and Philander. Benjamin married, second, Sarah Robinson, cousin of his first wife; she was born September 3, 1780. They had nine children, viz.: Eli B., Bradford L., Reuben B., Reuben B., second, Cynthia A., Stillman H., Caroline J., Alvinza B., and a daughter born November 17, 1822, died an infant. Reuben B. married February 11, 1838, Harriet R., daughter of Alfred and Bersha (Stevens) Amidon. Mrs. Rand was born in Randolph, Vt., November 22, 1815. They had nine children, viz.: Preston A., born December 20, 1838, overseer in a cotton-mill at Oakdale, Mass., married Roberta Sawyer, and they have one child; Rosina A., born November 20, 1840, wife of A. O. Spaulding, a farmer living in Barnard, and they have one child; Benjamin A., born February 14, 1843, volunteered as private August 20, 1861, in Company E, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, discharged September 8, 1862, was subsequently drafted and a private in Company H, Sixth Regiment Vermont Infantry, received his discharge August 2, 1865, and died from a disease contracted in the army, June 1, 1867; Alfred E., born December 3, 1844, married Emma Whipple, has seven children, and is a farmer living in Royalton; Winfield Scott, born August 14, 1846, married Rachel Burnham, has one son, and is a farmer; Dora H., wife of Silas Howard, a farmer of Royalton, and they have seven children; Alonzo A., born June 3, 1852, married Alice Prouty, has two children, and is overseer for a lumber dealer; Frank, born December 1, 1854, married Amelia L. Adams, lives with the father at the homestead farm, which he carries on with his father; Andrew B., born May 25, 1858, married Ellen Davis, died February 14, 1890, and left one son, Guy. Benjamin Rand died in Morristown, April 26, 1843, and his widow, Sarah, died there September 8, 1875, aged ninety-five years. After his marriage Reuben B. lived in Morristown till 1840, then moved to Barnard, and has owned and occupied the place where he now lives since 1857.

Stiles, Frank H., was born in Waterford, Caledonia county, Vt., January 8, 1841, the seventh in a family of eight children of Mark and Lancy (Powers) Stiles. Of these eight children, two died in infancy. The others were Augusta, Fanny, Almeda, Phila, Frank H., and Hattie M. Lancy Powers Stiles died in Waterford, Vt., in 1845. Mark married, second, Mrs. Betsey Sias, *nee* Nichols, and by this union there were five children, viz: Waldo, Marcus, Curtis, Eveline, and Edwin C. Mark Stiles died in Barnet in November, 1872. Frank H. enlisted as private in Company D, Fourth Vermont Infantry, September 2, 1861, and was mustered out July 28, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, on which account he receives a pension. He married, September 27, 1866, Mary E., daughter of John W. and Diantha (Newell) Harding, who was born May 1, 1841. They have six children, as follows: Mabel M., wife of William Perkins, a farmer living in Royalton; Winnie A.; Grace E.; Myrtie M., wife of Clarence White, living in Barnard, they have one child, Albert; Hattie V., living at home; and Mark W., also living at home. Mr. Stiles has lived in Royalton from 1866 to 1887, when he moved to the Harding place in Barnard owned by his wife's parents.

Thayer, Salmon C., was born in West Randolph, July 26, 1816, the youngest of nine children of Isaac and Abigail (Lampson) Thayer. His father was born in Braintree, Mass., October 26, 1763. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served three years. Soon after the close of the Revolution he moved from Massachusetts and settled in West Randolph, Vt. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming chiefly. He died in West Randolph, September 5, 1850; his wife died there July 17, 1842. Their children were Elphalet S., Joel B., Zeba G., Civilla L., Elvira E., Isaac, jr., Isaac C., William H. H., and Salmon C. The latter married Julia A., daughter of David and Sarah (Page) Lewis; she was born October 18, 1816, in Barnard. Their three children are Adelbert F., born January 10, 1848, living at home; a twin sister of Adelbert F., who died in infancy; and Etta E., born August 11, 1851, wife of Albert N. Culver, living in West Randolph, Vt. Mr. Thayer settled in Barnard village March 1, 1845, and lived there till 1866. In 1867 he purchased of his brother, William H. H., the old David Lewis farm in Barnard, and has lived there since. Mr. Thayer has served as town clerk of Barnard fifteen years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1870 and 1871.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF STOCKBRIDGE.

AT the time of taking the first census of Vermont, in 1791, the town of Stockbridge was found to have a less number of inhabitants than any other of the county towns; but at the last census there were no less than eight towns that showed a less number than this. This tends to prove and establish the fact that Stockbridge possessed resources which, when fully developed, gave the town an advantage over many others, and that a residence once effected generally became permanent, and there was a less desire on the part of its people to emigrate to other States.

And it is a fact, a singular one perhaps, that no town in this county, situated and conditioned as is Stockbridge, has been improved and developed throughout so great an extent of its territory, and that notwithstanding the fact that it is counted among the more mountainous of the county's sub-divisions. If close proximity and ready access to the county seat count for anything in promoting the welfare of a town, then Stockbridge is at special disadvantage, as the towering heights of Delectable Mountain, as it is named, compel the traveler to pass south through Sherburne, in Rutland county, or north through Bethel and Royalton, each way around the mountain, in order to reach the shire town, making a journey of at least twenty-five miles by the nearest

route. To be sure there are at least two routes of travel over the Delectable Mountain, but they are long, slow and tedious roads, and their passage is attended with much inconvenience and fatigue. Geographically, Stockbridge occupies a position in the northwestern part of Windsor county, its south and west boundaries being the lines of Rutland county towns. On the north it is bounded by Bethel and a small part of Rochester, and on the east by Barnard, all being in this county. In general the surface of the land is hilly and mountainous, but along its water-courses are fertile bottom lands, well adapted for agricultural pursuits, while the uplands afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. About in the center of the town stands Sable Mountain, being among the highest of the vicinity, while to the southward are others of perhaps less prominence and note.

Stockbridge is drained by several streams, the largest of which are the White River, Tweed River and Stony Brook. The White River has its headwaters in the Green Mountains, and thence flowing south and east enters Stockbridge near its northeast corner, thence it courses southeasterly to the center part of the town, and then bends almost abruptly northward and eastward, and leaves the town at its northeast corner. Tweed River also has its source in the mountains, and enters Stockbridge about two miles south from where the White River enters, and thence flows east by north to a point near Stockbridge village, where it unites with the larger river. Stony Brook is a stream also of considerable size, drains the whole eastern part of the town, and empties into the White River nearly a mile south of Gaysville. Fletcher Brook is a tributary of Stony Brook, and is as large, perhaps, as any of the rivulets in the town. Taken altogether the natural drainage system of Stockbridge is the equal of that of any other town of the county; and the magnitude of the streams is such as to afford water-power privileges not inferior to any in the region. The most striking of the natural features of the town is observed at the hamlet of Gaysville, at a point that has been designated the Great Narrows, where the waters of White River are forced through an exceedingly narrow channel, not more than a few feet in width, thus affording one of the most excellent water-powers of the State; and the privilege has been utilized, too, by the enterprise of Daniel and Jeremiah Gay, from which the village received its name.

The town of Stockbridge was brought into existence by virtue of a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, governor of the province of New Hampshire, and dated July 21, 1761, and was estimated to contain about forty-eight square miles of land, or its equivalent in acres, thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty. The grant was made to William Dodge and his associates, of whom there were sixty-one, in seventy-two shares, which included the reservations for all purposes and improvements, the same as provided for in nearly every charter made by Governor Wentworth.

But Stockbridge was also granted by the provincial governor of New York, in the year 1772, the instrument conveying the territory of the town to William Story and others, his associates; and whatever of distinction naturally accompanies "first events" belongs, in one respect at least, to Stockbridge, for this is understood to have been the first town in what became Vermont that was granted by the New York authority, although the grant was never confirmed by subsequent charter, as is generally understood. This double chartering or granting was the result of the controversy between New York and New Hampshire concerning the right of jurisdiction over the territory of the New Hampshire Grants, so-called; and it was a part of the policy of each province to grant as many towns as possible, in the hope, at least on the part of New York, that the settlers expected to occupy the lands would be favorably disposed toward the authority of the chartering province, thus carrying out the principles of the adage that "might makes right." But why Stockbridge should have been selected by New York as the first town to be so granted is a question, for at the time there were no New Hampshire claimants within the territory of the town, and none could reasonably be expected in the near future, as it was quite early for settlement in a locality so remote from any inhabited district. The action of New York may have been designed and the reasons unknown to us, or it may have been merely a coincidence, probably the latter. The matter of the controversy between the provinces of New York and New Hampshire concerning the territory now called Vermont is made the subject of special and extended notice in the early chapters of this volume, and therefore needs no further comment in this place.

The town of Stockbridge, as has been stated, was first chartered on the

21st of July, 1761, but it was nearly twenty-five years after that time that the first permanent settlement was made, and more than thirty years after the date of the charter that the town was organized and officers chosen. Tradition has it that the first person to attempt an improvement and settlement within the bounds of the town was John Durkee, who came here during the early spring of 1784, cleared a small tract of land, planted crops and built a cabin; and that during the same year, but later in the season, and early in 1785, other families to the number of eleven came to the locality, among them those of Asa Whitcomb, Elias Keyes, Joshua Bartlett and Samuel Wiley.

These families and others who followed later were the pioneers of Stockbridge, and upon them fell the burden of all the hardships and privations incident to life in a wild, unbroken and uncultivated forest country. With them town organization was of no use or value; the struggle for comfortable houses was the main consideration that overshadowed all else. Their houses were of logs, roughly hewn, and other buildings they had not. But it was necessary that some means should be provided by which their grain could be ground for food, and this it was that led to the erection of a rude grist-mill by Elias Keyes, in the year 1786; and that same energetic pioneer built, during the same year, a saw mill and made the lumber with which to construct more comfortable habitations for the few families of the community. For the building of these two mills the proprietors of the town voted to give Mr. Keyes four hundred acres of land.

In this little settlement Elias Keyes appears to have been the leader, the foremost man; he not only built and managed the first mill industries of the town, but he is said to have established the first school therein. He was enterprising and industrious, and did more, perhaps, than any other man, or set of men, to help build up and make prosperous the town and its people. As the town increased in population he operated quite extensively and did a large business in land transactions; but, unfortunately, he became involved in a litigation that terminated disastrously for him, which, with the additional loss and demolition of his mills, left him financially broken, and he was brought to the county seat a prisoner for debt, but then he gave bonds for the "liberties of the jail." During his enforced residence at the county seat Judge Keyes rebuilt the jail.

He was in all respects the worthy citizen, and held offices of trust and responsibility both in county and State affairs. In 1813 he was chosen one of the councilors to the governor, and served in that capacity until 1814, and again from 1815 to 1818. In 1803, also, he was elected presiding judge of the County Court, and served until succeeded by Judge Ebenezer Brown in 1814; and was again chosen in 1815, and served two years more. After a number of years Judge Keyes returned to his old town of Stockbridge, and repossessed himself of his former mill property, which he improved. He acquired a fair estate before his death, out of which he made a provision for the poor of the town. Judge Keyes represented the town in the General Assembly fourteen years.

Among the other pioneers of Stockbridge was Lot Whitcomb, a native of Massachusetts, but who came to reside and make a home in Barnard in 1780, but during that year the English and Indians attacked the settlement and captured or drove the settlers and destroyed their property. Whitcomb succeeded in making an escape and returned to Massachusetts and remained there until the war was ended; and when he returned he joined the little colony that settled and improved Stockbridge. He raised to maturity a large family of children, most of whom remained in the town, and themselves raised families. And to this day the surname of Whitcomb is as frequent in the town as perhaps any other.

John Durkee, the acknowledged pioneer of Stockbridge, was likewise the progenitor of a goodly family of children, there being seven of them, and although not so numerous perhaps in the town as the Whitcomb descendants, the family name of Durkee is very well represented, and among those so named are some of the most substantial and progressive men of the locality. Orrin Durkee, one of the sons of the pioneer, was in the service during the second war with Great Britain, and held the rank of captain.

As must of course be seen from the foregoing narrative, there were no settlers within the territory of the town to be disturbed by the events of the Revolutionary war; nor were those who came here soon after the close of that contest ever embarrassed in their possession by reason of the dispute between the independent State of Vermont, on the one hand, and the recognized State of New York on the other; for, after the pe-

riod of the war had passed, Vermont, instead of resisting the New York claims, was directing her every effort toward an acknowledgment of her independence in Congress. This required politic and diplomatic measures, and the most complete condition of peace on the part of Vermont's people was the greatest aid that could be asked of them in bringing about the desired end. To be sure there was in the region of this State, east of the mountains, a strong element of opposition to the Vermont interests, and a correspondingly strong element favorable to the New York side of the controversy, but that sentiment was not among the settlers of Stockbridge, who were too busily occupied with their own personal interests to give much time to the affairs of the States, however important they might have been.

Soon after the admission of Vermont to the Union Stockbridge was possessed of a sufficient population to entitle it to town organization; in fact, by that time such organization was not only desirable, but necessary for the proper government of the town and its people. Therefore, in accordance with the usual custom, the freemen of the town held their first meeting on the 27th of March, 1792, and elected their officers as follows: Town clerk, Elihu Holland; selectmen, Joseph Durkee, John Whitcomb, and Samuel Wiley; constable, Branch Whitcomb. In the fall of the same year the freemen elected John Whitcomb as the first representative in the General Assembly of the State.

Having thus become organized the opportunities for further settlement were offered, and readily accepted. At this time the town had about eighteen or twenty families and one hundred inhabitants. During the next eight years the population increased slightly more than four-fold, the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1800, being 432. Since that the census enumerations have shown the population of the town to be as follows: 1810, 700; 1820, 964; 1830, 1,333; 1840, 1,419; 1850, 1,327; 1860, 1,264; 1870, 1,269; 1880, 1,124. There are very good reasons upon which to ground the belief that the census enumeration of 1890 will show the town to have about the same number of souls as it had in 1880, or at least that the falling off, if any there be, will be less in proportion than during the preceding decade, that from 1870 to 1880.

Probably the most extensive and important manufacturing industry



Wm H. Durkee

of Stockbridge, past or present, was that until recently operated under the name of Gaysville Manufacturing Company. The concern had its origin in the factory established in 1832, at the point called Gaysville, so named in honor of its founders, Daniel and Jeremiah Gay. In the year stated these men erected a mill at the Great Narrows of White River, and commenced the manufacture of cassimere cloths, and so continued for many years, though with various changes in management and extent of works as time progressed. In 1880 the late company was organized, the partnership comprising Nelson Gay, F. P. Holden, Chester Downer and A. A. Brooks. The principal article of manufacture was men's knit underwear, which industry furnished employment to nearly seventy-five persons, and employed several sets of machinery. This was the only manufactory of its special character recently in the town or vicinity, and its unfortunate destruction by fire in 1888 was a severe blow to the prosperity of the locality.

The establishment of this industry gave rise to the pleasant little village of Gaysville, and with the constantly increasing business of the proprietors the town correspondingly enlarged and prospered, until it contained several general stores, three churches, a school, a saw and grist-mill, and all the other adjuncts of a flourishing village, in which condition it is found to-day, save only that the large mill is no longer to be seen.

But in the manufacture of lumber, in all its numerous branches, there are not so many mills in the town at present as was the case forty and fifty years ago. This is accounted for by the fact that the town's maximum population was reached about the year 1840, and at that time, or within a few years afterwards, the lands needed for agriculture were about all cleared, and as there was not much building going on in the town the necessity for saw-mills was past. But there was a time when almost every available stream in the town had along its banks one or more of this class of industries. In 1860 the principal manufacturers of Stockbridge town were, at Gaysville, M. Gay & Son and Thomas Greenbank, woolen goods; at Stockbridge village, Partridge & Hayden, tanners and manufacturers of leather. At that time, also, the merchants were Carroll & Brown at Stockbridge, and R. L. Fay and A. A. Brooks at Gaysville. In 1870 the merchants of the town were H. D. Morgan, Asgood & Culver, Kimball & Montgomery, L. P. Dean; and the manu-

facturers, J. H. Townshend & Co., woolens, F. P. Blanchard & Co., lumber, and M. E. Smith, hand rakes, at Stockbridge village; and Thomas Greenbank and M. Gay & Son, woolens, at Gaysville. Besides these there were the usual contingent of outside saw-mills, principal among which was the Isaac Jones mill, on Stony Brook; also the Richardson saw, grist and woodenware-mill on another stream. These mills, which are near the hamlet of Stockbridge, are still in operation. In 1880 H. D. Morgan was still in mercantile business at Stockbridge, while E. P. Kimball, L. P. Dean and E. M. McCollom were in the same business at Gaysville.

The present industries and occupations of these villagers may be summed up substantially as follows: Merchants, C. S. Carroll & Co.; postmaster, J. D. Wilcox; hotels, E. H. Whitcomb, E. W. Clark; manufacturers, the Richardson mills, as heretofore stated, and A. F. Lamb, monuments and headstones. The above are at Stockbridge village. At Gaysville, Austin Brown is postmaster; J. M. Clay, landlord; J. A. Chedel & Co., E. B. Kimball, H. L. Deane, E. M. McCullom, F. V. Hassam, merchants; M. T. Averill, manufacturer of wagons, carriages, etc.; William H. Edmunds and Isaac T. Jones, lumbermen; and the late Gaysville Manufacturing Company, knit goods.

In the town are several church societies, the Universalist, Methodist and Congregational at Gaysville; and a union church building at Stockbridge, the latter being open to the use of any society. The Congregational Society is the oldest, perhaps, of any, having been organized in conjunction with the Pittsfield society in 1812, and under the ministerial charge of Rev. Justin Patterson. In 1827 a separation was effected and this town's society placed in charge of Rev. Gilman Vose, who held the pastorate from 1829 to 1831. The present church edifice of the society was built in 1863.

The Gaysville and Stony Brook Methodist Episcopal church was erected during the year 1862, one society with two buildings, located respectively at Gaysville and a point several miles south, near where Fletcher Brook empties into Stony Brook, but on the stream last named. The Universalist Societies are at both Gaysville and Stockbridge villages, each organized in 1867, and having two edifices, although the latter is a union building and was erected in 1836.



H. Dellinger

Some Past Town Officers.—However interesting a record it might make, it would be deemed imprudent to furnish here a complete succession of the town officers of Stockbridge since organization, or the succession even for the last quarter of a century; but, that the reader may have some knowledge of who presided over the affairs of the town at different periods, it is thought best to name the principal officers, commencing with 1860, and then following with those chosen during the subsequent years, 1870, 1880, 1887, and the present incumbents; and further supplementing this sub-division with a complete succession of the town representatives in the State General Assembly.

1860: Town clerk, Nelson Gay; constable and agent, Caleb Leonard; overseer, Reuben Whitcomb; superintendent, Rev. T. S. Hubbard; selectmen, E. McCollom, R. L. Fay, J. H. Baker. 1870: Town clerk and treasurer, Nelson Gay; selectmen, J. H. Baker, A. A. Brooks, Joseph Taggart; constable, George F. Chapin; superintendent, C. C. Smith; overseer, Reuben Whitcomb; listers, C. W. Sawyer, G. F. Chapin, G. N. Culver; agent, Albert Whitcomb. 1880: Clerk and treasurer, Nelson Gay; selectmen, O. J. Richardson, Ezra McCollom, Austin Brown; constable, Joel Blackmer; superintendent, Rev. T. S. Hubbard; listers, R. E. Wilson, W. L. French, C. C. Smith; overseer, Reuben Whitcomb; agent, Albert Whitcomb. 1888: Clerk and treasurer, J. A. Chedel; selectmen, O. J. Richardson, W. H. Edmunds, M. L. Wyman; constable, R. E. Wilson; superintendent, Minnie L. Grant; listers, W. H. Durkee, Joel Blackmer, C. W. Sawyer; overseer, N. M. Grant; agent, C. C. Smith. 1889: Clerk and treasurer, J. A. Chedel; selectmen, W. H. Edmunds, M. L. Wyman, O. J. Richardson; constable, R. E. Wilson; superintendent, Mrs. M. J. Mills; listers, H. W. Blackmer, C. Boutwell, E. S. Burnham; overseer, N. M. Grant; agent, C. C. Smith.

Representatives.—1792, John Whitcomb; 1793 to 1797, Elias Keyes; 1797, Asa Whitcomb; 1798 to 1803, Elias Keyes; 1803–04, Norman Webber; 1805 to 1814, Rufus Lyon; 1814–15, Norman Webber; 1816–17, Branch Whitcomb; 1818, Elias Keyes; 1819, Branch Whitcomb; 1820, Elias Keyes; 1821, Joel Cooper; 1822, Rufus Lyon; 1823–25, Elias Keyes; 1826–27, Dwight Gay; 1828, Norman Webber; 1829–31, Daniel Gay, jr.; 1832, John Leonard; 1833, Daniel Ranney;

1834–35, William A. Millett; 1836, Merrick Gay; 1837, Samuel Eaton; 1838, Merrick Gay; 1839, Paul W. Gay; 1840, Justin Morgan; 1841, none; 1842, Paul W. Gay; 1843, John R. Forrest; 1844–45, none; 1846, Asahel Felch; 1847, none; 1848–49, John M. Bennett; 1850, Zeb. Twitchell; 1851, Zeb. Twitchell; 1852, none; 1853, none; 1854, David Everett; 1855, David Everett; 1856, Milton E. Smith; 1857, A. Woolson; 1858, Thomas S. Hubbard; 1859, Merrick Gay; 1860, Merrick Gay; 1861, J. Bartlett Taggart; 1862, J. Bartlett Taggart; 1863, Nelson Gay; 1864, Nelson Gay; 1865, Josiah B. Rogers; 1866, Josiah B. Rogers; 1867, Henry H. Spafford; 1868, Thomas S. Hubbard; 1869, Nelson Gay; 1870–71, Nelson Gay; 1872, Ezra McCollom; 1873–74, Charles C. Smith; 1874–75, George N. Culver; 1876–77, Charles W. Clark; 1878–79, Nathan Davis; 1880–81, O J. Richardson; 1882–83, H. W. Blackmer; 1884–85, C. C. Smith; 1886–87, W. H. Edmunds; 1888–89, William H. Edmunds.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Ballard, Miletus Appleton, was born in Plymouth, Vt., April 16, 1825. His father, Nathan P., was born in Ashburnham, Mass., March 5, 1791. He married Polly Kimball, born in Reading, December 25, 1790. They had five children. When six years of age Nathan P. came from Ashburnham with an uncle, Moses Havens, the first family that settled at South Hill, Ludlow, Vt. He died in Hancock, Addison county, Vt., August 16, 1857. His wife died in Plymouth, December 4, 1840. He lived in Plymouth forty years, owning and occupying the place now owned and occupied by Warren Bailey. All his children were born in Plymouth. Miletus A. married in Reading, April 23, 1845, Carrie Melinda, daughter of Jotham and Melinda (Fay) Jones, born in Reading, August 29, 1824. They have had six children, viz.: Nathan Prentice, born April 12, 1846, died September 17, 1848; Jennie Maria, born April 12, 1849, married, first, Joseph D. Weston, of Plymouth. The children by this union were Bertha I. (deceased), Arthur J. and Frankie. She married, second, Henry Boutwell, a farmer in Barnard. They have one child, Fred. Ida Minerva, born April 10, 1851, married Ellis M. Frink, of Sherburne, Vt., now living in Michigan; Nellie M., born in Hancock, July 27, 1857, married C. J. Harrington, of Bethel. She has three children, Ernest, Guy, and Mark. Arthur W., born December 1, 1865, married Clara Packard and lives in Gaysville, and Charley H., born May 11, 1868, lives at home. Mr. Ballard moved from Sherburne and settled in Stockbridge, where he now lives, in 1870.

Boutwell, John, was born in Windsor, N. H., May 21, 1802. He married, June 18, 1823, Sylvia, daughter of Elisha P. and Hannah (Taft) Perkins, born June 13, 1804, in Barnard, Vt. His father, Joshua, married Sarah Averill. Their children were Reuben, Mary, John, David, Sarah, Chandler, Lucy and Eliza, twins, Rachel, Jane, and Benjamin. Joshua died in Stockbridge, January 1, 1843, his wife December 15, 1850. He moved from New Hampshire and settled in Stockbridge, on the place now owned by George Mills, where they lived till their death. John Boutwell, their son, married June 18, 1823, Sylvia Perkins, born June 13, 1804. They had thirteen children, viz.: Orlena, born July 29, 1824, the wife of Zebedee Churchill, died June 26, 1854; Melissa, born March 4, 1826, wife of Truman Averill, of Reading, Vt.; Oravell, born January 12, 1828, wife of Otis Adams, died December 12, 1847; Owen Taft, born November 16, 1829, farmer living in Barnard; Lewis E., born September 11, 1831, died August 24, 1833; Henry Marsh, born October 5, 1833, farmer living in Barnard; Hannah L., born January 8, 1836, married May 21, 1857, Nathaniel B. Weston, born in Woburn, Mass., February 7, 1829; Elisha Perkins, born November 5, 1837, owns and occupies the Boutwell homestead in Stockbridge, volunteered as private in Company A, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, received his discharge August 10, 1863, and receives a pension on account of disability contracted in the army; Lydia T., born December 7, 1839, wife of Arvin D. Angell, farmer in Barnard, Vt.; Mary F., born September 20, 1843, an invalid confined to her bed since 1882, living at the homestead; Augusta C., born April 29, 1846, wife of Adam Eglin, lives in Merrimac, Mass.; Lucy E., born June 28, 1850, died February 18, 1851; Ellura C., born April 24, 1852, lives at the homestead. John Boutwell died July 4, 1888; his wife March 13, 1878.

Burroughs, Thomas, was born in Halifax, N. S., February 7, 1817, the youngest in a family of six children of William Henry and Mary Burroughs. His mother's first husband was a Mr. Robinson, by whom she had two children, viz.: John, died in Halifax, and Doritha, died in Chelsea, Mass. The children of W. H. and Mary Burroughs were William Henry, died in Halifax; Mary, wife of John Ward, died in Halifax; George, lives in Lunenburg, N. S.; Catharine, wife of Captain Mathew M. Cook, resides in California; Edward, died in Boston; and Thomas. The latter married Susannah D., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stayner) Wainwright, born in Halifax, in 1818, and died in Boston, August, 1876. They had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Burroughs was educated in the common schools at Halifax and Boston, and an academy in Rhode Island. He learned the tin trade in Halifax and followed that business for many years in Boston. He settled on a farm in Stockbridge in 1878, where he has since lived.

Clay, James M., was born in Chester, Vt., August 22, 1825. Timothy, his grandfather, a native of Rhode Island, came from that State after his marriage and settled in Chester, where he reared a family of seven children. He died in Chester about 1831. His children were Daniel, James, John L., Sewell, Walter, Sally, and Amanda. James was born in Chester, Vt., in 1793. He married there Lucinda Wightman and had four children, viz.: Henry W., Louisa M., Otis P., and James M. James died in Chester, December 12, 1825, his wife, Lucinda, June, 1862. James M. married March 24, 1847, Charlotte T., daughter of Leonard and Sally (Breed) Orcutt. Mrs. Clay was born in Crown Point, N. Y., April 19, 1827. They have had four children, viz.: Emma A., born October 17, 1848, married November 11, 1874, Reuben W. Headle, of Hartland, Vt. She died in Stockbridge, December 11, 1880. Cassius M., born September 14, 1850, married Etta P. Gibbs, September 27, 1869. Their children were Ralph F., Nellie P., Charlotte P., Claude, and Jennie. Jennie E., born January 12, 1855, married Highland H. Clay and lives in Galesburg, Ill. Their children were Fred Scott, Emma F., John L., Walter J., and Irvin. Effie L., born May 31, 1861, married Fred E. Abbott, July 20, 1881, and lives in Crawford, Neb. Their children are Harold and Leo. Mr. Clay lived in Chester four years, next in Andover thirteen, in Pittsford ten, Stockbridge Common five, and in 1868 purchased the hotel in Gaysville and is its present proprietor.

Cutler Family.—The Cutler family in Stockbridge descended from James, born in

England in 1606, settled as early as 1634 in Watertown, Mass., where the first record of the family name in New England is to be found. He was thrice married and reared a family of twelve children, of whom Thomas, born about 1648, was his sixth child and second son. He was honored in the public records with the title of lieutenant. He died at Lexington, Mass., July 13, 1722. He married Abigail ——— and they had a family of seven children, of whom Jonathan, his sixth child, was baptized at Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1688, and died at Killingly, Conn., about 1746. He married at Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1688, Abigail Bigelow. They had six children, of whom Beach was the third child, born at Colchester, Conn., July 4, 1716, and died at Plainfield, N. H. He married, successively, Abigail Hodges, May 14, 1846, at Pomfret, Conn., Miss Knight, of Killingly, and Miss Hall, of Plainfield, or Lebanon, N. H. Of his seven children, V. Perley, his youngest child, was born September 25, 1761, died in Sharon, Vt., December 20, 1842. He married, first, Polly, daughter of Benjamin Fuller, of Plainfield, Conn., February 14, 1782; she died March 26, 1810. He married, second, Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Clark, of Amherst, Mass., and widow of Lyman Coats, of Hartford, Vt. Of his fifteen children, the sixth, Vernon Shepard, born in Hartford, Conn., married January 2, 1848, Celina, daughter of Robert and Diadema (Chamberlain) Packard, of Barnard, Vt. They had four children, viz.: Louis V., died in Stockbridge, Vt., aged seventeen; Lucian E., died in Stockbridge; Anna L., the wife of Lorin Chamberlain, died in Stockbridge, they had two children, Leon and Winnie; and Perley Robert, born in Stockbridge, October 30, 1860, married Ida J. Magivney, born in Bethel, Vt., July 22, 1861. They have one child, Lucian Von, born April 25, 1887. Vernon S. and his only surviving child, Perley Robert, are residents of Gaysville, Vt.

Grant, Nelson M., was born in Lincoln, Addison county, Vt., May 7, 1840, the youngest in a family of twelve children of Benjamin and Rebecca (Chapin) Grant. His father, born in London, England, was impressed into the English army, and upon arriving in Canada he left the army and settled in New Hampshire, where he was married. He died in Stockbridge, Vt., December 11, 1860; his wife May 9, 1861. Of their twelve children, four are living, viz.: David P., farmer, living in Tunbridge, Vt,; Martha W., wife of James Colwell, farmer, living in Lincoln, Vt.; William M., farmer, also living in Lincoln; and Nelson M. The latter married Harriet B., daughter of William and Hannah (Brockway) Pierce, born in Royalton, August 22, 1843. Their children are Minnie J., born November 25, 1865, married George T. N. Mills, a farmer living in Stockbridge, and they have one child, Josie, born July 21, 1889; Fred P., born November 8, 1872, died July 4, 1881. Mr. Grant first settled in Stockbridge in 1858, and has carried on farming in that town since. He is the present overseer of the poor, which position he has filled for the last four years.

Hassam, Francis Voltaire, was born in Northfield, Washington county, Vt., July 25, 1845, the eldest in a family of seven children of George P. and Naomi (Buzzell) Hassam. Lewis, his grandfather, was the first of the family who settled in Vermont. He married ——— Rice, and had a family of nine children. George P., born in Northfield, married Naomi Buzzell. They had seven children, viz.: Francis V.; George O., lives in Rutland; Alfredina, lives in Pittsfield, Vt.; Gilbert M., a grocer, at Ayer, Mass.; Herbert, farmer living in Pittsfield; Louis, living in Pittsfield; and Roscoe, who died in infancy. George P. died in Stockbridge, July 5, 1888. His widow is living in Pittsfield, Vt. Francis V. married November 25, 1871, at Bethel, Emma J., daughter of Clark D. and Jane (Curtice) Newell, born November 16, 1853. They have had two children, viz.: Freddie F., born December 28, 1873, died April 13, 1875, and Wilfred, born October 25, 1876. Clark D. Newell, Mrs. Hassam's father, born in Stockbridge, May 21, 1812, was the third in a family of five children of Jonas and Sarah Newell. His five children were Helen A., born May 6, 1839, wife of Rufus Morse, of Sharon, Vt.; Eugene C., born March 24, 1843, lives in Stockbridge; Charles D. and Carroll D., twins, born January 2, 1850, reside in Barnard, Vt.; and Emma J. Clark D. died in Stockbridge, October 21, 1884; his wife, Jane, October 20, 1875. For eight years Mr. Has-

sam followed the lumber business in the towns of Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Barnard, Pomfret, and Bethel. He has carried on merchandising in Gaysville since January, 1888.

Jones, David, was born in Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vt., April 26, 1815, the second in a family of four children of David and Nancy (Burbank) Jones. The four children were: Nancy, born October 15, 1813, wife of Jackson Rogers, and died in Columbus, O., October 26, 1853. James Harvey, born November 25, 1816, moved when twenty-one years of age to Ohio, where he taught school thirty-two years; he died in Frankfort, O., August 30, 1881 Priscilla, born May 12, 1819, married, first, William Shedd, of Bethel; he died in the Union army during the war. She married, second, a Mr. Mooney, and third, a Mr. Crawford, with whom she is living in Ohio. David, the father, died in Pittsfield, Vt., June 15, 1819, aged thirty-one years. Nancy, his widow, married, second, Amos Jones, brother of David, and had by this union one child, Chastina, born September 21, 1829. Nancy Jones died March 27, 1862, aged sixty-nine.

Jones, David, son of David, married, June 6, 1844, first, Abigail G., daughter of Samuel and Anna Eaton, born November 20, 1820, died March 9, 1874. He married, second, February 8, 1876, Harriet L., daughter of John C. and Harriet A. (Allen) Knight, born in Pittsfield, Vt., August 12, 1850. They have three children, viz.: Abbie E., born April 20, 1877; Mary R., born April 10, 1880; and Nancy H., born January 26, 1886. Mr. Jones moved from Pittsfield and settled in Stockbridge, on the farm where he now lives, in 1845. He has served as lister, selectman and constable.

McCollom, Deacon Ezra, was born in Ludlow, Vt., April 7, 1818. His grandfather, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America, settled in New Hampshire, and died there. He had five children. His son, Alexander, father of Ezra, was born in New Hampshire, September, 1771, and died in Stockbridge, January 21, 1858. He was thrice married. By his first marriage, November 14, 1794, he had three children, viz.: Margaret, John, Jennett. He married, second, September 18, 1804, Meribah Sargent. Children by this union were Eleanor, Ira, Lavina, Louisa Jane, Thomas, Ezra, Josiah Fletcher. He married, third, October 27, 1831, Mary Moore, who died in Stockbridge, October 4, 1857. Deacon Ezra McCollom married, October 6, 1842, Fanny Maria, daughter of Solomon Nott. She was born in Stockbridge, May, 1820, and died in Stockbridge, March 3, 1864. They had children as follows: Jennie F., Eveline L. and Charley E. Jennie F. and Eveline L. carry on a millinery and fancy goods store in Woodstock, Vt. Deacon McCollom came with his father from Ludlow and settled in Stockbridge, on the farm now owned by Harvey Blackmer, in 1836, and lived there till he moved to Gaysville in 1863, having a contract to build the Congregational church in that village, and has resided there ever since. Since 1866 he has carried on there the cabinet and undertaking business. He has been deacon in the Congregational church for over thirty years. He has served as lister, selectman, and justice of the peace, which position he now holds. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1870, and was a member of the Assembly to revise the constitution of the State in 1870.

Sheldon, Egbert, was born in Manchester, Vt., September 14, 1830. His father, John, was born in Ohio, and came to Manchester, where he married Sarah Bailey. His three children were Egbert, Myron and John H. John, his father, died at Saxon's River. His wife, Sarah, married, second, Darius Porter, and died at Acworth, N. H. By the latter union there were three children, viz.: Herbert and Ellen, both of whom reside in New Hampshire, and Henry, who was drowned when a small boy. Myron Sheldon now lives in Washington Territory and John in Kansas. Both are engaged in farming. Losing his father at the age of six, Egbert lived until nineteen years of age with different families in Vermont and New Hampshire. At that age he came to Gaysville (Stockbridge), where he was employed for four years in the chair-stock factory of Cheney, Kilbourn & Co., and one year with the same company in Burlington. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1868. He married, March 29, 1854, Cornelia E, daughter of Hazen and Azuba (Whitcomb) Richardson, born in Stockbridge, June 3, 1831. Mrs. Richardson was a daughter of Captain

Lot Whitcomb, one of the first settlers of Stockbridge. Hazen D., a brother of Mrs. Sheldon, lives in West Brookfield, Mass. Oscar F., another brother, lives in West Concord, N. H. Mrs. Henrietta Lincoln, a sister, lives in Bethel. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have had children as follows: Frank Egbert, born November 29, 1857, died February 20, 1865; Ned Louis, born May 23, 1859, was graduated from Norwich University at Northfield in 1884, and is now a professor in the High School at Norwood, Mass.; Alice May, born December 28, 1868, was graduated at the Bethel High School in 1889, and is now teaching. Mr. Sheldon has served as selectman in Stockbridge seven years.

Taggart, John Bartlett, was born in Stockbridge, June 24, 1829, the seventh in a family of ten children of John and Betsey (Avery) Taggart. Joseph, his grandfather, born in New Hampshire, married Lydia Jones, and reared a family of ten children, of whom John, his father, was the fifth child, born in 1794, married Betsey Avery, and had ten children, viz.: Abigail, Joseph, Nancy, Hannah, Harriet, Angeline, John Bartlett, Cynthia, Maria and Jennie. John Taggart died in Stockbridge, April 2, 1845, his wife, Betsey, June, 1868. John Bartlett married, June 5, 1862, Cornelia Belcher, born in Stockbridge, August 30, 1838. Her father, Samuel, born in Newburyport, Mass., July 7, 1788, married, first, Anna G.Caldwell. Five of their eight children are living. He married second, July 1, 1835, Adaline E. Dunham, born in Bethel, November 12, 1808. The children by this union were Samuel S., died in Stockbridge; Cornelia E.; Harriet Augusta, wife of Dr. S. J. S. Rogers, died in Marysville, Cal.; and Edward A., lawyer in San Francisco, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart have two children, viz.: Minnie Augusta, born November 4, 1866, lives with her uncle, William C. Belcher, in California; and Harriet M., born April 11, 1874, living at home. After the district school, Mr. Taggart attended the High School at Chelsea, and the Academy at Randolph, and taught for nine winters in the district schools of Stockbridge and neighboring towns. With the exception of three years in Nashua, N. H., he has been a resident of Stockbridge. He has served as lister six years, selectman three years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1860–61.

Wilson, R. Eugene, was born in Stockbridge, February 6, 1845. Peter, his grandfather, was born in Putney, Vt., married Ann Bingham and reared a family of five children: Bingham, Charles, Ann, Lucretia, Jeremiah The latter was born in Hartford, Vt., January 9, 1812, and married December 5, 1833, Orrenda Boynton, born in Baltimore, Vt., August, 1808. They had six children, viz.: Mary Jane, lives with her brother, R. Eugene; Jeremiah Emery, was a corporal in Company C, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and was shot in the battle of Lee's Mills; Osmond, died aged two years; Sarah Emeroy, died single; Ella L., widow of Edwin J. Tenney, lives in Stockbridge. She has one son, Carl E. W. R. Eugene married, first, Frances H. Twitchell. By this marriage there are two children living, viz.: Jennette and Maybelle. He married, second, Elsie R. Lyon. They have one child, Katie E. He married, third, Mary E. French. They have no children. Mr. Wilson is a farmer, owning and occupying the place where his grandfather first settled in Stockbridge in 1821. He has served as lister, was constable of the town ten years, and justice of the peace six years. He was appointed census enumerator of the town in 1880, also in 1890.

Woolcutt, Ebenezer, was born in Stockbridge, March 13, 1816. His grandfather was a fifer in the Revolutionary War. His father, Ebenezer, was born December 13, 1783, and married, June 4, 1807, Asenath Gibbs, born June 23, 1788. Their children were John, Mehitable, Mary, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, 2d, Mahlon, Mary, Orlando. Ebenezer, the father, died July 17, 1872; his wife April 14, 1854. Ebenezer married April 23, 1844, Adelia E., daughter of Alden and Lydia L. (Smith) Brigham, born in Barnard, August 16, 1824. Her father, Alden, son of Asa, was born in Barnard, October 28, 1796, died April 2, 1872. Her mother was born in Berlin, Vt., died April 29, 1872. They had five children, four of whom reached adult age, viz.: Sarah, widow of George A. Chedel, lives in Franklin, N. H.; Charles W., a physician, lives in Pittsfield, Vt.; Dennis S., lives in Albany, N. Y.; and Mrs. Woolcutt. Mr. Woolcutt, after the district

school, attended a select school taught by Uriah Rice, at Rochester. He taught school in Stockbridge and neighboring towns nine winters. In 1843 he bought the farm upon which he now resides, and is one of Stockbridge's most successful farmers. He has served the town on the grand and petit juries and two terms as selectman. He has no children of his own, but has brought up since he was twelve years of age George A. Chedel, a nephew of Mrs. Woolcutt's, now engaged in the lumber business at Pittsfield, Vt.

Wyman, Martin L., was born in Poultney, Rutland county, Vt., May 3, 1836, the sixth in a family of nine children of Anson and Lydia (Hanaford) Wyman. Jasher, his grandfather, born in Vermont, September 4, 1776, married July 1, 1800, Annice Benson, born March 25, 1784. They had seven children, viz.: Anson, Annice, Ira, Versyle, Justin, Celesta and Asel. Martin L. married Lydia, daughter of Emerson and Eliza (Barrett) Hardy, born in Harvard, Mass., April 4, 1836. Their children are Walter E., born in Fitchburg, Mass., January 9, 1858, married Charlotte Cowling, May 7, 1883; has one child living, Herbert, born March 8, 1887. Walter E. is superintendent of the Moore & Wyman Machine Works in Boston. Charles E., born in Boston, November 8, 1863, married Maud Banister, February 13, 1884; has one child, Arthur, born March 8, 1885. Charles E. is treasurer and manager of the Moore & Wyman Machine Works. George R., born in Melrose, Mass., April 29, 1867, married, first, Alma Leslie, of Boston, September, 1887; one child, Bessie, born in Walpole, Mass., July 6, 1888. He married, second, Emily Kimball, December 30, 1889. He is a machinist in East Walpole, Mass. Martin L., jr., born in Melrose, Mass., January 8, 1876, married May 21, 1890, Ada Brown, of Stockbridge. He is a farmer living near the homestead in Stockbridge. Alice M., born in Melrose, October 8, 1872, is a student in Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. Mr. Wyman, when fourteen years of age, went to Boston, where he learned the machinist trade. He followed his trade five years in Fitchburg, Mass., then returned to Boston, where, in company with Charles E. Moore, in 1863, he carried on the machine business under the firm name of Moore & Wyman. The company was incorporated in 1884 under the corporate name of the Moore & Wyman Elevator and Machine Works. In 1885 Mr. Wyman moved from Boston and settled on the homestead farm, which he carries on. He retains, however, his interest in the above company. He has served the town as selectman and justice of the peace.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER.

AMONG the several towns that comprise the county of Windsor, Bridgewater occupies a central north and south location, while its east and west situation places it on the western border. The town is bounded on the north by Barnard, and a small part of Pomfret; east by Woodstock, and slightly by Pomfret; south by Plymouth and Reading; and west by Sherburne in Rutland county. Its latitude is forty-three degrees, thirty-seven minutes, north, and longitude four degrees, twenty-two minutes, east.

In common with the majority, and in fact all, of the towns of the county the surface of the land in Bridgewater is quite hilly, and some of the elevations partake of the character of mountains. From its geographica position, so near the main mountain chain, the land is perhaps more broken and uneven than is characteristic of the towns farther east and nearer the valley of the Connecticut River. Nearly all of the larger hills or independent elevations of land in the town are designated by name, and the largest of these are Bald Mountain in the southern portion, and Mount Hope slightly to the northwest of the center of the town. Other goodly elevations are Southgate Mountain, so called from one of the pioneer families of the locality; Woods Hill, in the extreme southeast part of the town; Rugged Hill, Montague Hill, Raymond Hill, and the Pinnacle, and possible others, all of which are familiar names to the older residents of the town, and with some of which there are associated some interesting incidents, especially the vicinity of Mount Hope, concerning which mention will be found on subsequent pages of this chapter.

While the rough and rugged character of the earth formations of Bridgewater may have worked to the disadvantage of the town as an agricultural district, other natural characteristics have in a measure compensated for this condition and afforded an excellent system of drainage, and superior water-power privileges. But this is not saying or intimating that the town has no good farming land, for it has, and splendid, too, especially in the valleys of the streams. The Otta Quechee, or as commonly called Quechee, courses across the town from sonthwest, bears to the northeast, and enters Woodstock. This is the largest stream of the town, and drains the whole southern portion thereof. Its most important tributary is the creek or river called the North Branch, which receives the greatest part of the drainage water of the northern sections of the town, and discharges into the Quechee at Bridgewater Corners. And the North Branch has a somewhat important auxiliary stream, which drains the central western portion of the town.

These more important streams have proven of the greatest benefit to the town of Bridgewater, affording water-power privileges along almost the whole distance of their course; and this has been utilized to a vast extent in years gone by, but more latterly there has been a decline in the number of mill industries along these waters.

The town of Bridgewater was chartered on the 10th day of July, 1761, by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire; but the pioneer settlement of the town did not commence until some eight or nine years later. This explains why it was that no conflict occurred over the right to possession of these lands, for the New York authorities rarely granted a charter east of the Green Mountains of any district not then attempted to be settled and occupied under the grants of New Hampshire. And when Bridgewater received its first pioneers, Deacon Asa Jones and Amos Mendall, the whole country was in a disturbed condition on account of he war then in progress. Deacon Jones made his survey in 1779, but did not make a permanent settlement until the next year, 1780, which year witnessed the arrival of young Mendall, who soon afterward married the daughter of the Deacon. Thus it was this event that recorded the first marriage of the town; and the principal parties to that transaction were also connected with another "first event"—the birth of their child, Lucy Mendall.

The early settlement of Bridgewater was exceedingly slow, and it was not until the year 1785 that the town had acquired a sufficient population to become organized; but prior to that time the proprietors held meetings and made such provision as was deemed necessary for the temporary government of the town, and such improvements as should tend to encourage settlement within its borders. The first meeting of the proprietors of the town was held in pursuance of an order issued by Justice Benjamin Emmons, of which the following is a copy:

"State of Vermont, County of Windsor, whereas application hath been made to me, one of the justices of the peace of this State, by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Bridgewater, to call a proprietors meeting for said township on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, to meet at the house of Captain John Strong, innholder in Woodstock, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, etc.

"BENJAMIN EMMONS, assistant.

"Woodstock, May 18, 1781."

In pursuance of this order the first proprietors' meeting was held, as stated, on the 10th of July, at the public house then kept by Captain Strong. Asa Jones, the pioneer of Bridgewater, was chosen moderator;

John Ransom, proprietors' clerk; Asa Jones, proprietors' treasurer; and James Cady, proprietors' collector. The assembled proprietors then proceeded with the business of arranging for the regular survey of the town, and its division into hundred-acre lots. For this labor a committee was chosen, consisting of settlers Asa Jones, James Cady and Amos Mendall.

The next meeting of the proprietors was held at Deacon Jones's house in Bridgewater on the 24th of November, 1783. Among other things it was voted, at this time, to give Isaac and Richard Southgate two whole town rights (lots) in one body, provided they build two good mills, one a saw-mill and the other a grist-mill, within one year; but a subsequent meeting extended the time of building these mills to two years. The Southgates were further required to give the mills "good attendance" for a term of twenty years. Other hundred-acre lots were also granted to George Boyce and Captain John Hawkins, in consideration of their building saw-mills in the town.

At a meeting held at Woodstock in September, 1784, the proprietors appointed Captain Strong, Jesse Williams, Cephas Shedd, John Hawkins and Richard Southgate as a committee to lay out a road through the town. And at this same meeting the proprietors granted to Deacon Asa Jones the privilege of selecting and laying out for himself a hundred-acre lot, to compensate him for the hardships experienced in making the first settlement, and the interest he had taken in promoting settlement by other families in the town.

As a result of these several preliminary proprietors' meetings the town was divided and surveyed, and the owners made their selection of lands. The manner of selecting was called "making a pitch of land"; and it was not an uncommon thing for lots to be measured by "perambulating," or, to be better understood, by "pacing them off." All the pitches having been made, or at least all that were then taken, the town was found, in 1785, to have a sufficient number of residents to warrant its complete organization by settlers of the land, although during the preceding year John Hawkins had been chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly of the State.

The first meeting of the freemen of Bridgewater was held on the 30th of March, 1785, and there the first town officers were elected. Who were present and the extent of attendance upon that important occasion



Isa Raymond

cannot now be ascertained, but it would form an interesting record if there could be drawn even a pen picture of that assemblage. The recording officer of that meeting, however, only furnishes us with the proceedings had at the time, chief among which was the selection of the following town officers: Asa Jones, moderator; John Hawkins, town clerk; Richard Southgate, James Fletcher and Isaiah Shaw, selectmen; Joseph Hawkins, town treasurer and first constable; Bliss Hoisington, James Fletcher and Joseph Boyce, listers; Richard Southgate, grand juror; Joseph Boyce, Amos Mendall and James Topliff, surveyors of highways.

The officers chosen for the year 1786 were as follows: Richard Southgate, moderator; John Hawkins, clerk; James Fletcher, Richard Southgate and Joseph Boyce, selectmen; James Fletcher, treasurer; Asa Jones, first constable; James Topliff, Cephas Sheldon and John Palmer, listers; Joseph Boyce, grand juror.

There is probably no manner in which can now be accurately determined the names of every one of the pioneers of the town of Bridgewater. After the lapse of more than 100 years from the time the town was first occupied, all tradition (for all information concerning the settlers must necessarily be based on tradition) is become unreliable; and the oldest inhabitant would scarcely attempt to reveal the names of all the settlers prior to the year 1800. The task is practically impossible of performance. But, fortunately, the ancient records of the town do throw some light upon this matter, and enable the reader to learn of many of the families who came to the town prior to the year 1800. Among the old books in the clerk's office is one that purports to contain the names of resident families, a record of marriages, births and deaths; but whether or not all the families are recorded there is, perhaps, a question. From that record we have extracted the names of all who were married, whether within the town or elsewhere, and resided in Bridgewater prior to the year 1800, together with the names of their children, in the order of their birth. But in explanation of the list following it may be stated that there will be found frequent repetitions in the christian names of children in the same family. In such cases the reader will understand that the first child so named died before the birth of the other bearing the same name. The order giving these records is

the same as found in the clerk's book, and not chronologically arranged. Further, it may be stated that no record appears of the marriage of Amos Mendall and the daughter of Asa Jones, nor of the children born of that marriage.

Elijah Walker and Anna Jones were married May 28, 1789. Children: Electa, Rena, Anna, Patty, Sally, Demis, Elijah, Roene, Edwin and Edson. Elijah Walker, the pioneer, died on the 26th of February, 1813. Ariel Jones and Polly Hayes, married September 21, 1787 (at Woodstock). Children: Lydia, Polly, Lyman, Betsey, Betsey, second, and Ariel Asa Green and Achsa Sanderson, married April 26, 1783. Children: Ephraim, Lucy, Asa, Elias, Oliver, Benjamin, Elias, Rachel, Achsa and Irenus. Joseph Perkins and Patience Hayes were married in Lyme, Conn. Children, born in Bridgewater, Polly and Mehetable. Patience Perkins, wife, died August 6, 1792. Second wife of Joseph was Patience Denison, whom he married February 19, 1793. Children: Patience and Joseph. "Progney" of James Topliff[1] by Abigail, his wife: Calvin, Joseph, Abigail, Salla, James, Jerusha, Eunice and Anna. Family of Jonathan[1] and Abigail White: Lyman, Laura, Gilman, Alanson, John, Alfred, Sullivan, Saphrona, Fanny, Juliana M. and Andrew Jackson. Challis Safford and Sally Jones, married February 26, 1789. Children: Robert, Dennis, Joseph and Orrin. Ephraim C. French and Rhoda Dike, married June 6 1785, at Worcester, Mass. Children born in Bridgewater: Anna, Pamelia, Octava and Carter. Benjamin Perkins married Demis Jones, June 10, 1784, in Colchester, Conn. Children: Demis, born in Colchester; Fanny, Betsey, Irene and Melvine, born in Bridgewater. Benjamin Perkins died February 25, 1813. Samuel Hawkins married Betsey Miller, May 4, 1796. Children: Lucy, Laura, Ann, Julia, Betsey. James Walker married Reny Parmenter, February 6, 1794. Children: Roswell, Horace, Rodolphus, Orrin, Alden, Fanny, Nelson, Mandana, and Fanny. David Thompson married Betsey Leech, December 17, 1795, in Massachusetts. Children, born in Bridgewater: Alvinzy, Eunice, Edwin, Calista, Ovid and Roxelona. Abel Thompson married Polly Stacy, December 5, 1799. Children: Patty, Hosea, Anna, Oliver H., Noah, Elihu and Polly. Thomas Vickory Vose and Sarah Little were married December 20, 1781, in New Hampshire. Children: Elizabeth, Phebe

[1] No record given of date of marriage.

V., Samuel, Roger I., Thomas V., (last three born in Hartland, Vt.,) John, Sally H. M., Esther, Joseph and Gilman. Isaiah Shaw married Abigail Tinkham. Children: Isaac, Rebecca, Abijah (daughter), Isaiah; by second marriage, with Anna Stacy, (ceremony performed by Benjamin Perkins, J. P.,) Michael, Moses, Enoch, Rufus, Ansel, Gideon, Franklin, Alonzo and John, all boys Elihu Smith married Susanna Grow, November, 1799. Children: Lorenzo, Minerva, William and Philander. Samuel Vaughn and Ruth Bowker were married February 14, 1799. Children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Marcy, Joanna and Jeremiah. Selah Montague and Electa Winter were married January 11, 1787. Children: Betsey, Clarissa, David, Moses, David, Daniel, Otis, Electa, Rosena, Laura. Selah Montague died May 17, 1812. Richard Southgate and Phebe Raymond were married March 1, 1799. Children: Richard W., Phebe, Napoleon B., Marquis L., Caroline E., Julia, William B., Giles, Winfield Scott, Peter B., Porter and Mercy Emily. Nathaniel Miller and Betsey Lewis were married in Massachusetts, October 20, 1794. Children: John, Ansel, Abigail, Lewis, Betsey, Nelson, Nathaniel, John, Oliver H. P. and James Monroe. "Progney" of Joshua Woodbury and Eunice, his wife: Nancy, Polly, Eunice, Lucy, Sally, Melinda, Eunice, Joshua, Betsey, and one other that died unnamed.

These, then, were the pioneers of Bridgewater, and, it is believed, the majority of them. But, in order to present them to the reader, the names of as many as possible of those who dwelt in the town during its pioneer period, who took part in its earlier affairs, and from whom were descended the great multitude of residents of after years, and many of the present day, there has been prepared the following list. It purports to be, and is a roll of, the qualified freemen of the town, prepared by the authorities of the town, to show who were entitled to vote at the town elections. Similar lists to this are prepared prior to the State elections, by the board of civil authority. The list copied here was dated September 1, 1801, and is believed to contain the name of each qualified elector of Bridgewater entitled to vote at the election next ensuing, and is as follows:

Amos Mendall, Joseph Hawkins, Thomas Southgate, James Topliff, Thomas Palmer, Benoni Shaw, Isaiah Shaw, John Palmer, Eleazer Mea-

cham, William Grois, James Southgate, Joseph French, Isaac Jones, Jonathan White, Jeremiah Thomas, Zebulon Thomas, Benjamin Perkins, James Pierce, Ariel Jones, Selah Montague, James Fletcher, Zachariah Barrett, Joseph Perkins, Ariel Jones, jr., Barnabas Thomson, Robert Palmer, Ivory Bostworth, Zebina Eaton, Thomas Eastman, George Washburn, Abner Jones, John Walker, James Walker, John Foster, Elijah Walker, Elkanah, Job and Daniel Shaw, George Boyce, Stephen Rice, Aaron French, Elisha Gillette, Joseph Boyce, Cephas Sheldon, Challis Safford, Gideon Maxham, John Gaylord, Richard Southgate, jr., John Strong, Lemuel Gibbs, David Maxham, William Lamb, Jedediah Damon, Nathaniel Miller, Jonathan Pratt, Cyrus Perkins, David Thomson, Noah Thomson, jr., Renel Simmons, John Ayres, Stephen Woodward, Enoch Young, Wade Jones, James Woodward, Ezra French, Ichabod Churchill, Joseph Benson, Aaron Lamb, John Harris, Samuel Harris, Stephen Gibbs, William Pierce, Josiah Gibbs, Henry Hakett, Nathan Avery, Willard Lamb, Abisha Bingham, Reuben Washburn, Abner Woodward, Samuel Babcock, Isaac Osgood, Abel Thomson, Joshua Leonard, Phineas Sanderson, jr., Abithar Polland, John Pratt, second, Samuel Keech, Job Hoisington, Stephen Slater, William White, Noah Thomson, Abel Tracy, John Hawkins, jr., and Daniel Barrows.

In 1780 the town had a population of not more than six or eight families, perhaps less; but in 1791, the time of taking the first Federal census, there were two hundred and ninety-three persons in Bridgewater, or, in families, about fifty. From this time settlement increased rapidly for many years, each census showing a greater number of residents than that preceding, until the year 1840, at which time the maximum of 1,363 was reached. Since the last named census, that of 1840, the population of the town has been gradually diminished until the enumeration of 1880, which showed the town to have but 1,084 inhabitants. The greatest ratio of gain was between the years 1791 and 1800, the increase being from 293 to 781.

Thus it was during the first half century of the town's occupation by settlers and their descendants that its greatest strides of advancement and improvement were made. During the last fifty years hundreds of people, most of them young and energetic men, have left their native homes and taken up their abode in other States, mainly in the great

western country. In this decrease of population Bridgewater does not stand alone, for a majority of the towns in the county, and perhaps in State, have experienced a similar reduction.

The history of the growth, progress and development of the town of Bridgewater during the present century has been much the same as of other towns similarly situated During the period of the Revolutionary war the locality was so sparsely settled as to attract no notice from the civil and military authorities of the new State, and it is not known that any volunteers were sent from the town during that contest; but it is known and understood that some of the men who were engaged in the service during that time afterward became residents of Bridgewater However, in the second war with Great Britain there was the same discussion here as elsewhere throughout the State, and the town contributed of its militia and other men for that service, as well as to raise additional funds for the purpose of supplying recruits and other necessaries for military operations.

But the town of Bridgewater enjoyed one period of excitement not experienced by any other of the towns of the State; and that promised to rival the agitation occasioned by the outbreak of the gold fever in the far West. In fact, the feeling at that time was said to have been something the same as in California, but it is doubtful if the local excitement had any noticeable effect in staying the westward tide of emigration. It seems, according to the oft-repeated tale of this wonderful discovery, that one Matthew Kennedy by accident became possessed of the fact that gold lay hidden in the depths of Mount Hope, but shrewdly kept the matter secret until he was able to possess himself of the title to the valuable tract. Then the fact leaked or rather poured out, and each statement of the extent of the deposit doubled upon its predecessor, until, at length, it became understood that the golden treasures of the town were of incalculable value, all of which brought the greatest gratification to the crafty Kennedy But the gold deposits of Bridgewater were not wholly imaginary, for the precious metal did lay hidden there, but the quantity of it was—well, never underestimated.

Mr. Kennedy was induced to sell out, and soon thereafter a mining company was organized, built mills and crushers and what not of the necessary appendages for extensive mining operations, and then the

practical work was commenced. Affairs progressed well for a time—all such do—but soon there came a decline, and finally an end. Some gold was found, but the general public never learned of its quantity—and probably never will. But these were glorious years for the town, and were enjoyed to the fullest extent by the merchant and farmer alike; but when the tide once turned, Bridgewater resumed much of its former condition.

During the war of 1861–65, more commonly known as the war of the Rebellion, the town of Bridgewater is credited with having furnished the aggregate number of one hundred and twenty-five men, who were scattered through some fourteen or fifteen different regiments, and several in the navy. Of this number seventy-seven were recruits for the three years' service; six for one year; twenty-seven for nine months; eight in the navy and seven more were credited, but not named. Six men in the town furnished substitutes, and fifteen were drafted and paid commutation. A complete roll of the men of Bridgewater, who entered the service during the war, will be found in Chapter X. of this volume.

Agriculture and manufacturing have been the leading pursuits of the people of Bridgewater from its very earliest occupation; but it would be a thing impossible to recall the names of each and every person engaged in either of these industries in the town, nor would it be deemed advisable to do so could it be accomplished. There is hardly a stream, great or small, within the bounds of the town but had on its banks some kind of a mill or factory, and these have come and gone with each succeeding generation.

In the town at the present time are no less than a dozen manufacturing industries, some large and others small, but all, nevertheless, add to the town's wealth and prosperity. At the little village of Bridgewater are the industries owned and carried on by F. S. Mackenzie, the one an extensive woolen manufactory, and the other a lumber-mill. At Bridgewater Corners, so called, are the chair-stock factories of W. C. Bugbee, Mansell Heselton & Sons, H. G. Ashton, G. & A. O. Dailey, and H. H. Hubbard, and the lumber-mills of Austin Howard, A. D. Barrows, and the scythe-stick factory of Herbert Johnson. And at West Bridgewater are the chair-stock factories of J. N. Madden and R. D. Bridge.

Bridgewater is a small village situate in the southeastern part of the

town, near the Woodstock line, having a school, post office, and the shops and stores usually found in the smaller and less thickly populated towns of the State.

Bridgewater Corners is another hamlet, situate about one and one-half miles farther west than the village last named, and is, perhaps, the more important of the two in point of number of industries.

West Bridgewater lies in the extreme southwest corner of the town, and has a post-office, the two industries above mentioned, and one or two stores.

The little settlement located in the central part of the town, and known as Bridgewater Center, was once a scene of busy activity, and that during the days of the gold mining operations. Then it was the most important hamlet of the town, but with the decline of the excitement and the abandonment of the mines the settlement relapsed into its former state. All of the villages of the town, except the Center, are located along the Quechee River, from which excellent water power is derived by diverting the waters of that stream; still, to some extent, steam is used as an auxiliary power.

Bridgewater Mills.—The first person to utilize the waters of the Quechee River at Bridgewater, for manufacturing purposes, was Richard Southgate He was from Massachusetts and came to Bridgewater in 1784, and took an active part in developing the early settlement of that town. In 1786 he built a dam across the Quechee, which was situated about ten rods west of the present dam at Bridgewater. He there carried on for a number of years a saw and grist-mill. Mr. Southgate had a family of six children, of whom three were sons, viz.: Richard, Thomas and James, who were at different times connected with their father in business. The property finally passed into the hands of B. F. Southgate, a son of the Thomas mentioned above. About 1825 he built a new dam across the river, which was located on the site of the present one, and also erected a building which was equipped with wood-working machinery. There was just east of this building at this time a blacksmith shop and in 1828 Mr. Southgate, with a Mr. White, built a building on the site of the present mills and manufactured cotton yarn, which they continued till 1835. This enterprise did not prove a success, and after remaining idle a short time the premises were occupied by Samuel

Ford and Samuel Moulton under the firm name of Ford & Moulton, a Mr. Hutchinson also being a member of the firm. At this time the building then used as a dry house and which is now the west wing of the building was built Mr. Southgate continued to own the saw-mill till February 4, 1871, when he sold it to Dartt & Goldsmith, who disposed of it August 27, 1872, to Frank S. Mackenzie, the present owner The grist-mill property was purchased by a number of different parties and finally was bought by Mr. Mackenzie. The building built by Mr. Southgate and used by him in the wood-working business, with the blacksmith shop, also the dam, was carried away in the flood of 1869. Ford & Moulton continued to manufacture cloths for a number of years and mills were afterwards operated by New York parties In 1845 Aunmi Willard and William H. Lemmex came into possession of the property. The former was a resident of South Woodstock; the latter was a manufacturer at Hartland, but relinquished his business in that town and became a resident of Bridgewater in 1848 The mill, excepting what is now the west wing, was totally destroyed by fire in the winter of 1852, and was rebuilt the succeeding summer. The mill at this time had two sets of cards and black doe skins were manufactured. Mr. Willard subsequently disposed of his interest to his partner, who sold it in 1866 to Luther C. White of Windsor. The business was continued from this time till January 1, 1872, by Mr. White, he having during a part of the time James C. Converse, of Boston, as partner, though the latter held no interest in the real estate. On the date mentioned above Frank S. Mackenzie of Woodstock formed a co-partnership with Mr. White under the firm name of White & Mackenzie. This firm manufactured black doe skins and flannels, but after the first year the former article was discontinued. The co-partnership was dissolved January 1, 1880, Mr. Mackenzie becoming sole proprietor and has since that time continued to run the business. In 1873 another set of cards was added and in 1875 the fourth set was put in operation; also in the same year the brick building located at the south end of the mills was built and the change was made from narrow to broad looms. Increasing demand for the products of the mill required the purchasing of another set of cards in 1880, and in 1887 the mills were supplied with the sixth set. The capacity of the works was doubled in 1885 by the erection of the new wooden build-

ing, at the west end Mr. Mackenzie has confined himself to the manufacture of Shaker and fancy flannels, also flannel suitings and cloakings, and employment is given to from seventy-five to eighty hands. An open canal, which ran between the mills and roadway, formerly furnished the power, but in 1888, 610 feet of six foot tubing was laid and the water was carried under ground. In connection with J. C. Parker & Co. and the A. G. Dewey Co., Mr. Mackenzie owns the Woodward Reservoir, situated about ten miles from his mills in the town of Plymouth. This reservoir overflows about 400 acres and is used in case of shortage of water. The mills are located six miles from Woodstock, the buildings being in the best of order and the grounds surrounding the same are ornamental and picturesque. By the census taken in 1890 Bridgewater, with but one exception, is the only town in Windsor county that shows an increase in population during the last decade, the cause of which is due wholly to the fact of the maintenance of a successful manufacturing industry within its borders.

The pioneer residents of the town of Bridgewater seem to have been mindful of the spiritual welfare of the people of the community, but later generations do not appear to have exercised the same thoughtful consideration, at least in the matter of maintaining regular services, and the erection of church edifices. The society of the Congregational church was the first organized in 1793, and John Ransom was the first ordained preacher. The church edifice of the society was erected in 1828. The present pastor is Rev. Vincent.

The Universalist church was built in 1829, and burned with other property a number of years ago. The society of Adventists has a house for worship in the Center, but no regular services have been held there. The last minister of the society was Henry C Holt, who still lives in the town. The other religious societies of the town, past and present, are Baptists, Methodists and Christians.

For school and educational purposes the town of Bridgewater is divided into eleven districts, suported on the district plan. There are eleven school houses, and eleven teachers are employed, at an estimated annual expense of $1,650.

The present town officers of Bridgewater are as follows: Alfred Sargent, moderator; George E Smith, clerk; D. O. Robinson, Eugene

W. Stevens and C. T. Josselyn, selectmen; Charles Babcock, treasurer; R. W. Pinney, overseer of the poor; M. J. Hudson, constable; E. R. Robinson, George E. Smith and Royal B. Perkins, listers; H. L. Rodiman, Lemuel Shattuck and William D. Johnson, auditors; E. M. Allard, R. W. Pinney and Abel Shattuck, fence viewers; E. A. Davis, grand juror; E. J. Robinson, pound-keeper; R. W. Pinney, measurer of wood and lumber; Allen E. Woods, inspector of leather; Alfred Sargent, town agent; Lemuel Shattuck, school supervisor.

Succession of Representatives to the General Assembly.—1784 to 1790, John Hawkins; 1791, Benjamin Perkins; 1792–3, John Hawkins; 1794–6, Benjamin Perkins; 1797, John Hawkins; 1798, Phineas Williams; 1799, Benjamin Perkins; 1800, John Hawkins; 1801–2 James Topliff; 1803–6, Phineas Williams; 1807–10, James Topliff; 1811, James Southgate; 1812, James Topliff; 1813–14, James Southgate; 1815, James Topliff; 1816–17, James Southgate; 1818–19, James Topliff; 1820–1, James Southgate; 1822, James Topliff; 1823–8, Isaiah Raymond; 1829–30, David Thompson; 1831–2, James Munger; 1833–7, Lyman Raymond, 1838–40, Isaiah Raymond; 1841–2, Alvan Lamb; 1843–5, Ovid Thompson; 1846–7, R. W. Southgate; 1848–9, Charles S. Raymond; 1850, John Osgood; 1851, none; 1852, Gilbert White; 1853–4, Josiah Josselyn; 1855, Calvin Carpenter; 1856, William H. Lemmex; 1857, George W. Topliff; 1858, Justin S. Montague; 1859, William C. Dodge, 1860, Justin S. Montague; 1861, William T. Pierce; 1862, John S. Slack; 1863–4, Columbus B. Carpenter; 1865–6, Charles N. Woods; 1867–8, Henry L. Rodiman; 1869, Alpheus B. Simons; 1870, William C. Bugbee; 1872, John D. Mitchell; 1874, Peter King; 1876, Calvin Josselyn, 1878, George E. Smith; 1880, Charles Babcock; 1882, William Raymond; 1884, Andrew J. Pinney; 1886, Elihu M. Shaw; 1888, Lemuel Shattuck.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Bridge, Rodolphus D. —This family are of English origin. Simeon Voutt, grandfather of Rodolphus, lived and died in England. John Bridge, his son, was born in England in 1818. At the age of nineteen he came to America as an English soldier, and upon his arrival at Quebec, Canada, not liking the service, did what many another English soldier has done under like circumstances, deserted, changed his name from Voutt to Bridge, and was never known in this country by any other name. He first settled in Woodstock, Vt., then worked for five years on a farm in Pomfret for Nathan Dana. He married Harriet Augusta Briggs, a native of Plymouth. After marriage he settled on a farm in Bridgewater. Besides farming he carried on the trade of a mason. He died at his house in Bridgewater, September 10, 1885. His wife died there April 8, 1888. Their children were Charles E., George S., Rodolphus D., Mary J., Emily A., Josephine A., Edwin J., Alberton H. Rodolphus D. Bridge enlisted September 14, 1864, in Company A, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, but after four months' service with that regiment he was transferred to Company C, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Lincoln commanding. He received his discharge June 19, 1865. He married January 21, 1866, Emma J., daughter of Albert L. and Mary A. (Pinney) Spaulding. Mrs. Bridge was born in Woodstock, May 20, 1848. They have one child, a daughter, Nora I., born June 17, 1870. Albert L. Spaulding, father of Mrs. Bridge, was a son of Azil Spaulding, of Woodstock, whose widow is still (1889) living at the advanced age of ninety-five. He was a drummer in Company H, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and died at the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, in 1862. His children living are Emma J., Mary Isabelle, Albert Dighton, and Clara Anna. In 1873 Mr. Bridge built his residence and chair-stock and shingle-mill on the Quechee River in West Bridgewater, and has carried on that industry successfully since. He is Republican in politics, and is a member of the Free Mason Lodge, No. 31, Woodstock.

Capron, Jonathan, grandfather of Chester K., was a native of Marlboro, N. H., a blacksmith by trade and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He married Lois Porter, by whom he had eleven children, all born in New Hampshire. About the year 1810 he moved from New Hampshire and settled in the town of Reading, Vt. He died at the residence of his son Stephen, in Bridgewater, May 4, 1837, aged eighty-four. His wife survived him and died in Keene, N. H., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lois Ingalls.

Capron, Stephen, was born in New Hampshire in August, 1798. He was about twelve years old when the family moved to Reading. He married, in Reading, Mary Kellogg, and had a family of thirteen children. In the spring of 1829 he moved to Bridgewater and lived there till his death, which occurred May 21, 1864. His wife is still living with her youngest son, Colamer Capron, in Bridgewater.

Capron, Chester K., was born in Reading, Vt., September 29, 1824. He lived with his father until he was twenty-two years of age. He married, January 31, 1847, Eliza A. Cary, of Clyde, N. Y., where he resided from 1847 to 1851, then in Bridgewater one year. In 1853 he settled in Plymouth, where he resided thirteen years, and then moved back to Bridgewater, where he still resides. His children are as follows: Dexter S., born December 21, 1849, married Anna Brown. Their children were Lillian E., born March 15, 1874; Myrtie, born March 13, 1879; and Floyd, born March 18, 1888. Edward W., born April 11, 1852, married Mary Etta Rogers, of Weare Center, N. H. Their children were Gertrude F., born October 16, 1876; Ernest W., born November 22, 1877; Bernice E., born September 12, 1879; and Claude R., born August 10, 1886. Dexter S. and Edward W. are residents of Bridgewater village. Stephen B., born in Savannah, N. Y., December 31, 1847, a soldier in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, was killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; he enlisted March, 1864.

Derby, Augustus R., was born in Orford, Grafton county, N. H., November 14, 1846. His father, John Derby, was also a native of Orford, born in 1801, and died there in

1856. His mother was Fidelia S. Freeman, who, after the death of her husband, became the wife of Peter Shattuck, of Bridgewater. She died in Bridgewater in 1881. The children of John and Fidelia S. Derby were Martha L., Henry B., George Edwin, Francis E., Charles F., Mary F., and Augustus R. The latter lived in Orford till he was twelve years old. He lived with his mother three years after her marriage to Peter Shattuck. He then worked on a farm summers, and went to school winters. In 1866 he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he was employed in the Pacific Mill up to the fall of 1879. He married, May 13, 1880, Eva S. Giles, who was born in Clifton, Me., October 3, 1857. They have one child, Will B. Since his marriage Mr. Derby has carried on general merchandising in Bridgewater village.

Furber, Dr. Zophar W., was born in Dublin, N. H., October 9, 1806. He was graduated from Castleton Medical College, March 10, 1829. He married October 27, 1830, Caroline Edgerton, born in Hartford, Vt., October 8, 1808. He commenced the practice of his profession in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vt., then in Charlestown, N. H., where he secured an extensive practice. He next settled in Quechee, where he remained about four years. In 1840 he settled in Bridgewater, where he practiced his profession until 1852. In the latter year he went to California, where he died January 22, 1860. Twice during that period he returned East, with the intention of remaining, but was obliged, on account of the climate not agreeing with him, to go back to California. His primary object in going to California was for gold, but he also practiced his profession while there. He was an early Abolitionist, and was a staunch Free Soiler. He was held in high esteem as a man and as a physician in every community where he lived. Elphalet Edgerton, his wife's father, was a native of Norwich, Conn. He came to Hartland and married there Wealthy Willard, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Windsor county. The children of Dr. and Caroline Furber are Emily Edgerton, born August 21, 1831; Edwin Edgerton, born December 9, 1833, died November 15, 1867; Luther Edgerton, born May 5, 1843; and Mary Frances, born January 26, 1845. Emily and Mary have carried on a millinery and ladies' furnishing goods trade in Bridgewater for the last sixteen years. Luther Edgerton Furber married October 2, 1866, Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Clark) Headle. Mrs. Furber was born in Plymouth, Vt., March 1, 1844, one of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Furber was educated in Bridgewater, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was employed in the woolen factory now owned by F. S. Mackenzie, in different positions, for about twenty years. In 1870 he took charge of the company's boarding-house in the village of Bridgewater, and still retains that position. The children of Luther E. and Ellen Furber are Edwin E., born July 14, 1867, a student in the Harvard Medical College, Boston, and Alice E., born July 10, 1869, living at home.

Josselyn, Josiah, was born in Pembroke, Plymouth county, Mass., August 25, 1799, the eldest in a family of six children of Josiah and Ruth (Howland) Josselyn. Charles Josselyn, his grandfather, married Rebecca Keene. Their children were Charles, Jabez, Jacob, Elisha, Josiah and two daughters. Josiah was the youngest of his children. He moved from Pembroke with his family and settled in Woodstock, Vt., on a farm purchased of Josiah Crocker, in the southwest part of that town. He remained here till the death of his wife, which occurred August 16, 1848. He was a shoemaker by trade, but carried on merchandising in Pembroke. He was a life-long Democrat. He survived his wife sixteen years, and died in Tyson, town of Plymouth, at the residence of his son, Jairus Josselyn, April 30, 1864, and was burried beside his wife in the Bridgewater cemetery. With the exception of a daughter, who died in Pembroke, the following were his children: Jairus, Lewis, Ruth and Robert. Josiah Josselyn was sixteen years old when his father moved to Vermont. He learned the "clothier" trade of Elihu Smith. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, and for the next four years he followed peddling in Vermont and New Hampshire. Starting with nothing but credit, he closed his peddling career $2,000 ahead. He married in Bridgewater, October 16, 1825, Ann, daughter of James and Abigail (Dimick) Topliff, who was born in

Bridgewater, November 19, 1803, and died at their residence, October 3, 1876. For two years after marriage he was in trade in Woodstock, in company with his brother Lewis. In 1827 he came to live with his father-in-law, Mr. Topliff, and in 1830 he purchased the Topliff farm, and from that time to the present (1890) has owned and carried it on. He has always taken a deep interest in every movement looking to the elevation and betterment of the farmer. He built the finest Grange hall in the State, known as the "Josselyn Hall." He has been a life-long Democrat. He has filled most of the town offices, and represented the town two terms in the Legislature. He is liberal in his religious belief. The children of Josiah and Ann Josselyn are Andrew Jackson, born April 10, 1830, married September 18, 1855, Roxa, daughter of Peter and Ruth (Freeman) Shattuck, born in Bridgewater, June 6, 1836. He lives at the homestead and carries on the farm. Their children are Lewis E., Charles H., and Arthur A. Lewis E. married Nellie A. Blake, March 23, 1885. She was born in Bethel, June 18, 1866. Calvin Topliff, born March 16, 1836, married October 6, 1859, Ellen A., daughter of Charles and Arminda (Fales) Walker, who was born in Unity, Sullivan county, N. H., September 9, 1839. Mr. Josselyn represented the town of Bridgewater in the State Legislature in 1876, is now (1890) serving his second term as selectman, and was superintendent of the schools two years, and has taught in the schools of Bridgewater and neighboring towns twenty winters. For the last nineteen years he has owned and carried on the farm nearly adjoining his father's in Bridgewater. Their children are Iney May, born May 29, 1861, wife of A. H. Morse, of Ascutneyville; Horatio Seymour, born May 13, 1863; Chandos Fales, born October 20, 1867; Ann A., born August 21, 1869, wife of Charles B. Weeden, a spinner in the Bridgewater woolen-mills; Charles Josiah, born March 23, 1877; and Nellie, born May 13, 1879.

Marsh, Ziba Aldrich.—Joseph Marsh, grandfather of Ziba A., born in Henniker, N. H., August 6, 1750, married Mehitable Harriman, June 17, 1784. The latter was born January 24, 1767. They died in Henniker, the former July 7, 1837, the latter March 24, 1816. They had sixteen children, of whom Joseph, father of Ziba, was the seventh child. He was born in Henniker, March 26, 1793, married Betsey (Aldrich) Hathorn, widow. Two children, Ziba A. and Mary, were the issue of this marriage. The latter became the wife of Charles Rice, of Lansingburg, N. Y. Lyman Hathorn, son of Betsey by a former husband, is now living in Cuttingsville, Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt. Joseph Marsh died in Henniker, September 11, 1823. His wife subsequently married Elisha Johnson, of Shrewsbury, Vt., and she died there. Ziba A. Marsh was born in Henniker, December 21, 1818. He was ten years old when his mother married Mr. Johnson, and he lived four years with his stepfather in Shrewsbury. In 1832 he came to Bridgewater, where he learned the shoemaker's and tanner's trades, with Messrs. Flint & Bailey, remaining seven years with them. He married, April 23, 1840, Orpha, daughter of Emanuel and Submit (Foster) Sawyer. Mrs. Marsh was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 14, 1820. His father settled in Plymouth before his marriage (May 20, 1804). There are ten children in the family, three of whom are deceased, six are still residents of Windsor county, and one a resident of Detroit, Mich. Her mother died in Plymouth, her father in Bridgewater, and both are buried in the Bridgewater cemetery. After his marriage Mr. Marsh settled in Bridgewater village, and lived there till his death, which occurred May 6, 1885. He carried on the boot and shoe business at the stand now occupied by E. A. Davis for twenty years. He was postmaster of the village for twenty-four years, justice of the peace two years, and overseer of the poor fourteen years. These positions of public trust sufficiently attest the estimation in which he was held in the community where he lived. An only child, Mary A., born June 30, 1842, became the wife of Clarke Raymond. She died June 28, 1866. Two children, the issue of this marriage, died in infancy.

From William Shattuck, as their common progenitor, have descended nearly all, if not every one, of those who now bear the name in America. He was born in England in 1621 or 1622, and died in Watertown, Mass., August 14, 1672, aged fifty years. Though

a weaver by trade, agriculture was his principal employment. He sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic and successful business man, of an honest, upright and worthy citizen. He married about 1642. His wife's christian name was Susanna. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom second, William, born in Watertown in 1678, married Susanna Randall. He died October 19, 1732, in the eightieth year of his age; his wife died May 8, 1723. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom third, Benjamin, born in Watertown, July 30, 1687, married Martha Sherman, whose father, John Sherman, was grandfather of Hon. Roger Sherman, ex-United States Senator from Connecticut. Benjamin Shattuck was a graduate of Harvard College in 1709, studied divinity, and was ordained the first minister of Littleton, December 25, 1717. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom fourth, William, the fifth child, was born in Littleton, January 1, 1718. He was a leading man in the town affairs of Littleton, as afterwards in New Ipswich, N. H. He was eight years its selectman, a delegate to the Provincial Congress, a representative to the Legislature in 1776. In 1794 he moved to Jaffrey, N. H., where he died, January, 1806, aged eighty-eight. He married, November 20, 1750, Abigail Reed, born in 1733, died in February, 1820. Of their eight children, fifth, Peter, was their fifth child, born in Littleton, in 1762. He was thrice married. His first wife was Lydia Henney. In 1800 he moved to Bethlehem, N. H., where he died, July 18, 1824. Sixth, Peter, eldest child of Peter and Lydia, was born in New Ipswich, July 15, 1778; first settled in Lunenburgh, Mass.; in 1806 removed to Canaan, N. H.; in 1820 to Lebanon; and in 1830 to Bridgewater, Vt., where he was killed by a tree falling upon him, April 20, 1835. He married in Lunenburgh, January 1, 1803, Ruxbey Whiting, born April 20, 1782, daughter of Leonard and Mary Whiting. She died in Bridgewater, October 23, 1851. Peter Shattuck, the eldest of five children of Peter and Ruxbey Shattuck, was born in Lunenburgh, December 19, 1804. He was employed in the grist-mills at Lebanon and Hartford from the time he was sixteen until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1830 he settled in Bridgewater, on what is known as "Shattuck's Hill," on the farm where he still resides. He married, February, 1830, Ruth H., daughter of Caleb F. Freeman, who died April 10, 1858. He married, December 2, 1858, Fidelia Derby, widow of John Derby, and sister of his first wife. His children by the first marriage were George P., born December 12, 1830, died May 12, 1832; Roxey, born June 6, 1835, wife of Andrew J. Josselyn, of Bridgewater; Abel Storrs, born February 11, 1839, married, September 18, 1860, Addie O., daughter of Ebenezer K. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Bartlett. She was born in Plymouth, November 20, 1838. They have one child, Mary Ruth, born December 3, 1871. Abel Storrs carries on the homestead farm. Cyrus E., born January 9, 1844, died March 10, 1850. Mr. Shattuck has followed farming in Bridgewater, and made it a success. He has filled a number of town offices. For the past five years he has failed in his eyesight; though not totally blind, he is not able to recognize faces. He enjoys in the fullest measure the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. Lemuel Shattuck, a younger brother of Peter, and living in Bridgewater a near neighbor, has been connected largely with educational interests, and has been prominently identified with the public affairs of the town.

Taft, Andrew J., was born in Woodstock, September 3, 1825, the fifth in a family of six children of Timothy and Jerusha (McWain) Taft. Artemus Taft, his grandfather, married a Miss Staples, and raised a family of six children. Artemus Taft died in Rutland, his wife in Woodstock. Timothy, born August 25, 1777, married Jerusha, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Seaver) McWain. After marriage he settled on the farm in Woodstock now owned and occupied by C. J. Taft, his grandson. He subsequently exchanged farms with Jesse Williams, a place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Lucia Taft, widow of his son, Wales A. Taft. Here he died July 16, 1861, aged eighty-three. His wife died May 26, 1856, aged sixty-one. Their children were Charles F., Wales A., Edwin S., Adaline L., Andrew J., Marshall W. Andrew J. lived until he was thirty-one years of age on the homestead in Woodstock, and received his education in the district

school of the town. He married April 18, 1858, Emily, daughter of Israel and Clarissa (Seaver) Blake. Mrs. Taft was born in Bridgewater, January 10, 1830. Her father was born in Keene, N. H., April 29, 1795; her mother August, 1800. He died March 28, 1873; she died March 8, 1872. Mrs. Taft and a brother, Henry T., are their only children living; the latter a farmer living in Stockbridge, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Taft lived the first three years after marriage in the village of Bridgewater; the next twelve years on a farm in Woodstock. In 1873 he purchased the Gilman White farm in Bridgewater, one-half mile north of the village, where he still resides. Andrew McWain, his grandfather on his mother's side, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving from the beginning of the war to its close, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years, one month, and thirteen days. He died in Woodstock, Vt., at the home of his son-in-law, July 29, 1837. The children of Andrew J. and Emily Taft are Ethan A., born July 29, 1863, living at home; Hattie A., born July 4, 1869, wife of Forest E. Taylor, living in Bridgewater village.

Washburn, Oscar F., was descended from one of two brothers who emigrated from England and settled in West Bridgewater, Mass. His grandfather, Nehemiah, and his father, Hattil, were both born there. When eight years of age his father went with Dr. Silas Burgess to Goshen, Mass., and there married Martha Putney. They had a family of ten children. Hattil Washburn died at the residence of his son, Amos, at Vernon, Vt., in 1860. His wife died in Goshen in 1846. Of their ten children, only three are living, Amos, Oscar F., and Martha, who married William Webster, of Springfield, Mass. Oscar F. lived with his father in Goshen until he was thirty years of age. He married November 29, 1845, Mary A. Wing, of Goshen, who died in March, 1849. Marion O. is their only child. Mr. Washburn married May 30, 1854, Eliza J., daughter of William and Eunice (Brooks) Lacore. The latter was born in Southampton, Mass., September 15, 1838. The children by this union are as follows: Hattie A., Oscar F., Mary E., Lydia M., Lizzie B., Carrie G. and Florence G. Mr. Washburn carried on the watchmaking trade in New York city ten years. In 1863 he came to Bridgewater, Vt., to explore the gold bearing rocks of that town, and for five years was manager for the "Quartz Hill and Pioneer Gold Mining Company," remaining with them until their failure. The yield of gold obtained varied from 5 to 37 cwts. per ton, 21½ karats fine. Thereafter, for several years, he carried on the mill on his own account. In 1869 everything was carried away by a freshet, which left him penniless. He then engaged as superintendent for Senator Pomeroy, in the "Portis Gold Mine," in North Carolina. He occupied that position five years. Upon his return North he invented "Washburn's Automatic Fire Escape," and remaided in New York city during the disposal of the patent. In October, 1888, he returned to Bridgewater, Vt., where he engaged in the development of his gold mining interests. He is now (1890) sixty-six years of age.

Weeden, Benjamin F., was born in Hartland, Vt., May 23, 1835. His great-grandfather, Thomas Weeden, moved from Rhode Island to Hartland, Vt. Samuel, his third child by the first marriage, was born in Hartland, May 6, 1792. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Simeon Willard, of Hartland. His second wife was Martha B. Cady, born December 11, 1800, died December 10, 1873. Samuel Weeden died July 29, 1870. Benjamin F. was six years old when his father moved from Hartland to Reading. He lived in the latter town thirteen years. In 1854 he moved from Reading and settled on the farm in Bridgewater, which, upon his death, came into the possession of his son, Benjamin F., which he still owns and carries on. Benjamin F. married January 18, 1864, Sarah A., daughter of Moses and Sarah (Thompson) Shaw. She was born in North Bridgewater, August 30, 1834. Her father was a son of Isaiah Shaw, who located in Bridgewater in 1783. Her mother was a sister to Prof. Zadock Thompson, author of "Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont."

West, Lorenzo O., was born in Pomfret, Vt., January 2, 1841, the eldest in a family of nine children of Ezekiel, jr., and Mary E. (Stafford) West. The tradition in the family is that John West was the ancestor of the family in this country; that he came

from Ireland, was a bridge builder by trade, and lost his life by an accident while engaged in his occupation. Ezekiel West, son of John, born in Vermont, at an early day moved with his family to Lockport, N. Y., in that portion known as the Holland Purchase. Here Ezekiel West, jr., was born March 16, 1816. He married about 1839, in Pomfret, Mary E. Stafford, of Bridgewater. Ezekiel West, jr., died in Bridgewater, April 29, 1887. His wife died in Sherburne, in May, 1889. Their children were Lorenzo O., Mary A. (deceased), Ezekiel, Emily M. (deceased), Luther N., John L., James L., Elsie M., and Edna M. (deceased). All those living are residents of Vermont. Lorenzo O. enlisted as private in the First Vermont Light Artillery, January 2, 1862, and served in that battery ten and a half months. At the end of that service he enlisted in the regular service, First Regiment, Company F, Heavy Artillery, then serving as light artillery, and continued in that regiment three years. Upon his re-enlistment from the volunteer to the regular service, it was by orders of the general government, General Order 154, Special Order 501 for the Gulf Department. He received his discharge November 18, 1865. He receives a pension on account of injuries received in the service. He married, December 15, 1866, Nancy A., daughter of Isaac B. and Nancy F. (Bisbee) Gates. Mrs. West was born in Sherburne, Rutland county, Vt., June 23, 1846. Isaac B. Gates, her father, was the son of Abel and Judith (Chase) Gates. Isaac Bisbee, her maternal grandfather, was a Scotchman by birth, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Mary Baker, of Cape Cod. Isaac B. Gates died in Woodstock, April 19, 1879 Nancy F., his wife, is still (1890) living in Woodstock. Their children were Benjamin F., Nancy A., Lestina S., Stella J., Thomas W., and an infant. Mr. West has followed lumbering and farming. He owns and carries on the "Leavett Wood" place on Bridgewater Hill. The children of Lorenzo O. and Nancy A. West are Ida M., Jessie L., Edith L., Artemus L., Herbert V., Vernon L., Flora J., and Percy O.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ANDOVER

ANDOVER is an irregularly outlined town of about eighteen thousand acres, located in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Ludlow; east by Chester; south by Londonderry and Windham, in Windham county; and west by Weston. The surface of the town is uneven and the soil and timber similar to those of other towns located on the eastern slope of the Green Mountains. Markham Mountain and Mount Terrible lie along the western borders of the town. There are no important water-courses, but the town is well watered by the head branches of the Williams River.

The Proprietors.—A number of the inhabitants of Lebanon and other towns in Connecticut having petitioned the colonial governor of New Hampshire for a grant of land on the west bank of the Connecticut River, he granted, on the 13th of October, 1761, the town of An-

dover, containing 23,500 acres, to Nathaniel House and his associates, subject to the conditions of the charters given in those days In accordance with this charter a meeting of the grantees was held November 4, 1761, at Lebanon, Conn., and in 1765 a party of twenty persons had made preparations to remove into the town, when they became discouraged by the publication of his majesty's orders declaring the western bank of the Connecticut River to be the eastern boundary of New York.

Under date of May 6, 1765, the proprietors addressed a memorial to Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of the province of New York, in which they stated that they had expended $462 for improvements, besides making attempts to settle the territory, and asked that their titles to the lands of the town be ratified by the provincial government of New York. This petition was not noticed until June 15, 1772, when a confirmatory grant was recommended by the council of New York. Yet the patent was never conferred, and the lands of Andover have always been held under the New Hampshire charter.

The following are the names of the original grantees of the town: Nathaniel Housè, Nathaniel Dunham, Asahel Clark, Timothy Washburn, John Demman, Jonathan Brown, James Wright, Jonathan Sweetland, Thomas Perkins, Nathan Demman, William Sweetland, John Gibbs, jr., Elisha Bill, Rufus Reade, William Hunt, Eliphalet House, Philip Bill, Stephen Hunt, jr., Gain Miller, Nathaniel White, James Sims, Joseph Wright, Joseph Loomis, Simeon Curtis, Thomas Lyman, William Downer, Freeman Ellis, David Strong, Orlando Mack, Jesse Townsend, John Nelson, David Townsend, Constant Woodward, Benoni Clark, Thomas Lyman, jr., Orlando Mack, jr., Robert Hunter, Robert Bennet, Benajah Bill, Samuel Sprague, Benoni Loomis, Israel Woodward, jr., John Sprague, William Sims, John Lawson, Aaron Clark, Benjamin Hull, Joseph Hibberd, Benjamin House, Solomon Tupper, Davison Kingsbury, Stephen Hutchinson, Ezekiel Thomas, Samuel Fisk, Israel Woodward, M. H. Wentworth, Theodore Atkinson, Peter Eastman, John Miller, Benjamin Emerson, Simon Stephens, John Rand, Jacob Sawyer, Peter Morse, Stephen Emerson, sr., Benjamin Leister.

There were also the rights reserved at the time by the chartees for the first settled minister, the propagation of the gospel, etc.

At a proprietors' meeting held August 25, 1762, Israel Woodward,

William Sims, Ezekiel Thomas, Nathaniel House and Elisha Bill were appointed a committee to divide the grant into lots. William Sims was chosen clerk and treasurer, and held the position until December 1, 1768, when Lieutenant Amos Babcock was elected his successor. The latter was also sent to New York to perfect the title of the grant.

There seems to have been no meeting of the proprietors held between 1768 and 1774. December 8, 1774, a meeting was held at Enfield, Conn., and the town was redrafted into lots. The first meeting held by the proprietors in the town was at the house of John Simonds, but the record bears no date of it. At this meeting it was voted to lay a road from Chester to the west line of the town, for which an appropriation of two hundred pounds was voted. Captain John Simonds was elected treasurer, and James Keyes, collector. The committee appointed to lay out the road was Jacob Pease, Moses Warner, James Keyes and John Simonds, jr. At a meeting held June 17, 1779, Moses Warner was elected proprietors' clerk, and six hundred pounds were appropriated for survey and building of highways. The last meeting of the proprietors was held September 20, 1781.

Early Settlers.—The first settlement was made in 1768 by Shubael Geer and Amos Babcock. Their stay was short, but during Mr. Geer's residence he had a son born, who was called William, and this was the first birth in the town.

No other attempt was made to make a settlement until after the beginning of the Revolution. During the month of June, 1776, Moses Warner, John Simonds, John Simonds, jr., Eli Pease, Jacob Pease and James Keyes came from Enfield, Conn., and made the first permanent settlement. This party of settlers followed up the Connecticut River as far north as Barnet without finding a place satisfactory as a location. They came to Andover, and Warner selected a farm on the east side of Markham Mountain, the others choosing farms on the west side, now Weston. Following the records, we find the name of Frederick Rogers as early as 1780, who kept the first tavern in town. About a year later Samuel Brown and Thomas Adams became residents of the town. Joel and Samuel Manning, with their families, moved into town from Townsend, Mass., in 1789, bringing all their effects in an ox-cart. Their brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, were also early settlers in Andover.

Samuel Pettengill came from Andover, Mass., about 1790. Ebenezer Cummings sold a farm in 1794, between Simonsville and Peaseville, to John Manvur, a native of Dracut, Mass., who removed from Temple, N. H. Mr. Cummings removed to the northern part of the town, where he erected works for the dressing of cloth, but afterwards removed to Ludlow, where he died. Abner Gutterson came from Milford, N. H., and settled where his descendants now live in 1794. Moody Stickney settled a farm near the center of the town in 1795, and eleven years afterwards sold it to his brother Joseph, whose descendants now occupy it. Jonathan and Peter Putnam came from Hancock, N. H., in 1797, and at the same time Joseph Dodge became a resident. They located near the middle of the town. Joshua Jaquith settled in the town in 1787, and also Samuel Burton, who came from Wilton, N. H., in 1791. Jonas Adams came from Jaffrey, N. H., in 1794, and settled on the east hill; he was the father of Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company, the latter being a native of the town. Hart Balch moved from Dublin, N. H., in 1788, and settled three-quarters of a mile from the center of the town. His son, Joel, became prominently identified with town affairs, and had two sons born in the town who became conspicuous Universalist ministers, the Rev. Aaron Leland Balch and Rev. William S. Balch.

After the close of the Revolutionary war Andrew Bradford settled in the eastern part of the town, residing there with his family for a number of years. David Howard became a resident in 1791, emigrating from Uxbridge, Mass. David Bachelder moved into town in 1796. These were the principal settlers in Andover previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

First Town Meeting.—The town was organized at a meeting held March 27, 1780, at the dwelling house of Frederick Rogers. Moses Warner was chosen moderator and town clerk; James Keyes, Frederick Rogers, and John Simonds, jr., selectmen; and Eli Pease, highway surveyor. The annual town meeting is held in March of each year. The first grand list we find is as follows, and bears date of July 29, 1782: Captain John Simonds, 59 pounds, 10 shillings; Lieutenant Samuel Brown, 32 pounds; Frederick Rogers, 27 pounds; John Simonds, jr., 31 pounds; Ebenezer Simonds, 11 pounds; Moses Warner, 24 pounds;

John Chapin, 15 pounds; Eli Pease, 20 pounds; Thomas Adams, 20 pounds; Ezekiel Pease, 28 pounds, 10 shillings; Ezekiel Pease, jr., 9 pounds; Stephen Burgess, 12 pounds; Daniel Wear, 6 pounds; John Gowdy, 6; total, 282 pounds.

We also give the first men of Andover who took the freeman's oath for election of representatives to the General Assembly: Ezekiel Pease, Solomon Howard, Joshua Jaquith, Peter Allen, Augustus Pease, David Howard, Frederick Rogers, Henry Hall, John Gowdy, Phineas Wheeler, Bunker Clark, Samuel Minard, Samuel Brown, Ebenezer Simonds, Thomas French, William Brown, Alvin Simonds, Dan Foster, Captain John Simonds, Stephen Burgess, Thomas Adams, John Stiles, Joseph Howard, jr., Aaron Nichols, Abadiah Pease, John Simonds, jr., John Chapin, Ezra Sexton, Timothy Nichols, Dan Simonds, Ezra Chapin, Samuel Smith, Eli Pease, Joshua Dale, Silas Spaulding, Joseph Howard, Ichobald Perry, Thomas Knowlton, Joshua Jaquith, jr., Moses Warner.

Thus we place upon the pages of history the names of those who were instrumental in settling the wilderness and mountains of Andover. We append the population of the town at the different dates of taking the United States census: 1800, 622; 1810, 957; 1820, 1,000; 1830, 975; 1840, 878; 1850, 725; 1860, 670; 1870, 588; 1880, 564.

Members of the Constitutional Conventions.—Moses Warner, 1793; Samuel Manning, 1814; Oliver Farrar, 1822; Edward Simmons, 1828; Joel Balch, 1836; Joseph Dodge, jr., 1843; John Adams, 1850.

Senator.—Henry J. Parker, 1888.

Representatives from Andover.—John Simonds, 1781–82; Samuel Brown, 1783; John Simonds, jr., 1784; Benjamin Cox, 1787; Frederick Rogers, 1788–91, 1794; Moses Warner, 1792–93, 1795–97, 1800, 1810; Alvin Simonds, 1798, 1801–05; Moses Rowell, 1799, 1802; Samuel Burton, 1804; William Stevens, 1806; C. G. Persons, 1807; Cyrus Smith, 1808; Joel Manning, 1812; John Wait, 1813–15; Samuel Manning, 1814–16–18; Joseph Kirk, 1817; Oliver Farrar, 1819–21; Joel Balch, 1820–22–23, 1835; Edward Simonds, 1824–28, 1833; Orin Hazeltine, 1829–30; William Warner, 1831–32; Jerry Adams, 1834; John B. Manning, 1836; T. B. Manning, 1887; Joseph Dodge, jr., 1838–40, 1844–45, 1853, 1862–63; Solomon Howard, 1841–43, 1850, 1857; Charles Sherwin, 1846; John Adams, 1847–49;

George W. Stickney, 1848, 1858–59, 1861, 1864–65; A. A. Constantine, 1854–55; C. Leonard, 1860; Horace Burton, 1866–67; Frederick A. Way, 1868–69, 1878, 1882; Albert E. Stannard, 1870–72–76; Henry J. Parker, 1874; Isaiah Lovejoy, 1880; Darwin A. Benson, 1884–86–88. In the years not noted the town was not represented.

Selectmen, from the Organization of the Town.—James Keyes, 1780; Frederick Rogers, 1780, 1784–86, 1788–90; John Simonds, jr., 1780–86, 1792; Moses Warner, 1781–82, 1787–89, 1792–96, 1798–99, 1806, 1810–11; Ezekiel Pease, 1781–83; Samuel Brown, 1782, 1784–85; Stephen Burgess, 1793; Thomas Adams, 1786–87; Augustus Pease, 1787–90, 1793–95; Daniel Allen, 1790–91; Daniel Sherwin, 1791, 1794–95, 1797; Samuel Pettingill, 1791; Solomon Heywood, 1792; Samuel Manning, 1793; Wm. Stevens, 1796; John McNeal, 1796; Jonathan Cram, 1797–98, 1806; David Spafford, 1797; Amasa Piper, 1798–99; James Parker, 1799; Samuel Burton, 1800–05, 1807–09; Phineas Parker, 1800; Joel Manning, 1801–02; James S. Parker, 1801–03; Cyrus Smith, 1803, 1807–08, 1813, 1817–20; John Burton, 1804–05; Isaac Peabody, 1804–05; Jonathan Putnam, 1806, 1812–19; Joseph Dodge, jr., 1807–11; Darius Gassetts, 1809; Joel Balch, 1810–12, 1814, 1820–22, 1826, 1829, 1835–36; John Pettingill, 1812–13; Thomas Dodge, 1814–15, Abner Feltt, jr., 1815–16; Abraham Brown, 1816–19, 1827–28, 1831–32, 1840–41; Jerry Adams, 1820, 1829–30; Edward Simmons, 1821–25, 1828–32; Benjamin Morse, 1821–22, 1831–33; Samuel Clark, 1823, 1835–36; William Dyer, 1823; Solomon Howard, jr., 1824–25, 1832–34, 1839, 1851; Eli Burke, 1824; William Warner, 1825–27; Orin Hazeltine, 1826; Edward Manning, 1827–28; Abiel Pierce, 1830; John B. Manning, 1833, 1847–50; Sewall Smith, 1833; Charles W. Chandler, 1834–36; John Adams, 1834; Joseph Dodge, jr., 1837–40, 1842–46, 1848–50, 1853–54, 1860–63; Nathaniel Lord, 1837–38; William Clark, 1837; Ephraim Puffer, 1838; George W. Stickney, 1839–40, 1847–54, 1858; Henry Heald, 1841–46, 1855, 1864; Lyman Parker, 1841–42, 1856; Alden Gutterson, 1843–45; Charles Sherwin, 1846–47; Franklin Austin, 1851–52, 1855–56; Joel Stannard, 1852; Richard Ward, 1853–44, 1858; Harvey Carlton, 1855; Lyman Sheldon, 1856–57, 1860, 1862–63; Spencer Taylor, 1857; Jesse Andrews, 1857, 1859; Bishop F. Howard, 1858–59, 1864–66; Sylvanus L. Marsh,

1859; Isaac B. Puffer, 1860; Capen Leonard, 1861; Horace Burton, 1861–63; L. Stearns, 1864 (elected, but did not serve); O. M. Leonard, 1864–65; William Pierce, 1865; Albert L. Stannard, 1866–69, 1875–76, 1879–81; Frederick A. Way, 1866–69, 1881; Henry J. Parker, 1867, 1871–74; Phineas R. Carlton, 1868–73, 1882, 1884–86; James H. Heald, 1870–71, 1873–74; Rufus E. Edson, 1870, 1877–78, 1882, 1884, Samuel H. Nutting, 1872; A. J. Peabody, 1874 (resigned); Stephen Dudley, 1874; Alden Jaquith, 1875–76; Isaiah Lovejoy, 1875–81; A. D. L. Herrick, 1877–78; W. F. Feltt, 1879–80; Benjamin G. Thompson, 1883–84, 1888; C. A. Osborne, 1885, 1888–89; Platt T. Marsh, 1885–87; J. D. Taylor, 1886–87; Horace Bailey, 1887; William Rowell, 1888–89; Darwin A. Benson, 1889.

Town Clerks since the Organization of the Town.—Moses Warner, 1780–82, 1787–96, 1798–99, 1810–11; John Simonds, jr., 1783–85; Samuel Brown, 1786; Jonathan Cram, 1797; Samuel Burton, 1801–09; Jonathan Putnam, 1812–19; Cyrus Smith, 1820; Edward Simonds, 1821–25, 1828; William Warner, 1826–27; Nathanial P. Dodge, 1829–31; Sewall Smith, 1832–36; Joseph Dodge, jr., 1837–46, 1862–63; John B. Manning, 1847–49; George W. Putnam, 1851–60; Alonzo C. Gutterson, 1861–62 (removed west in the latter year); J. D. Pettingill, 1864–65; William Pierce, 1866–67; Lewis Howard, 1868–75; Charles M. Gutterson 1876 to the present time.

Town Treasurers since the Organization of the Town.—Moses Warner, 1780–81; Samuel Brown, 1782–85, 1798–1802; Ebenezer Simonds, 1786; John Simonds, jr, 1787–92; Ebenezer Cummings, 1793–97; Joel Manning, 1804–05; James S. Parker, 1806–13; Abner Gutterson, 1814 18 (died in office); Joseph Stickney, 1818–29; Joel Balch, 1830–32; Joseph Dodge, jr, 1833–34; Alden Gutterson, 1835–36; George W. Stickney, 1837–38, 1851, 1858–70; George W. Putnam, 1839–43; Harvey Carlton, 1844–47; Henry Heald, 1848–56; Albert D. L. Herrick, 1871–75; C. M. Gutterson, 1876–89 The records do not state whether a treasurer was elected in 1803.

Religious History.—There have been in this town at different times societies or classes of the following religious denominations: Baptist, Universalist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Free Will Baptist. The only regular organized society in the town at present s the Baptist.

This church was organized August 31, 1803. Previous to that time the inhabitants of this denomination in the town attended Rev. Aaron Leland's church at Chester. The first member of the Baptist church who moved into the town was Samuel Manning. The first Baptist minister who preached in town was Rev. Joseph Elliott. The others who preached in the town in private houses, school-houses, and in the open air at an early day were Revs. Higbee, Choate, Bailey, Coombs and McCollins.

As early as 1798 the town was divided into two parishes. On October 1, 1806, a council was formed of the following members of the Baptist church: Elder Jeremiah Higbee, of Alstead; Deacon Nathaniel Shepherd and Joseph Hall, of Windsor; Elder Samuel Smith, of Wardsboro; Elder Ariel Kendrick, of Cornish; and Elder Stephen Choate and Jacob Batchelder. At this meeting Rev. Joel Manning was ordained as the first minister over the church. A church building was erected in 1809, 30 x 40 feet in dimensions, in the northeastern part of the town on what is known as East Hill. Rev. Mr. Manning was pastor over the church more than twenty years, and the following have since occupied the pulpit: Revs. Rodney Manning, Calvin Monroe, Elias Hurlburt, John Pierce, Calvin Baker, D. W. Burrows, Harvey Crowley, Alfred A. Constantine, Lyman Culver, E. F. Smith, Calvin Fisher, A. J. Walker and T. E. Eastman. The present pastoris Rev. L .E. Kenney. A new church was erected at Peaseville in 1868, which is 35 x 41 feet.

A meeting-house 44 x 52 feet was built in 1820 at the center of the town, and was called the Congregationalist Union church. Services were held there at irregular periods, and there was no settled pastor. The building was burned down in 1862.

The Universalist church was organized in town in 1807. Rev. Cornelius Persons preached in this church four or five years. Services were held as late as 1852 and among those who supplied the desk at different times were Revs. Warren Skinner, Hemphill and Loveland.

No Methodist church has ever prospered in Andover. In 1814 or 1815 a class of about twenty members existed for a few years in the northern part of the town.

During the year 1848 the Union church, 30 x 40 feet, was built at Simonsville. In the same year Elder H. R. Crain organized a Free Will Baptist church which worshipped there, but it was short lived.

Two Mormon ministers visited the southern part of the town between the years 1830 and 1838, and made some converts who removed to Ohio.

Schools.—The first person who taught school in Andover was Miss Betsey Stevens in 1793. She taught in what was known as the old Abbott house. The first schoolmaster was Antepast Howard, who taught the first winter school. Previous to this, according to the town records, we find that at a meeting held March 3, 1788, Timothy Nichols, Antepast Howard, Ezra Chapin, Thomas Adams, and John Simonds, jr., were appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. Subsequently the town was divided into three districts, and Samuel Brown, Ebenezer Simonds and Joseph Howard were elected trustees.

The first school-house, as far as can be ascertained, was built in the northern part of the town about 1805, and another was built a few years later, between Simonsville and Peaseville. There are at present seven school districts in the town.

Physicians of Andover.—The only physician of prominence who ever practiced in Andover was Dr. Charles M. Chandler. He was a grandson of Judge Thomas Chandler, one of the first settlers of Chester. His father, Thomas Chandler, jr., was also a resident of Chester, and in that town the doctor was born. He came to Andover to practice about 1800, settling near the center of the town. He was a resident physician about fifty years, and died in Ludlow, January 9, 1853, at the age of eighty two years.

The other physicians who practiced in Andover were of the botanic school. Dr. Putnam Barton began practice in 1836, and five years later removed to Ludlow. Dr. Isaac Chase practiced from 1840 to 1844, and died in the latter year.

Many natives of this town have become members of the medical fraternity in other parts of the country, among whom are the following: Richard Lee Howard, a successful surgeon, died in Ohio; Elias Howard and Wolcott Chandler, died at Natick, Mass.; Byron S. Chase, died at Akron, O.; David H. Chase, died in Indiana.

Important Events.—In 1780 John Simonds erected a saw and grist-mill in what is now Weston. Stephen Dudley erected in the south part of the town of Andover, as at present constituted, the first grist-mill.

The first saw-mill was built by Moses Rowell, at the so called center of the town. The first blacksmith was Isaac Allen; the first shoemaker, Hart Balch; the first cloth-dresser, Orrin Hazeltine; the first store was kept in the southwestern part of the town by Joseph Bullard. The first tannery was built by Ebenezer Farnsworth. The first mail carrier was Abner Feltt, who brought the mail from Bellows Falls. In 1812 the town was visited by the spotted fever, resulting in eight deaths.

From the time the town was divided in 1800, until 1819, Andover sent a representative one year, and Weston one the next year. In 1818 Joel Balch, representative from Andover, laid the matter before the Legislature, and the right to send a representative from each town was granted.

In 1824 the town was divided into eight school districts, each equipped with a school-house. There were three grist mills, three saw-mills, one carding machine, one fulling-mill, two stores, two taverns, and one tannery.

The town hall was built in 1863, Horace Burton, Spencer Taylor, and B. F. Howard being the building committee. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for the purpose by the town.

Andover in the Wars.—There is no evidence that this town took any active part in the Revolutionary war, on account, doubtless, of its being so thinly settled, and so far removed from the seat of the struggle But a great number of her early settlers were actively engaged in the war before their settlements here. Among them were Solomon Howard, Samson Walker, David Hazeltine, Jonas Adams, Levi Adams, Andrew Bradford, Hart Balch, Peter Adams, Peter Putnam, Joseph Stickney, Joseph Abbott, Ebenezer Farnsworth, William Pierce, Benjamin Pierce, David Burton, Daniel Knights, Richard Bradford, Jesse Parkhurst, Luther Adams, John Barton, Frederick Rogers.

When a call was made for volunteers for the War of 1812 the town voted to pay its soldiers five dollars each at the start for pocket money, and to raise their wages to ten dollars per month. Following are the names of those who enlisted: Salvanus L. Marsh, Adolphus Howard, Samuel Dutton, John Tyrrell, Jerry Adams, Cyrus Bailey, Hart Balch, Ebenezer Farnsworth, John Abbott, Jake Abbott, Caleb Cram, Joseph Cram, David Bradford, Morris Howard, Antepast Howard, Joseph

Howard, Joseph Bullard, James Burton, William Kimball, Sibrean C. Taylor, Samuel Pettengill, Ira Hale, William Feltt, Andrew Bradford.

When the war cloud of 1861–65 cast its shadow over the country Andover exhibited the good old patriotic spirit bequeathed to her by the forefathers. At a town meeting held on June 4, 1861, Joseph Dodge was appointed an agent to look after the families of those that had volunteered from the town, and it was agreed to pay two dollars a month to such families as long as the heads were in service. In September, 1862, $1,000 was raised by the town to pay bounties, and towards the latter part of the war the bounties were raised to $500.

Following is a record of the soldiers from this town in the last war:

First Regiment, Company E.—Isaac T. Chase, James W. Larkin, Charles W. Larkin, Ira E. Chase; all mustered out August 15, 1861.

Second Regiment, Company I.—Byron C. Butterfield, discharged March 12, 1863; Henry A. Lovejoy, died December 4, 1861; Vernon A. Marsh, discharged October 17, 1862; Harland O. Peabody (corporal), discharged May 1, 1862; Daniel P. Perkins, transferred to Infantry Corps; Henry A. Comstock and Simeon S. Parkhurst, re-enlisted.

Third Regiment.—Olin A. Pettingill, died February 5, 1863; John S. Marsh, killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Ira C. Chace, re-enlisted.

Fourth Regiment.—Ebenezer Farnsworth, re-enlisted; Ashbel K. Gould, discharged from Infantry Corps January 17, 1864; Henry Hutchins, discharged January 4, 1863; Hollis Sheldon, promoted to corporal.

Fifth Regiment, Company E.—Philo Y. Folter (corporal), discharged May 11, 1863.

Sixth Regiment, Company E.—Henry C. Cleveland (sergeant), re enlisted; Orris Pier, re-enlisted; Benjamin F. Dwinnell, re-enlisted.

Seventh Regiment, Company G.—George W. Baldwin, died August 1, 1862; George O. Dodge (corporal), re-enlisted; Wesley M. Dodge, re-enlisted; James W. Larkin (sergeant), re-enlisted; Charles H. Larkin (corporal), re-enlisted; James H. Larkin, died October 15, 1862

Ninth Regiment, Company D.—Azro B. Diggins, John French, discharged December 5, 1862; Homer Hesselton, died April 12, 1863; Charles B. Taylor (corporal), discharged June 14, 1863.

Tenth Regiment, Company H.—Erastus Sargent, deserted September 3, 1862; Samuel F. Hall, transferred to Surgeon Corps.

Eleventh Regiment, Company G.—Henry M. Marsh.

First Cavlary Regiment, Companies E and F.—Roselvo A. Howard, died of starvation at Andersonville prison; Julius Cunningham, missing in action; Julius Hesselton, died February 19, 1864; Warren K Spaulding; Cyrus S. Tuttle, died at Andersonville prison; Norman E. Tuttle; Charles W. Bishop, died of wounds; Hiram Gould, re-enlisted, George R. Crosby, re-enlisted; John A. Twing, re enlisted; Theodore Witt, missing in action; George W. Haskell, re-enlisted, wounded; William C. Joyce, re-enlisted.

Sixteenth Regiment, Company C.—Nine months.—Edward O. Carlton, Lorenzo G. Corlidge (corporal), Nathaniel P. Dodge, Daniel C. Gould, Richard C. Green, George R. Hesselton, Henry M. Marsh, Harland O. Peabody (sergeant), Abram Rowell, Joel R. Spaulding, killed at Gettysburg, Pa.

Andover.—This hamlet, locally known as Peaseville, is situated in the eastern part of the town on the north branch of Williams River. It contains a church, a steam-mill, and about half a dozen dwellings. As early as 1840 Ambrose Pease opened a general store at this point, and from him the hamlet was named. The store was discontinued after several years.

At the time of the breaking out of the late war a man named Brownell began trade here. He was succeeded by A. C. Gutterson. The latter removed West and sold to J. C. Pettingill, who carried on business to about 1856, when J. C. French took it. A few years later he discontinued the business, and there has been no store here since.

About two miles west of the present post-office of Andover, in the center of the town, near the Congregational Union church, the first post-office in the town was established. A general store was opened at an early day, and was conducted about the year 1840 by J. B. Manning, who sold out to Nathaniel Smith. The store was operated for a short time by A. C. Gutterson and then was made a Union store, and discontinued about 1859. The first postmaster here was Samuel Nichols, whose successors have been James Blood, William Warner, Sewell Smith, George W. Putnam, John B. Manning, A. C. Gutterson, B. Carlton, George W. Putnam (second term), J. C. Pettingill, and Abner Feltt, who has filled the position since 1866.

Early Manufacturers.—About 1851 J. Dodge & Son began in the middle of the town to manufacture wooden door-knobs, and afterwards made bedsteads. They continued till about 1861, and two years afterwards the reservoir which supplied the water was washed out.

On the north branch of the Williams River, near where the hamlet of Andover now is, A. Putnam erected the first mill and manufactured wheels and wheel-heads. This mill was burned, and rebuilt by Dr. Charles W. Chandler, for a saw and grist-mill, and was purchased in 1866 by Abner and W. A. Feltt, and remodeled. In 1870 steam was substituted for water, and chair-stock, clothes-horses, mop-sticks, turned stock, and woodenware were manufactured. In the spring of 1871 the works were totally destroyed by fire, and were rebuilt the same year and again burned in August, 1886.

The present manufactures of Andover are a steam-mill located on the north branch of Williams River, built in 1888, and operated by Ralph and Hugh Barton; a cheese factory, 30 x 60 feet, two stories high, with a capacity for five hundred cows, at Andover, and one in process of erection at Simonsville.

Simonsville.—This is a hamlet located in the southern part of the town, on the south branch of the Williams River, and has a hotel, a church, and three or four dwellings. The place derives its name from Edward L. Simons, who previous to 1830 built the present hotel and kept a general store at that point. About this time a post-office was established here, and Mr. Simons was the first postmaster; he was succeeded in 1836 by his son, Leonard H. Simons. The other successive postmasters were as follows: Charles Sherwin, Alvah Hazeltine, Cyrus Smith, A. C. Gutterson, Otis Clay, H. B. Stannard, J. A. Cunningham, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Helen Peabody. In 1842 Charles Sherwin purchased the store, and after passing through various hands it was purchased in 1854 by A. C. Gutterson and Otis Clay; the former disposed of his interest to the latter about two years afterwards. Mr. Clay sold out in 1860 to H. O. Peabody, who carried on the business about a year, when it was discontinued.

About 1870 H. B. Stannard opened a small store for the sale of groceries, stationery, etc., which he afterwards sold to J. H. Cunningham, who sold it to H. O. Peabody, who carries it on at the present time in con-

nection with the hotel. In 1871 Albert E. Stannard and Ora Abbott built a steam saw-mill at this point, and six years afterwards Mr. Abbott disposed of his interest to his partner. The mill was burned October 10, 1879.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Benson, Dorwin A., only son of Arza and Louisa (Wheeler) Benson, was born in Londonderry, Vt., April 30, 1846. He became a resident of Andover in 1868, and married Rose L. Chase, and has one child, Hettie C.

Chase, Hibbard, son of Bezaleel, was born in Townshend, Vt., June 14, 1801, and married Cynthia Howard. He came to Andover in 1837, where he died December 4, 1876 His children were Henry, who died at the age of six years; William R., resides at Meriden, Texas; Byron S., a doctor, died at Akron, O.; Elias, lives at Long Prairie, Ill.; Worthy, resides in Newfane, Vt.; Cynthia S., wife of Mr. Aiken, lives in Illinois; Welthie J. (deceased), married V. J. Wood; Charles W., died in Londonderry; Rose L., wife of D. A. Benson; Eugene, died at fourteen years of age.

Chase, Bezaleel, married Susannah Taft, and they had the following family: Hibbard; Balis, who died in Andover; Wealthy (deceased), married Amos Howard; Alanson, resides at Newfane, Vt.; Winifred, lives at Wadsworth, Vt.; Sardis died at Washington, Ind.; and Elliott, died at Jamaica, Vt.

Fuller, Benjamin, was born in Linesboro, N. H., September 1, 1785, and came to Andover in 1807, settling on the farm where his son, William W., now resides. He married Naomi Burton, of Wilton, N. H., who was born July 29, 1786. Their children were Amos, who died at Ludlow, Vt.; Francis Putnam, resides in Andover; Rodney, resides in Ludlow; Lewis, died in Milford, N. H.; Rebecca W., married Isaac Walker; John B., died in Lowell, Mass.; Elvira (deceased), married Rev. Calvin Baker, a Baptist minister; Arvilla, widow of O. B. Craig, resides at Fort Madison, Ia.; Joseph LaFayette, died at the age of fifteen years; and William W. Benjamin died July 29, 1873.

Fuller, William W., son of Benjamin, was born in Andover, October 11, 1826, and married Rosannah Burton. They have no children, but have a legally adopted son, Charles A.

Gutterson, Samuel, was born June 7, 1738, and married Lydia Stephens. They had the following children: Samuel, born February 28, 1765; John, born August 27, 1766; Abner, born March 27, 1768; Simeon, born December 8, 1769; Lydia, born October 17, 1772; Sarah, born September 3, 1774; Jacob, born November 28, 1777; Abeal, born April 4, 1780; Molly, born March 21, 1783; Josiah, born June 29, 1786. His children by his second wife were Anna, born December 24, 1795, and Amos, born May 7, 1798. He died November 23, 1818, and his wife Lydia died in December, 1787.

Gutterson, Abner, son of Samuel, was born in Milford, N. H., March 27, 1768, and removed from his native town to Andover in 1794, and purchased the farm where his grandson, C. M. Gutterson, now resides. He married, January 25, 1795, Phebe Barker,

who was born May 27, 1767. They had three children, viz.: Abner, who died in northern New York; Phebe (deceased), married Nathaniel Lord; and Alden. Abner died May 2, 1818.

Gutterson, Alden, son of Abner, was born in Andover, October 29, 1802, and married Sophia Hall. They had eleven children, viz.: Alden Newell, died young; Alonzo Clinton, resides in Steele county, Minn.; Warren John, died in Minn.; Miranda Sophia, wife of P. R. Carlton, of Andover; Hiland Hall, died a bachelor in 1878, at Andover; Maria Caroline, wife of A. P. Fuller, of Rutland, Vt.; Mary Ann, died young; Henry Franklin, married Julia, daughter of I. W. Richardson, of Boston, Mass., died in Chelsea, Mass., and left no issue; Emma Jane (deceased), married W. A. Feltt; Charles Milton; and George Leslie, a dentist at South Fairhaven, Vt. Alden died January 11, 1876.

Gutterson, Charles Milton, son of Alden, born at Andover, May 22, 1848, married Rozzie Lovejoy, and has three children, Maud E., Albert L., and Jessie S.

Larkin, James H., was born in New Hampshire. He married Mehitable Peabody, and their children were Lucetta M., wife of Leland Frost, of Rutland, Vt.; James W.; Mary D., wife of George S. Spencer, of Hokah, Minn.; and Charles H. James H. enlisted in Company G, Seventh Vermont Regiment, December 7, 1861, and died at the hospital at New Orleans, La., October 15, 1862.

Larkin, James W., son of James H., was born at Andover, October 15, 1838, and married Nancy M. Peabody. He enlisted, May 1, 1861, on the first call for troops in Company E, First Vermont Regiment, being one of four from Andover. He re-enlisted November 29, 1861, in Company G, Seventh Vermont Regiment, for three years, but was mustered out February 19, 1864, to enlist as a veteran in the Seventh Vermont Veteran Regiment, and was finally mustered out February 21, 1866. After the war he returned to his native town, and subsequently lived at Springfield and Putney, Vt., where he died July 20, 1880. He left three children, Eva M., Rosa M., and Ned P., who, with his widow, reside in Chester.

Larkin, Charles H., son of James H., was born in Londonderry, Vt., December 29 1842. His military record is the same as that of his brother. After the war he returned to Andover. He came to Chester and engaged in the mercantile business in 1882. He married Elva M. Gould, and has one child, Nina A.

The Manning Family.—William Manning, the American ancestor of the Andover branch of that name, came from England as early as 1634, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. William, son of the above, resided at Cambridge, and was nearly twenty years selectman. Samuel, the son of the last William, lived at Billerica, Mass., and was representative, town clerk, and eighteen years selectman. John, the son of Samuel, lived at Cambridge, and was the father of Samuel, who was born at Cambridge, April 20, 1703, and settled in Townsend, Mass., where he was twenty years town clerk, and fourteen years selectman. Samuel died November 6, 1773. His eldest son, Samuel, was born March 15, 1732, resided at Townsend, and was prominent during the Revolutionary war. He married Abigail Avery, and died January 28, 1809. His sons Samuel, Joel, Joseph, and Benjamin were among the early settlers of Andover.

Manning, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born at Townsend, Mass., November 24, 1762. He was highly educated for the time in which he lived, having been a school-teacher in early life, and was the author of at least two published books, though his business was that of a farmer. He was founder and deacon of the first church ever organized in Andover. He died in town April 22, 1842. His first wife was Amy Gorham. The issue of this marriage was Hannah, who married Abiel Pierce; Bethiah, married Benja Baldwin; Samuel; Amy, married Nathaniel Putnam; Calista, died young; and Jabez Gorham, who resided chiefly at Warwick, Mass., where he died.

Manning, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born at Andover, July 7, 1796. He was a farmer at Townshend, Landgrove, Vt., and Warwick, Mass., where he died November 18, 1840. He married Mary Hall Holt, of Weston. Their children were William

Wallace; Samuel Lorenzo, died young; Caroline, married William Maudesley; Eliza and Louisa, twins, died young.

Manning, William Wallace, son of Samuel, was born at Townshend, July 11, 1826. He has resided principally at Weston, where he has been justice of the peace, representative in 1882 and 1888, and ten years selectman. He married for his first wife Nancy Maria Richardson. They had two children, viz.: Fanny Maria, wife of Frank B. Shattuck, of Somerville, Mass.; and William H., a resident of New York City.

Manning, Joel, son of Samuel, was prominently identified with the Baptist Church at Andover.

Manning, Joseph, son of Samuel, remained in Andover until about 1808, when he removed to Binghamton, N. Y.

Manning, Benjamin, son of Samuel, died at Andover in 1813, and his descendants removed South and West.

Parker, Henry J., Hon., was born in Plainfield, N. H., May 2, 1836, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Betsey (Fullam) Parker. He attended the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. In early life he was engaged in teaching, spending his time in Illinois, Shrewsbury, Vt., and other places. He enlisted in 1862, from the town of Weston, Vt., in Company H, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was discharged as a corporal at the expiration of the term of enlistment. In 1864 he became a resident of Andover, where he has since resided, and is engaged in farming. He represented Andover in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875, and was Senator from Windsor county in 1888 and 1889. He married Adalaide Putnam, and has one child, Edwin H.

Putnam, Peter, was born in Hancock, N. H., November 29, 1768, and came to Andover in 1799, settling on the farm now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. W. W. Ward. He married Rachel Hills. They had three children, viz.: George Washington; Rachel (deceased), married Ezra Dodge; and Isaac Henry, died at ten years of age. Peter married for his second wife Sally Fuller, and died April 26, 1851.

Putnam, George Washington, son of Peter, was born in Hancock, N. H., November 24, 1798, and married Lucinda Hills. They had five children: George Washington, who resides in Ash Ridge, Wis., and has five sons, viz.: George Henry, Arthur LeGrand, Frederick Ellsworth, Israel Peter, Addison Lincoln; Henry Evander, has no children, and lives at Los Angeles, Cal.; Rachel Lucinda, wife of P. S. Hannum, of Putney, Vt.; Mary Abby Jane (deceased), was twice married, first to Billings Paul, second to Zenas Thomas; Sarah Catherine, wife of Webster W. Ward, of Andover. George Washington died June 5, 1873.

Rowell, Richard, came from Temple or Wilton, N. H., to Andover, at an early date. He married Mary Rogers, and had the following family: Artemas, died at West Acton, Mass.; Roswell, died at Landgrove, Vt.; Mary, who married David Barton, and died in Michigan.

Rowell, Jacob, son of Richard, was born in Andover, February 18, 1793, and married Mary Craig. Their children were Henry, who died in the West; Isaac, lives at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Rodney, resides at Poultney, Vt.; Mary, widow of Asa Ross, lives in Ludlow, Vt.; William; Elizabeth, widow of G. L. Cass, resides at Andover; Orlando, lives at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Abram; and Martha (deceased), married D. F. Bailey. Jacob died June 4, 1866.

Rowell, Abram, son of Jacob, born in Andover, September 15, 1835, married Ada J. Way. Their children were Alice, who died at the age of eight years; Fred, resides in Weston, Vt.; and Annie.

Stickney, Joseph, was born at Boxford, Mass., April 13, 1762, and was the son of Joseph and Jane (Sloss) Stickney. He married Anna Hosmer, of Mason, N. H., and they had four children: Lucy (deceased), married John B. Manning; Eliza (deceased), mar-

ried Barnard Carlton; George Washington, and Joseph Hosmer, a resident of Vernon, Wis. Joseph was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died April 3, 1848.

Stickney, George Washington, son of Joseph, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., October 25, 1804, and married Roxcealane Burton, of Weston, Vt. They had eight children, viz.: Nancy (deceased), married A. C. Gutterson; Warren, died at sixteen years of age; Byron; Jane, died ten years of age; Cassius M., a member of the First Vermont Cavalry, died in a hospital at Richmond, Va.; he married Rosalie J. Peabody, but left no children; Eliza L., wife of Warren Beard, of Chester; Preston L., lives at Hereford, Minn.; and Eva J., resides in Andover.

Stickney, Byron, son of George W., was born in Andover, October 17, 1837, married Maranda O., daughter of Phineas Carlton, and has two children, George P., born July 9, 1866; and Ines J., died February 14, 1890, aged sixteen years.

Walker, Samson, came from Massachusetts to Temple, N. H., and to Andover in 1800, where he died in April, 1827. He married Thankful Pierce, and had the following family: Jesse; Pierce, died single; Nathaniel, died at twenty years of age; Thankful, married Eli Burnap; Hannah (deceased), married Calvin Gibson; Mary (deceased), married John Felton; Sarah, married Heald; Amy (deceased), married John Hull; and Rachel (deceased), married Ira Lamson.

Walker, Jesse, son of Samson, born in Temple, N. H., died in Andover, April, 1828, at forty-eight years of age. He married Lois Holt. Their children were Lois (deceased), married Franklin Mansor; Relief, widow of Isaiah Heselton, resides in Weston, Vt.; Sally (deceased), married Matthew Wilkins; Jesse, resides in Wisconsin; Isaac; John, died at four years of age; Hannah (deceased), married Charles Graham.

Walker, Isaac, son of Jesse, born in Andover, December 28, 1817, married for his first wife Rebecca Fuller, by whom he had two children. Merrill, died at the age of seventeen years; and Nellie, died at the age of nine years. His second wife was Azubah Stevens. Their children are Henry I.; and Emma E., wife of C. B. Forbes, of Andover.

Walker, Henry I., son of Isaac, was born at Andover, April 3, 1859, and married Alice Turner. They have but one child, Albert Isaac.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WESTON.

WESTON is the southwest town of Windsor county, and lies in latitude forty-three degrees, nineteen minutes, and longitude four degrees, fourteen minutes. It is bounded on the north by Ludlow and Mount Holly (a town in Rutland county), east by Andover, south by Londonderry (in Windham county) and Landgrove (in Bennington county), and west by the latter town and Mount Tabor (in Rutland county).

The original grant of Andover included the greater part of the town of Weston, but through the center of the territory thus chartered there

rose a ridge of highlands known as Mount Terrible and Markham Mountains, which rendered communication between the eastern and western portions of the town exceedingly difficult and tedious. This was endured by the inhabitants until October 26, 1799, when an act of the Legislature was obtained, and the present town was formed, a tract of five thousand acres known as "Benton Gore" being added to the territory taken from Andover. For this reason the early histories of Weston and Andover are indivisible, and hence readers are referred to the early history of the latter town.

Weston is of irregular shape, being about eight miles in length and a little over five miles at its widest point. Lying, as it does, at the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, its surface is exceedingly broken and uneven. Still, though the land is rocky, there are many farms containing fine, fertile soil, but in general the land is much better adapted to grazing than to tillage.

The only prominent water-course in the town was known to the Indians by the name of Wautasticook (sometimes spelt Wautastiqueg and Wautastiquet). It is now called West River, and has its source in the northeast corner of the town, and flows through the central part, emptying into the Connecticut River in the northeastern part of the town of Brattleboro, Vt., having on its way passed through the towns of Londonderry, Jamaica, Townshend, Newfane, and Dummerston, and receiving water from four hundred and forty square miles of territory. This river, with its tributaries from the east and west, form the only water-courses in the town.

Organization of the Town.—The first town meeting was held at the dwelling house of Captain Oliver Farrar, March 3, 1800, Amasa Piper being chosen moderator. The following citizens were elected to fill the principal town offices: Alvin Simmons, town clerk; Amasa Piper, Augustus Pease and Henry Hall, selectmen; Augustus Pease, town treasurer; David Spafford, Oliver Farrar and Gideon Pease, listers; and Joseph Bullard, constable. We give below a list of those persons who have filled the prominent offices of the town, with the year in which they were elected.

Members of the Constitutional Conventions.—Amos N. Burton, 1828; Asa B. Foster, 1836; Perkins N. Willey, 1843; Stephen Smith, 1850.

Senators: Asa B. Foster, 1851–52; John Wilder, 1858–59; Merritt C Edmunds, 1874.

Representatives from Weston.—Alvin Simonds, 1803; Cornelius G. Persons, 1809–11; John Wait, 1823; Henry Gray, 1824, 1827; Amos N. Burton, 1825–26, 1851–52; John Wilder, 1828; Henry Lovejoy, 1829; Jonathan Webster, 1830–32; Parker Shattuck, 1833; Asa B Foster, 1834–36, 1850; Perkins N. Willey, 1837–38, 1855–57; Thomas B Wakefield, 1839–41; Solon Richardson, 1842–43; Edward S. Barrett, 1844; Jerry Adams, 1845; Stephen Smith, 1846–49; Cushing Barrett, 1852; Asahel Ross, 1853, 1860–61; Caleb Fenn, 1854; James Bryant, 1858–59; Joseph C. Fenn, 1862–63, 1869–70; Lucius A. Gould, 1864–65; Simeon D. Spaulding, 1866–67, 1874; Simon Wilkinson, 1868; Merritt C. Edmunds, 1872; Asa G. Foster, 1876; James M. Taylor, 1878; Adin E. Bryant, 1880; William W. Manning, 1882–88; Wells A. Foster, 1884–86.

Selectmen—Amasa Piper, 1800–02; Augustus Pease, 1800; Henry Hall, 1800; William Howard, 1801–02; Alvin Simonds, 1801, 1804, 1806–07; David Spafford, jr., 1803–05; David Drury, 1803–04; John Hull, 1803; Samuel Peabody, 1805–07, 1812–14, 1819–20; John Winship, 1805–06; David Austin, 1807–11, 1824–25, 1827; Daniel Lamson, 1808; Josiah Winship, 1808–10; William Y. Henry, 1809–16; Thomas Piper, 1811; Peter Blanchard, 1812–14, 1822–23, 1829; Oliver Farrar, 1815–18; Henry Lovejoy, 1815–21; Amos N. Burton, 1818–25, 1827–42; Harvey Carly, 1821, 1824–26; Parker Shattuck, 1822–23, 1830–33; Jonathan Webster, 1826–28, 1831–33; William Turner, 1826; James Taylor, 1828; Silas Hill, 1829; Austin Fenn, 1830; Asa B. Foster, 1834, 1838–40, 1849–50, 1852–54; John Wilder, 1834–37, 1843–44, 1851–57; Stephen Dow, 1835–36; Perkins N. Willey, 1837–40, 1845–48, 1851–52, 1854; James Foster, 1841–43; Solon Richardson, 1841–44, 1849, 1855–56, 1863–65; Sumner Rideout, 1844; Samuel Peabody, jr., 1845–48, 1852, 1858–62; Ives Holden, 1845–47; John Drury, 1848–50; James Bryant, 1849; H. I. Kimball, 1850; Joel Peabody, 1851, 1856–57; Asahel Ross, 1853–54; Ashley Shattuck, 1855; Enoch Pease, 1858–60; George W. Willey, 1858–62; Thomas Richardson, 1861–62; Artemas Dean, 1863–64; Simon Wilkinson, 1863–64, 1866–67; Joseph C. Fenn, 1865; Charles W. Sprague, 1865, 1871–74; M. C.

Edmunds, 1866–67; John T. Bryant, 1866–67; Simeon D. Spaulding, 1868–70; James M. Taylor, 1868–74; Charles M. Piper, 1868–70; Harmon Holt, 1871; J. Quincy A. Cragin, 1872–73; Stedman E. Carpenter, 1874–81, 1883–84, 1888; William H. Jaquith, 1875–79, 1882–83; Henry A. Hannum, 1875–76, 1887; Robert Wallace, 1877–78; William W. Manning, 1879–82, 1884–89; George E Coleman, 1880–82; 1885–86; Lucius F. Hart, 1883–84, 1888; Edward Wilder, 1885–86; N. S. Colburn, 1887; W. S. Holt, 1887; W. R. Spaulding, 1889; Daniel L. Hannum, 1889.

Town Clerks.—At the organization of the town in 1800 Alvin Simmons was chosen town clerk and he filled the position until 1808, excepting during the years 1803–05, when David Spafford, jr., was elected The next town clerk was William Y. Henry, elected in 1808, who continued to serve until 1819, when Ira Lamson was elected. In the following year Amos N. Burton was chosen and filled the office until 1843, excepting the year 1826, when Harvey Caryl served. In 1843 and 1844 Edward S. Barrett was elected, but in the latter year, owing to his removal from the town, Samuel Peabody, jr., was adpointed *ad interim*, and in 1845 was elected to the office, which he continued to fill until his death, December 6, 1883, excepting in 1850–51, when Henry Kimball was elected; 1863, Joseph C. Fenn; and the years 1864 to 1870, during which time M. C. Edmunds occupied the position. Upon the death of Samuel Peabody, his daughter, Emma C. Peabody, was appointed *ad interim*, and at the next town meeting was chosen to fill the office. She has been elected each succeeding year.

Town Treasurers.—The first to be elected to this office was Augustus Pease in 1800, and he filled the post till 1819, when he was succeeded by James Taylor, who served till 1823. The next occupant was Harvey Caryl, and excepting the year 1826, when Amos N. Burton was chosen, he continued to fill the position till 1829, in which year he was succeeded by John Wilder, who remained till 1838. Asa B. Foster was town treasurer in 1838–40, and James Taylor in 1841; Franklin Farrar in 1842–44, and Emerson Ross in 1845–47. In 1848 Asa B. Foster was elected to fill the position and continued to serve till 1868, excepting in 1855, when J. Quincy A. Cragin, and in 1856, when Samuel Peabody, were town treasurers. Perkins N. Willey became treasurer in 1868

and filled the office until 1877, when Samuel Peabody was elected and served until his death in 1883. In 1884 A. D. Gilmore was elected, but was succeeded in 1885 by Warren D. Waite, who held the office till 1887, when the present incumbent, T. H. Richardson, was elected.

In the War of the Union.—The first action taken by the town in reference to giving any bounties for volunteers was on August 4, 1862, when it was voted to re-imburse those citizens of the town who had furnished ten dollars as bounty for those who had enlisted from the town in the United States service. On the same date a bounty of fifty dollars was offered for volunteers to go towards filling the town quota; this was on September 22, 1862, increased to one hundred dollars. In response to the call for 300,000 men the town offered a bounty of twenty dollars a month as long as any soldier should remain in the United States service. During the month of July, 1864, the town was obliged to vote a bounty of five hundred dollars to secure volunteers in response to a call for 500,000 men. This bounty not proving adequate, the selectmen were empowered to pay as large a bounty as was necessary to fill the quota of the town.

The Post-Office.—The only post office in Weston is located at the village of Weston, which is in the southern part of the town. The first record of a postmaster we find is in the year 1830, when John Wilder occupied the office. He continued in the position till 1851, when he was succeeded by James H. Foster. Since then the following have been postmasters: G. P. Hannum, J. F. Wallace, H. C. Piper, C. M. Piper, A. H. Drury, C. W. Sprague, Seymour P. Fenn and James F. Austin. The present postmaster is A. D. Gilmore, who was appointed in 1889.

In 1797 the village consisted of three buildings—a saw-mill, a dwelling and a barn. There are now three churches, a graded school, about fifty dwellings and the usual number of stores and shops necessary for such a community. This has been the point for mercantile and other trades since the organization of the town. Among those who have been engaged in trade here may be mentioned Asa B. Foster, Ambrose Pease, Horace Brown, Matthew Wilkins, Perkins N. Willey, H. C. & C. M. Piper, H. I. Kimball, Austin & Fenn. The present merchants are Sprague & Richardson and H. A. Hannum. The manufactures of Weston have been mostly confined to lumber and woodenware. Very

soon after the first settlement of the town her forests were invaded by the wood-chopper, and the wealth of the woodlands has been made into lumber and shipped to convenient markets.

Schools.—This town was originally divided into five school districts and in 1843 there were eleven districts. At the present time they have been consolidated so there are only nine, each having a suitable school building. There is an average attendance of 250 scholars.

Cemeteries.—As early as 1801 the town purchased a burial-place, which was located about half a mile east of Weston village. The lot was bought of Daniel Drury for eight dollars. In 1851 the cemetery located in the northern part of Weston village was laid out. Additions to it have since been made, and it now embraces about two acres.

Physicians.—The first physician in the town of whom we are able to give any definite account was Dr. Henry Gray, who practiced in the town as early as 1824, and continued until about 1838. The next regular practitioner of the old school of medicine was Dr. Timothy Carter, who began in 1836, and remained here ten years. During this period Drs. Josiah A. Martin and David F. Willey were botanic physicians and practiced in the town. During the year 1846 Drs. Heman Shaw and C. F. Adams began practice here, the latter remaining only a year, and the former until 1853. Among the others who have followed their profession in Weston were Drs M. Martin and F. Martin, both of the botanic school, who were in Weston from 1846 to 1849; Dr. Horace P. Allen, of the eclectic school, practiced from 1848 to 1855; Dr. A. L. Fedd, also of the eclectic school, from 1851 to 1852; Dr. George W. Hunt from 1854 to 1858; Dr. J. M. Shaw, of the Thompsonian school, from 1856 to 1859; Drs. Z. G. and J. L. Harrington, the former being a resident of the town from 1858 to 1862, when he removed to the West; the latter practiced from 1862 to 1864. In 1864 Dr. Merritt C. Edmunds began the practice of medicine and continued until 1880, when he removed from the town. Dr. H. H. Howe, who is now a resident of the town, came to Weston in 1883. There have been other physicians in Weston, but their residence has been of brief duration.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized before the town of Weston was set off from Andover, by a council convened September 4–5, 1799. Of this council, Rev. William Hall, of Grafton, Vt., was

moderator, and Rev. Abel Fiske, of Wilton, N. H., scribe. The delegates were William Pierce, of Wilton; Deacon James Ross, of Grafton; and Deacon Daniel Kingsbury, of Keene, N. H. The original membership was fifteen males and fifteen females. On the organization of the church Christopher Martin was chosen moderator; David Spafford, jr., clerk; Amasa Piper, Samuel Miller and Jonathan Cram, committee (probably deacons). Rev. Mr. Fiske remained for awhile as minister, and in two days baptized fifty children. Among the men who preached at an early day in Weston were the Revs William Hall, Abel Fiske, Peter Read, and Philetus Clark.

Upon the organization of the town of Weston the question was agitated of building a church in the center of the town, to be called a union church and to be used for town purposes. It was not until 1827 that the building was finished at Weston village; and on October 4, 1821, articles of faith were adopted by the members of the Congregationalist Society, and on November 19, 1828, the Rev. Stillman Morgan was ordained as the first settled minister of the society, and also the first one settled in the town. He remained pastor for a number of years, and was followed by the Revs. Justin Parsons and John Jones. The following persons have ministered to the society since that time: Edward S Barrett, from February 9, 1841, to July 16, 1844; Samuel H. Tolman, from September 20, 1844, to May 30, 1847; Waters Warren, installed June 6, 1847; John Walker, from April, 1849, to September, 1855; L. S. Coburn, from fall of 1857 to September, 1866; J. W. C. Pike, from winter of 1867 to 1869; Arthur H. Adams, from May to September, 1871, when he went as a missionary to Japan; Robert Samuels, from January 14, 1874, to May 12, 1875; S J. Bryant, from May to October, 1875; C. J. Switzer, from fall of 1876, to May, 1877; J. R. Flint, from June, 1879, to April, 1882; E. H. Sneath, from the summer of 1882 to fall of 1883; George A. Dutton, from November, 1883, to March, 1884; J. L. Barton, came in April, 1884, but remained only a few months, when he went as missionary to Turkey; David H. Strong, from fall of 1884 to 1887. The present incumbent, W. R. Dugan, was installed in October, 1888.

The society continued to worship in the Union church until 1839, when the present frame meeting-house was erected in Weston village. It seats 200, and is valued at $4,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is located in Weston village, and was organized at an early date. It is part of the charge that embraced Windhall, Andover, Landgrove, Mt. Tabor, Peru and Londonderry. They worshipped in the Union church, and in 1867 the society purchased the upper half of the building, thoroughly repaired it and have used it ever since. The lower part of the building is used for town purposes. The following clergymen have, at different times, been appointed by the annual conferences as resident pastors: A. T. Bullard, Caleb Fales, John English, Israel Hutchinson, J. H. Stevens, Moses Adams, William Wickham, Jesse Barden, Oris Pier, John L. Smith, C. D. Ingraham, Joseph Enright, Dennis Wells, Justus Barrows, C. P. Flanders, C. H. Waller, W. R. Davenport, F. W. Lewis. There have been others, but their stay was short. The present pastor is Rev. D. C. Thatcher. The society has about ninety members, and a Sabbath-school with 150 scholars.

Universalist Church.—Previous to 1820 there was a society of this denomination in Weston, who were supplied by ministers from adjoining towns, the Rev. Warren Skinner, of Cavendish, officiating on a number of occasions. The Rev. S. C. Loveland was settled over the society from 1843 to 1851.

Baptist Church.—The early records of this church are not now in existence, rendering it impossible to compile its early history. In 1824 there was a Baptist society in the town, which worshipped in the Union church. There is now a Baptist church in the village, but at the present time no services are held. The following ministers have officiated in this pulpit: Rev. Samuel Pollard, from 1838 to 1843; Rev. G. S. Stockwell, from 1844 to 1846; Rev. Rufus Smith, from 1846 to 1851; Rev Lucius Chickering, from 1852 to 1855; Rev. J. H. Wood, from 1855 to 1859; Rev. G. J. Rugg, from 1859 to 1860; Rev. T. B. Eastman, from 1861 to 1866; Rev. L. Kinney, from 1866 to 1869; Rev. Charles Brooks, from 1869 to 1870.

Foster & Jaquith.—On the site now occupied by these works, which are situated on the east bank of the West River, about two miles north of Weston village, Warren S. Foster in 1865 erected a saw-mill 40 x 20 feet. Mr. Foster built a dam at this point, and the mill was equipped with only an upright saw, and a small quantity of lumber was manufactured annu-

ally. In the winter of 1867 W. A. Foster obtained an interest, and the firm became W. A. & W. S. Foster, and the manufacture of ash handles for agricultural tools was commenced; and during the time this firm was in existence two one-story wooden buildings were erected, one being 100 x 30 feet, and the other 25 x 30 feet. During the month of February, 1872, R. B. Jaquith purchased W. S. Foster's interest, and the firm became Foster & Jaquith, and the business was changed to the manufacture of chair-stock in the rough. The works continued to be run by water-power until 1875, when a portable twenty five horse-power engine was purchased, but owing to the increase of business it requires a two-hundred horse-power engine at the present time. Chair stock in the rough continued to be manufactured by this firm until 1882, when the product was changed to finished chair backs. One thousand cords of wood are now used annually in this manufacture. The works and yard cover four acres, and employment is given to forty hands. The value of the annual product is between $35,000 and $40,000. In December, 1880, the firm suffered a loss of $5,000 by the burning of a portable saw-mill, located in the northwestern part of the town. Spruce lumber is manufactured by this firm at a mill which they erected in the spring of 1889, about two miles north of their works, the product being 1,500,000 annually.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Cragin.—The Cragin family of Weston are descendants from John Cragin, a native of Scotland, who came to Woburn, Mass., about 1672. He married Sarah Dawes, and had a son, John, who married Deborah Skaton. Their son, John, married Judith Barker, and in their family was Benjamin, who married Mercy Robbins. Their son Benjamin, born in Temple, N. H., May 4, 1767, came to Weston in 1794. He married Rebecca Farrar, and they had the following family: Mercy, died young; Rebecca, died young; Benjamin, died in Ohio; Aaron, died in Weston; Oliver, died in Ohio; Rebecca (deceased), married Ivis Holden; Adna, died in Ludlow. Benjamin died January 25, 1804. His wife died January 31, 1834.

Cragin, Aaron, son of Benjamin, was born in Weston, December 31, 1769, and married Sarah Whitney, born October 15, 1798. He died March 23, 1881. Their children

were Hon. Aaron Harrison, lawyer, Member of Congress from New Hampshire from 1855 to 1859, represented the State in the United States Senate two terms, at present resides in Washington, D. C.; Sarah Helen, wife of John Wilder, of Winchester, Mass.; Richard Whitney, resides in Lebanon, N. H.; and John Quincy Adams.

Cragin, John Quincy Adams, son of Aaron, was born in Weston, March 20, 1828, and married Mary E. Pierce, and has two children, Charles Henry, a resident of Cawker City, Kan.; and Carrie, wife of H. P. Stimson, of Kansas City, Mo.

Foster, Jacob, was born in Temple, N. H., March 23, 1769, and came to Weston early in the present century. He married ———— and had the following family: Amy (deceased), married Benjamin Smith; James, died in Weston, leaving no issue; John Kendall, died at Akron, O.; Polly, died single; Jeremiah; Laura (deceased), married Calvin P. Mead; Lydia (deceased), married Gilman Austin; Jonas; Jonathan, resides in Akron, O.; Andrew Jackson; and Isaac, died young. Jacob died April 12, 1853.

Foster, Jeremiah, son of Jacob, was born in Weston, February 14, 1807, and married July 11, 1833, Mary Temple, who was born February 7, 1813. They had three children, viz.: Jeremiah M., died March 26, 1887; Edwin K., a resident of East Cornish, Me.; and Wells Atwood. Jeremiah died September 30, 1841.

Foster, Wells Atwood, son of Jeremiah, was born in Weston, April 8, 1837, and married Lovine Lois Benson. They have two children, viz.: Ella V., wife of Walter M. Wright, of Ashburnham, Mass.; and Vernie Atwood, born in Weston, August 7, 1876.

Jaquith, Rollin B., was born in Mount Holly, Vt., March 19, 1844, and is the second son of Isaac and Mary (Cole) Jaquith. He attended the local schools, and was for a short time a student in the Eastman Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His father having been a farmer, he also worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the mill business, and became a member of the firm of Foster & Jaquith. Mr. Jaquith is also a member of the firm of Jaquith, Bryant & Co., who operate a saw-mill in Peru, Vt., where 600,000 feet of lumber are annually manufactured into plain and rounded finished chair-stock. He married Miss Susan Shedd, and they have six children, viz.: Grace B., Harlan C., Maude L., Ray B., Arthur F., and Frank A.

Peabody, Samuel, was born in Wilton, N. H., February 20, 1774, and died April 21, 1852. He is of the seventh generation from John Peabody, the original English settler. He married Lucina Pease and had the following family: Samuel; Ephraim, died without issue; Lucina (deceased), married Smith Miles; Joel and Abial, both died without issue; Tirzah (deceased), married a Mr. Benton; Harriet, died single; Maria, a Mrs. Hough, resides in Omro, Wis.; Betsey, died single; William, died in Putnam, N. Y.; John, died young. Samuel died April 21, 1852.

Peabody, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Weston, March 9, 1803, and married for his first wife Eunice G. Lovejoy. Their only child, Eunice, died at the age of seventeen years. His second wife was Betsey Lovejoy. Their children were Hannah; Elizabeth, died at fifteen years of age; Ellen Maria, died at twenty-five years of age; Alma Eugenia, died young; Emma Cornelia, resides at Weston; Samuel Henry, died at seven years of age. Samuel died over eighty years of age, December 6, 1883.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ROCHESTER.

THAT civil sub-division of the county of Windsor that is known by the name of Rochester occupies a position at the extreme northwest part of the county, and is bounded only on one side, the east, by any of Windsor's territory. In fact, Rochester occupies a somewhat singular position in the county, and bears a rather peculiar relation to it. Although one of the towns of the county, and one of the important ones, too, Rochester is unfortunately separated from the main body by an extensive mountain range, and the nearest distance to any other of the trading centers of the county is eleven miles, wagon travel, and that over and across this mountainous elevation, while the distance around the mountain, by reasonably good wagon road, is eighteen miles. Thus is this town practically cut off from free intercourse with the balance of the county. And being so situated, the good people of the town have been compelled to build up for themselves and maintain a municipal being of their own; and the result of this is that to-day Rochester, notwithstanding its isolated position as part of Windsor county, has its own firmly established institutions, lives within itself, so to speak, and has become the center of a considerable district of land, having a location and situation similar to that of our subject. To thus build up what may be termed this separate jurisdiction has been of great benefit to the town, and by reason of it the owners and occupants of adjoining lands have sought for and been received into the fellowship of town union with Rochester; and the result of these several annexations has been to give to Rochester a larger area than any other town in the county of Windsor.

Some time ago it was written concerning Rochester, but without doubt in good-humored derision, that it was composed principally of mountains from the main chain through the State. The good-natured sally has more or less of truth in it, for the town does certainly rank among the more hilly ones of the county; and while the majority of its agricultural lands are of the character that is usually termed hilly farms, there is still a fair portion of the town's area that is comparatively level, and

in a remarkable degree, and better than which cannot be found in the county. But it is a fact that Rochester is one of the mountain towns of the county, and has its territory more within the range of the Green Mountain system or chain than any other in the county.

The town, too, with its many other peculiarities of situation and condition, is by far the most irregular in bounding lines of any in the county; but this is accounted for by the fact of the several annexations of parcels of land, formerly the territory of adjoining towns, the owners of which were desirous of becoming attached to some district where the advantages of good local government and good schools might be available to themselves and their families. The village of Rochester was the only desirable trading center in all this region, and as the neighboring residents were in the habit of trading and doing all possible of their business within the town, it was wholly natural that a desire for annexation should be created; in accordance with which the several unions were made.

As the town was originally chartered, it contained an aggregate of 23,040 acres, an amount not unlike many other towns, nor was the form of the town dissimilar to that of others The first addition to its extent in area was made in pursuance of an act passed in 1806, by which there was taken from Pittsfield, in Rutland county, and added to Rochester, lands to the amount of 1,175 acres. The second annexation was made in 1814, by an act of the Legislature, which took from the town of Goshen 300 acres, and added them to the territory of Rochester. Ten years later, or in 1824, 1,500 acres were surrendered by Braintree, in Orange county, and added to the town of Rochester. This accounts for the peculiar projection to the northeast from this town. And at the same time 300 more acres were annexed from Pittsfield. In 1834 the town of Hancock, in Addison county, yielded 160 acres; and finally, in 1847, the mountain town of Goshen, also of Addison county, contributed to the town of Rochester to the large extent of 11,300 acres of land. The result of these several annexations has been to swell the area of Rochester from its chartered areage to its present aggregate of 38,325 acres, thus making it by considerably the largest town of Windsor county.

There appears to have been made no permanent settlements within the limits of the town of Rochester, as originally chartered, prior to the

year 1780; and it appears, furthermore, that his excellency, Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, had not, during his exercise of authority and jurisdiction over this region, taken into consideration the advisability of surveying and chartering these particular lands to any of his favorites, nor to have found proprietors who were willing to acquire these lands by purchase and hazard their improvements and settlement within the time required by the laws governing New Hampshire province. And there appears no record to show that the authorities of the royal province of New York ever attempted to exercise the right claimed by them over the lands now included within the old town of Rochester, as well as the lands of the whole State. But the habit and rule with New York was to oppose the settlement made by virtue of the New Hampshire charters, and not to make grants generally, at least in this locality, of unoccupied or unchartered lands. Therefore, there being no settlement nor charter of the territory of this particular locality, there could not of course have been any controversy over the title to the town's land.

The town of Rochester was brought into existence by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, passed on the 6th day of November, 1780, at the session held in Bennington; and the grant then made was subsequently confirmed by a charter to Dudley Chase and others, his associates, which bore the date of July 30, 1781. In this respect, that is, the granting and chartering of Rochester, this town forms an exception to the rule or custom or means by which the great majority of the towns of this county were created; for they were generally erected by a charter either from New Hampshire or New York. But the towns so created were those formed prior to 1780, and generally prior to the time when Vermont declared her independence, in 1777.

But the granting and subsequent chartering of Rochester was unlike the grants made by New Hampshire in that it was for a substantial consideration, while the purchase price expressed in the provincial charters was generally nominal, the customary ear of Indian corn, or one peppercorn, if demanded, and the annual payment of one shilling proclamation money, and the like; none of which considerations had lasting force by reason of the decree of the king in 1764, that ended the New Hamp-



Summer A. Webber

shire jurisdiction and passed the same over to the authority of New York. But it has been said that the grant of Rochester to its proprietors from the government of Vermont was upon an express and substantial consideration, and such was the case, for the General Assembly on the 9th of November, 1780, passed a resolution of which the following is a true copy:

"*Resolved*, That the proprietors of the Township of *Rochester*, Granted to Asa Whitcomb, Esq. & Company, sixty-four in Number, as described on the plan No. 3, pay for each Right in said Town Nine pounds L. Money on the 15th day of March next, and settle the Same within three years after the present war will admit of Settlement with Safety. The reservations to be specified in the Charter of Incorporation."

From the foregoing resolution it will be seen that the sixty-four proprietors of Rochester were required to pay into the treasury of the State the sum of nine pounds for each right, or for the sixty-four rights the aggregate sum of £576 for the purchase price of the town, however undesirable may have been the lands for the purpose of settlement. This would usually appear to be an extraordinary consideration to be paid for lands so remote from settled and desirable towns which had been previously granted for more nominal prices, but it was not a condition exacted exclusively from the proprietors of Rochester, for the Legislature at the same session granted many other towns, and from each was required like payment, although the amount differed in various cases. On the 7th of November, 1780, only two days before the above quoted resolution was passed, a similar one was adopted by which the proprietors of Pittsfield, sixty-five in number, were in the same manner required to pay nine pounds for each of their rights. And the sixty-one proprietors of Braintree, the town just north of this, were likewise directed to pay nine pounds for each right.

But it did not necessarily follow that the consideration money was to be paid by the proprietors in cash; and although the above resolution gives no alternative or option, it was nevertheless the case that but little of the specified sum was paid in actual money, but rather in such commodities as the State authorities then most needed, as will be seen by the resolution passed at the session of the Governor and Council and the General Assembly held at Windsor, on the 19th of February, 1781, as

follows: "*Resolved*, That the Committee for receiving the Granting fees for the Lands Granted Last October are directed to receive from the Proprietors of the Township of Rochester Two Hundred Bushels Wheat into Some proper Stores at Norwich, Hartford and Windsor, at 6 shillings pr. Bushel Towards said Granting fees." This was a payment on the part of the proprietors of ninety pounds, or nearly one-eighth part of their consideration money.

The first resolution, that specifying the amount of payment, also prescribes, as will be seen, that the settlement of the town shall be made "within three years after the present war will admit of settlement with safety"; but it appears that notwithstanding the fact that the war was then in progress, and at its height, that settlement and improvement in the town had already commenced, and in fact was in progress when the grant was issued. The pioneers in this direction were John Sanger, Joel Cooper, Timothy Clements, James Guggin, and John Emerson, who came to the town, or what became the town, built cabins, cleared forests, and made improvements at various points along the valley of the White River, during the summer of 1780. This being done, the party "broke camp," intending to visit their homes and return again to the town during the fall, and therefore left all their camp equipage, together with a horse and a borrowed "two-year old heifer," at the place of their labors.

But their intentions to return were defeated, or at least the return was delayed, on account of the Indian depredations in the vicinity during the fall of that year. The reader will remember that it was during the month of August, 1780, that a party of Indians made a sudden attack upon the settlement at Barnard and carried three men of the town into captivity. And on the 16th of October of the same year a still more serious attack was made upon Royalton, which resulted in the almost total destruction of the town, and the capture of a large number of the inhabitants. Reports of these depredations coming to the knowledge of the pioneers of Rochester, had the effect of delaying their return to the place, lest they, too, should be subjected to a similar attack, their improvements destroyed, and themselves killed or led away captives by the merciless and blood-thirsty savages. And it was well that these sturdy men delayed their return, for when they finally arrived in the town they found that the place had been visited by the Indians,

and there were unmistakable evidences of white rascals in company with them. The cabins were not destroyed, but some of the cooking utensils had been broken, and the borrowed heifer had been killed. The horse was said to have made his way back to his owner at Barnard.

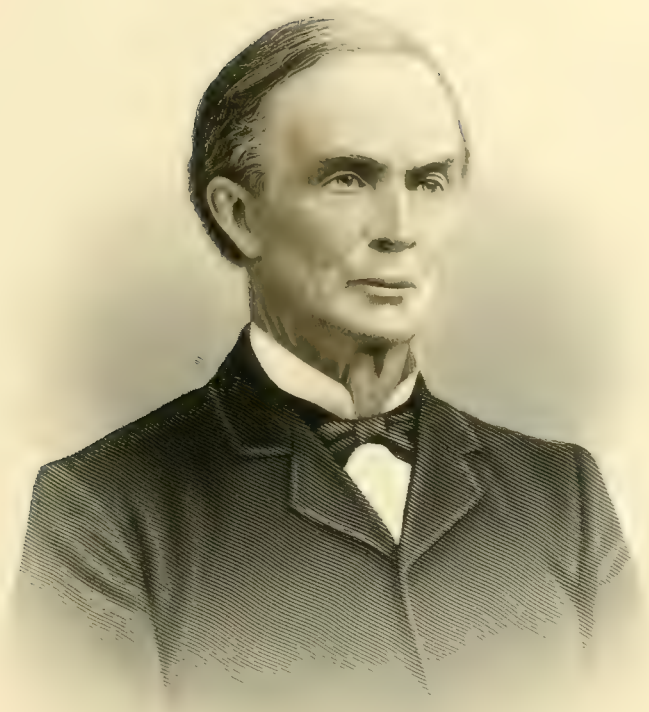
In 1781 the pioneers vigorously prosecuted their work of clearing the land and putting it in condition for cultivation; sowed seed and planted crops, and built the first log house in the town, to which they gave the name "House Commons." During the next year, 1782, a number of families came to the town for the purpose of permanent residence; among them were those of James Guggin, David Currier, John Sanger, Timothy Clements, Daniel Emerson, and Mr. Haskell. Currier and his family occupied the House Commons. The wives of these first heads of families, Mrs. Ruth Guggin, Mrs. Rebecca Currier, Eunice Sanger, Jemima Clements, and Mrs. Eunice Haskell, for their courage in making so unpromising a wilderness the homes of themselves and their children, and for bearing so patiently the hardships of life in such a region, were remembered substantially by the proprietors at a meeting held in July, 1784, for each of them was voted a hundred-acre lot in the second division of such lots. And to the first-born children, Frederick and William Currier, twin sons of Lieutenant David Currier, the proprietors generously voted a hundred-acre lot. Also to Dorcas Currier, who seems to have been of great service to the handful of pioneer families in the care of their sick, was voted a fifty acre lot.

In 1783 the town of Rochester seems to have experienced a change of jurisdiction, but not a change of such character as would in any manner affect the rights or interests of any of the proprietors of or dwellers in the town. The change was simply one of jurisdiction, by which Rochester was annexed to the county of Windsor, and became one of its towns. The act by which this was effected is not readily to be obtained, but was presented to the Legislature at the session held at Windsor on the 25th day of February, in the year named, the published record of the proceeding as that time being as follows: "An Act annexing the Town of Rochester to the County of Windsor, for the Time being, having passed the House, was received and read; and the Question being put whether the same be concurred, it passed in the Affirmative." Thus it was by virtue of the act referred to in the fore-

going extract that the town of Rochester became one of the civil divisions of Windsor county; and whether or not this act was ever made permanent is not known, nor is it of any particular importance. Certain it is, however, that by it Rochester was annexed to the county, and there it has ever remained, although the extract itself says the annexation is for the "time being."

The town of Rochester did not attract much attention from the authorities of the State prior to its organization as a town, which occurred during the year 1788. The settlement in this locality did not commence as early as in towns further to the east, along the valley of the Connecticut, nor as early as in some of the towns in the White River valley; and it of course had no representation in the General Assembly of the State until it had a local organization. Therefore, not being in a proper position to ask from the State authorities, nothing was received. But it did so happen that in 1786, or rather 1785, the surveyor-general of the State cut certain highways and ran town lines in several towns of the State, and the expenses of this proceeding were charged against the towns in which the work was done, or which were supposed to be benefited by the work. Rochester was one of the towns so assessed, the particular record of the proceeding being as follows: "Having Liquidated the counts Exhibited by the Surveyor-General for running Town lines, Cutting roads, etc., *Resolved*, That the following sums annexed to each respective Town be assessed equally on the Several proprietors for defraying said expenses," etc. The amount charged against the proprietors of Rochester on account of this work was twenty-four pounds, seven shillings, and nine pence.

But it cannot be said nor inferred that the early settlers of Rochester were not informed as to what was transpiring in the affairs of the State at large with reference to Vermont's obtaining admission to the Union of States. In 1788 the town elected its first representative to the General Assembly,—Enoch Emerson,—and from all that can now be learned concerning him he must have been the leading and most influential man of the town in his time. Besides being the first town representative he is found to have served the town in that capacity in twenty-two sessions of the General Assembly, his last term being in 1822. He also represented the town in the convention of the delegates of the people of the State of



Geo. S. Gurnsey

Vermont, held at Bennington on the 10th of January, 1791, at which time it was formally announced that New York had fully and freely consented that Vermont be admitted to the Federal Union, and withdrew all opposition to that admission; and the convention of assembled delegates ratified the constitution of the United States, and signed their individual names to the resolutions then adopted, which were transmitted to the General Assembly of this State and to the President of the United States. But to the resolutions there adopted and signed by 105 delegates the name of Enoch Emerson does not appear, as he was one of the four dissentients, the others being Daniel Heald of Chester, Moses Warner of Andover, and Benjamin Perkins of Bridgewater, all of them from towns of Windsor county.

And Enoch Emerson, besides being a leader of the town in its political and governmental affairs, was one of the progressive spirits that contributed largely to building up the industries of the locality. He built the first saw-mill and grist mill in the towns, in the year 1786 and 1787; and to him, in 1788, the proprietors voted to give a "sufficient title to all the land voted to be laid out for the encouragement of building mills aforesaid in the name and behalf of the proprietors." This entitled Mr. Emerson to two hundred and ten acres of land, and the mill privileges. And that Mr. Emerson was a conspicuous person in town affairs is further attested by the fact that there was hardly an office in the gift of the town that he did not at some time or another hold.

For all time in the history of Rochester previous to 1788 its affairs were in the hands of the proprietors, but in the year named the town was possessed of a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to organization. The warning for the first town meeting was signed by Asa Whitcomb, at Stockbridge, on the 30th of April, 1788, and the meeting in pursuance of it was holden at the dwelling of Ebenezer Burnham, on the 15th day of May thereafter. The principal town officers then chosen were as follows: Moderator, Lieutenant David Currier; town clerk, Captain Timothy Clements; selectmen, Timothy Clements, Enoch Emerson and Aaron Wilbur, who were also chosen surveyors, called "layers out" of highways; constable, Moses Currier; collector, Joseph Boice.

In 1791 the first Federal census was taken, and by that enumeration the actual number of inhabitants was two hundred and fifteen, or about

thirty or forty families. Nine years later, or in 1800, the growth of the town is evidenced by the fact that the population had more than doubled, there then being five hundred and twenty-four inhabitants. In 1810 the total had increased to nine hundred and eleven, but during the decade then past the town was enlarged by the acquisition of over a thousand acres from Pittsfield, with its resident population. In 1820, including whatever of population was acquired by the small annexation from Goshen in 1814, Rochester's inhabitants numbered eleven hundred and forty-eight. In 1830 the total had increased to thirteen hundred and ninety-two, and that inclusive of the population acquired by the annexation of parts of Pittsfield and Braintree in 1824. In 1840 the census reports showed no material increase, the enumeration then made giving the town thirteen hundred and ninety-six inhabitants, and that notwithstanding the fact that one hundred and sixty acres of land, with its population, probably not over half a dozen, was annexed in 1834. In 1850 a total population of fourteen hundred and ninety-three was reached, but even this was not a natural increase, for, in 1847, eleven thousand three hundred acres were set off from Goshen and added to Rochester. Had it not been so this year's census would have shown a material decrease In 1860 the maximum number of inhabitants was attained, fifteen hundred and seven; but in 1870 it had fallen to fourteen hundred and forty-four, and in 1880 to thirteen hundred and sixty-two. At the present the most careful estimates by well informed residents of the town place its total population at from twelve hundred and fifty to twelve hundred and seventy-five.

The town, as has already been stated, was settled, or at least its settlement was commenced, during the year 1780, and such commodities as the pioneers then most required were either brought with them or some one of their number was delegated to go to the more advanced settlements on the east and purchase whatever was required by the people. The comforts of life were indeed few, and luxuries they had none. The first public improvement was made during the years 1786 and 1787, when Enoch Emerson built the saw and grist-mill; and during the year first named pioneer Ebenezer Burnham donated to the public four acres of land for the purposes of a meeting-house, church-yard and common. The land was accepted, and the meeting-house was built

during 1793, or about that time. Another of the first events was the coming of the first blacksmith to the town, this honor being accorded to Ebenezer Morse. The first physician was Dr. Retire Trask, who came with his wife to the town in 1790. His wife was something of a doctress, and between them the health of the people was assured. The doctor built what was known as the "old Webber house," in the south part of the village of Rochester. The worthy doctor and his wife held undisputed sway in their special calling in the town for nearly twenty-five years. In 1791 the first provision was made for schools in the town, which was divided into four districts, known respectively as the "Lower District," the "Branch District," the "Middle District," and the "Upper" or "Northern District." The first school was taught in the lower part of the town at the dwelling of Enos Morgan. The first teacher of "the young idea" was Rev. Howe, and, if record and tradition are correct, the reverend pedagogue had an exceedingly persuasive way of instilling knowledge into the young minds under his care—beating it into them, so to speak. In 1801 the town was re-divided and six school districts formed; and again, in 1810, into eight districts. In 1814 the first school census of the town was made, showing a total of four hundred and forty-one scholars in the several districts.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, in addition to his employment as teacher, heretofore mentioned, was engaged at the town's expense to preach, and in 1793 the town "voted to give the Rev. Mr. Howe three bushels of wheat per day for his labor among us in the ministry of the Word so long as he shall preach among us. Also, keep, or pay for keeping, of said Mr. Howe's horse during the time he shall preach among, or with us." But prior to Mr. Howe's ministry in the community Rev. Mr. Washburn had labored in the same field. In 1794 the town meeting-house, built on the common donated by Ebenezer Burnham, was first used. It was generally described as the Potash Meeting-House, from the fact of there being near it an old potash factory. Rev. Mr. Ransom was another of the early preachers in the town

The first church society in the town was the Congregational, organized September 11, 1801, and of which Enoch Emerson and Daniel Shaw were the first chosen deacons. From this primitive organization has grown what there is of Congregationalism in the town at the present

time; and the original society itself may truthfully be said to have had its origin in the early meetings and preaching supported at the town's expense, although they were not intended to be, nor were they at all, denominational. The majority of the early residents of the town had been brought up and instructed in that church belief, and it was only natural that they should adhere to it and build up that society as the first of the town. In 1808 the town voted that the meeting-house be opened to the use of any denomination when there was no preaching of the Congregational "order." In 1812 the church of this society was commenced, and was finished and occupied the next year. Rev. Salmon Hurlbut was settled over this church as pastor in 1822. Two years previous to this, or in 1820, the society had one hundred and eight members.

The Methodist church and society of the town was organized in 1803, and Rev. Thomas Skeels was its first minister. The first meeting was held in the Congregational church, the town meeting-house, and the text on that occasion was "They that have turned the world upside down have come hither also." The growth of this society was not rapid, and in 1820 it numbered but thirty-one members. The church edifice, a union meeting-house, was built in 1827, at the joint expense of the Methodist and Universalist societies, the latter having been organized in 1822. It seems that the latter society was the stronger in the town at that time, or at least that its members paid more toward the erection of the building, and was therefore entitled to its use two Sabbaths more each year than the Methodists. In 1840 the number of Methodists had increased to 80, and at the same time the Universalists numbered 85. In 1849 the Methodist Society purchased the interest held by the Universalists in the meeting-house, and the latter society at once built for themselves. In 1850 the Methodists numbered 50, and the Universalists 113. By this time the Congregationalists had decreased to 92.

In 1817 the Baptist Society was organized, Elder Perkins being its first minister. The society grew slowly, numbering but 16 in 1820, and it finally passed out of existence. There have also been other religious societies organized in the town, among them more prominently called Protestant Methodists and Episcopal (both during 1845), and the Second Adventists in 1851, but neither acquired much numerical strength, and continued but a short time.



Yours Very truly
Chas Morgan

During the three war periods, the Revolution, the War of 1812–15, and that of 1861–65, the town of Rochester had an existence, but during the first of these there could not have been any contribution of men on the part of the town, nor of means for the conduct of the war on the part of the State, except as the emergency of the occasion required that the State authorities should demand of the proprietors the sum of nine pounds for each right of land in the town, payable in money or provisions, but not so expressed for the maintenance of the State troops in actual service or in duty on the northern frontiers. By this means and the sale of confiscated lands the government of the State was enabled to keep troops in the field, and it was seldom that towns were called upon to raise anything other than provisions for the military operations then in progress. But there appears no evidence to show that Rochester was called upon to furnish men or any provisions other than as mentioned; the struggling pioneers found in the work of clearing their lands and improving them a sufficient burden for them to bear, but, notwithstanding that, it was necessary to make preparations for possible emergencies, and the town had its *quasi*-military organization, ready to repel the invasions of the Indians in case any should be made. But, fortunately, they were exempted from any depredations, and none in fact were made after the burning of Royalton in October, 1780.

During the period of the War of 1812–15 the records of the town disclose no information by which it can be learned what measures were taken to supply men for the service, nor what contribution was made by the town for the support of the troops of the State. That men from Rochester were in the army there can be no doubt, but who they were, or the extent of their service, is not readily ascertained.

One of the earlier chapters of this volume is devoted to the record and history of the men of Windsor county in the war of the Rebellion, showing the services of each regiment that contained any considerable contingent of volunteers from any section of the county. And in the same connection will also be found a roll of the soldiers from each of the towns of the county, as contained in the reports of the adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont. Therefore it will be unnecessary in this place to pursue that subject at greater length, or to give any other particular account of the performance on the part of the town relative to

the furnishing of men, or the money with which bounties were paid. But there is one thing—one event—that demands at least a brief notice on these pages; and that, the erection of a beautiful and appropriate monument, during the year 1868, commemorative of the lives and deeds of Rochester's heroic sons, who participated in the conflicts of the war. This magnificent tribute stands in the pretty village park, twenty-three feet in height, and is surmounted by an eagle, carved in granite, of which material the whole structure is made.

Town Representatives in the General Assembly.—1788–90, Enoch Emerson; 1791, Benjamin Eastman; 1792–1804, Enoch Emerson; 1795, Benjamin Eastman; 1796–1806, Enoch Emerson; 1807, Oliver Mason; 1808, Enoch Emerson; 1809–11, Leonard Richardson; 1812, Enoch Emerson; 1813–15, Oliver Mason; 1816, Enoch Emerson; 1817, Daniel Huntington; 1818, Enoch Emerson; 1819–21, William Powers; 1822, Enoch Emerson; 1823–4, Ephraim D. Briggs; 1825–6, Lyman Emerson; 1827, Daniel Huntington; 1828–9, Lyman Emerson; 1830, Ephraim D Briggs; 1831–2, Stillman Emerson; 1833, Lyman Emerson; 1834–5, John Trask; 1836–7, Joseph F. Tilden; 1838, John Trask; 1839–40, Thomas Barnes; 1841–2, Barney Cooper; 1843–4, Thomas B. Martin; 1845, Thomas B. Harvey; 1846, William B. Henry; 1847, none; 1848, James Wing, 2d; 1849–50, John W. Chaffee; 1851–2, David Eaton; 1853–4, William B. Henry; 1855–6, James Wing; 1857–8, Sumner A Webber; 1859–60, Joseph L. Morse; 1861–2, Artemas Cushman; 1863–4, William M. Huntington; 1865–6, Chester Pierce; 1867–8, Christopher A. Webber; 1869–71, Charles Morgan; 1872–3, Silas B. Morse; 1874–5, Philander Baker; 1876–7, Julius A. Eaton; 1878–9, none reported; 1880–1, Albert Richmond; 1882–83, J. O. Sherburne; 1884–85, C. D. Hubbard; 1886–87, J. W. Campbell; 1888–89, G. L. Chaffee; 1890, Fayette A. Kezer.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Austin, Truman D., was born in Rochester, December 24, 1837, the eldest in a family of three children of Joseph and Judith (Lyon) Austin. John, his great-grandfather, moved from the East and settled in Rochester on a farm now owned by Walter Scott, situated on what is known as Austin Hill. He died in Rochester, April, 1838. His son Robert married, first, Betsey Carpenter and had children as follows: Joseph, Benjamin, Elvira, Armenia and Eliza. He married, second, Polly Eastman. Their two children were John and Harriet. He married, third, Phebe Mosher. They had one child, Phebe Jane. Robert died in Rochester, November, 1861. Of his children, Joseph, father of Truman D., and the eldest by the first marriage, was born in Rochester, February 4, 1809. He married, first, Judith Lyon. Their children were Truman D., Mary Elizabeth, died single, and Milan D., lives in Breckinridge, Minn. He married, second, Mary Lucas. They had no children. His third wife was Betsey King. The children by the latter union were George E.; Amelia R., the wife of Stillman J. Perkins, died in Minnesota; Mary E., married, first, Charles Livermore, and second, Henry Livermore. She lives in Hopkinton, N. Y. Harriet died young, and Joseph Adelbert lives in Rochester. Joseph died March 6, 1862; Judith, his wife, February 29, 1842. Truman D. Austin married, December 14, 1861, Clara M., daughter of Abraham and Lucy (Pickett) Hook. She was born July 18, 1843, in Washington, N. H. They have three children: Henry T., born September 29, 1862; Emma J., born July 28, 1865; Fred H., born November 17, 1870. All lived at home. Mr. Austin owns and occupies the farm on Austin Hill, in Rochester, formerly owned by his father. He has served the town as lister and selectman.

Bailey, Thomas, came from Westminster, Vt., in 1790, and located at the North Hollow, in the town of Rochester. Of his ten children, seven reached adult age and were as follows: Hubbard; Ira, died in Granville, Vt.; Clark, died in Hancock, Vt.; Ora; Matilda; Daniel, died unmarried; Sally (deceased), married James Bemis. Ora, of this family, was born in Rochester in 1792, and died March 27, 1864. He married Hannah Thatcher, and had the following family: Harriet, died twenty-eight years of age; Sophronia, wife of James West, of Alexandria, Neb.; James, died aged two years; Clark, died at Randolph, Vt.; George, resides at Onarga, Ill.; Sarah (deceased), married James Pond; Lorenzo Dow; Diantha and Adolphus, twins. The former is the wife of William Gove, of Alexandria, Neb., the latter died young. Lorenzo Dow, son of Ora, was born in Rochester, November 3, 1828, and married March 16, 1852, Rosalinda, daughter of Calvin and Cynthia (Morse) Pond. She was born in Rochester, November 23, 1827. They had two children, Luton Elmer and George Ora, born in Rochester, June 13, 1871. Luton E. was born in Rochester, April, 1862, and married, January 1, 1886, Luna, daughter of Cummings and Diana (Richmond) Martin. She was born in Rochester, May 25, 1863. They have two children, Jessie Rose and George Dow. Lorenzo Dow died September 9, 1884.

Chaffee, Henry H., was born in Rochester, December 12, 1840, the eldest in a family of four children of John and Roselle (Lowell) Chaffee. John, his grandfather, born in Connecticut, married Sally Evans, and had eight children, viz.: Fanny, wife of William Hunter, died in Rochester in 1849; Marcia, widow of Washington Tower, lives in Rochester; Lyman went West as a teacher, and was never heard from; Leonard, died in Rochester in 1848; Amos, also died in Rochester in 1848; Anna, widow of E. K. Richmond, lives in Newport, Vt.; and Esther, wife of William Stone, lives in Rochester. John, his father, was born in Rochester, May 11, 1813, and married Roselle Lowell, January 1, 1840. Their four children were Henry H.; Alice R., wife of Gilman Wright, lives in Rochester; Edna J., wife of Dr. H. S. Noble, of Middletown, Conn.; she is the principal of the Detroit Training School of Elocution and English Literature; Edwin J., a Universalist clergyman, in Galesburg, Ill. John died in Rochester, April 17, 1883. His widow resides with her son, Henry H. The latter married, January 1, 1867, Augusta, daughter of Thomas and Ann Eliza (Stevens) Smith. She was born May 7, 1847. Their four children are Nellie, teacher in the Detroit Training School; Alice,

teacher in the same institution; Harry, a student in that institution, and Annie, died aged six.

Chaffee, Henry H., entered as corporal in Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, August 30, 1861, and received his discharge as sergeant of the same company June 26, 1865. He lost his right arm at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Mr. Chaffee owns and occupies the Chaffee homestead farm in Rochester. He has served as lister of the town many years, and as selectman four years.

Cushman, Major-General Artemas, was born in Braintree, Vt., September 15, 1806. He descends in the eighth generation from Robert Cushman, who embarked with his only son Thomas, then a lad fourteen years of age, in the *Mayflower*, but after three days' sailing returned to England in the *Speedwell*, on account of the inefficiency of the latter vessel to make the voyage. He was the leader of the party who were obliged to return, but in the following year he embarked again on the *Fortune*, and arrived at Plymouth in November, 1621. He went back to England on the return trip of the *Fortune*, as agent of the colony, with the intention of returning to America, permanently, but he died there in January or February, 1625. During his short stay at Plymouth, though not a clergyman, he preached December, 1621, "the first sermon in New England *that was printed*." Text, 1. Cor., x. 24: "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth." The sermon was first published in London in 1622, and reprinted in Boston in 1724. His son, Thomas, born 1608, was left by his father on his return to England in the care of Governor Bradford. He married, in 1635 or 1636, Mary Allerton, and died in Plymouth, December 10, 1691. His wife survived him nearly ten years. He was prominent in the colony, and was popularly known as "Elder Thomas." Of his eight children the Rev. Isaac Cushman was born in Plymouth, February 8, 1647, married Mary Rickard, born 1654, died September 27, 1727, aged seventy-three. He died October 21, 1732, aged eighty-four, and was thirty-seven years in the ministry. Ichabod, his son, born October 30, 1686, married, first, Esther, daughter of Jonathan Barnes. He married, second, Patience Holmes. He lived in Plymouth and Middleboro. His estate was settled by his widow, Patience, in 1736. William, second son by the last marriage, was born October 13, 1715, died August 27, 1768. He married, first, December 25, 1731, Susanna Sampson, and second, Priscilla Cobb, in 1751, and had five children by the first wife, and seven by the last. William, the third child by the first marriage, born April 12, 1741, married March 4, 1762, Susanna Pratt. They had four children, of whom Artemas, born at Middleboro, April 7, 1781, married July 10, 1803, Phebe Spear, of Braintree, born March 6, 1783. He died in Braintree in 1852. Their children were Holmes, Major-General Artemas, William, Content, Phebe, Philenda, Emily M., Minerva E., and Earl. Artemas lived in Braintree till he was ten years of age. He was educated in the schools of Rochester, and taught school six years. He then began merchandising in Warren, Vt., where he remained twelve years. He commenced mercantile business in Rochester in 1845, and continued in it until 1868. Since then he has employed his time in looking after his landed and other property interests. He has always taken an active part in the military and civil affairs of the State. In 1828 he was commissioned as brigade-inspector (rank of major) in the militia of Vermont; in 1830 the commission of lieutenant-colonel, in 1835 colonel, in 1841 brigadier-general, and in 1847 was elected major-general. He held the office of justice of the peace from 1835 to 1851; member of the House of Representatives in 1835–36, 1842, 1861–62; member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1836 and 1847; and State Senator in 1846–47 and 1876–77. He married November 3, 1853, Clara, daughter of Henry and Ann (Rogers) Chandler, born August 17, 1826. They have two children, Henry Herbert, born April 17, 1860, married October 22, 1889, Jessie Tupper, born June 28, 1865; he is a merchant in Rochester; and Lizzie, born April 11, 1865, married October 7, 1886, Charles E. Townsend of Burlington, Vt. They have an infant child, born May 28, 1890.

Hubbard, Benjamin F., born in Granville, Vt., September 27, 1829, the youngest in a family of seven children of Arna and Philomela (Gilligan) Hubbard. The children

were Harvey, lives in Willimantic, Conn.; Joseph, died aged twenty-one; Charles, was killed, aged thirty-seven; Rufus, lives in Randolph, Vt.; Benjamin F.; and two who died young. Benjamin F. married April 19, 1848, Nancy E., daughter of Hezekiah and Nancy (Martin) Howe. The mother of Mrs. Hubbard was born in Rochester, the daughter of Major Thomas and Nancy Martin; the former died suddenly, and his widow died at the home of Colonel Thomas Martin in Rochester. Mrs. Hubbard was born in Westford, Chittenden county, Vt., July 24, 1828. They had two children of their own, viz.: Benjamin F., born February 3, 1854, married July 4, 1881, Welthea A., daughter of Austin and Sylvia A. (Wright) Field, who have had two children, an infant, born October 8, 1883, died unnamed, and Eva May, born September 13, 1887; Hattie E., born September 27, 1862, died August 3, 1875; and one adopted child, Samuel Wing, born January 29, 1876. Benjamin F. died July 4, 1887. He moved from Granville and settled on the farm in Rochester still owned by his widow and son, Benjamin F. By a fall from a bridge in 1863 he received an injury which crippled him for life. He was a prominent man in the M. E. Church of Rochester, and was one of its stewards.

Huntington, Dr. Daniel, was born in Lebanon, N. H., July 17, 1781. James Huntington, his father, a sergeant in the War of the Revolution, married Hannah Curtis, and they had eleven children, of whom seven reached adult age. The latter were all married, and, except one, raised families. Three besides the doctor became residents of Rochester, viz.: Mrs. Frank Washburn, John and James D. The doctor studied medicine with Dr. Joseph A. Denison, of Royalton, and commenced the practice of his profession in Stockbridge in 1805. In 1807 he went to Albany, N. Y., where he remained one year. In 1808 he settled in Rochester and continued the practice of his profession in that town until his death, which occurred September 13, 1854. He married Mary Davis, born in Bascowan, N. H., March 26, 1771, and they had the following children, viz.: Daniel N., born January 1, 1815, living in Malone, N. Y., a justice of the peace there for twenty-five years; John died in Rochester, March 12, 1853; Mary G., born June 15, 1816, was the wife of Uriah Rice, and died in Carlton, O., in 1848; William M., born in Rochester, October 21, 1819; Olive G., born in Rochester, October 21, 1820, wife of George G. Wilson, living in Malone, N. Y.; Sarah Jane, born June, 1824, wife of F. F. Washburn, of Rochester; James D., born November 1, 1827, died February 3, 1887. Dr. William M. Huntington has always been a resident of Rochester. After the district school he attended the Brandon Seminary. He began the study of medicine in 1840 with Dr. Daniel Barnes, of Brandon, and continued with him one year. He then studied with his father three years. He attended his first course of lectures in Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York March 4, 1845, and has practiced his profession in Rochester ever since. The doctor represented the town in the Legislature in 1863 and 1864. He married, June 18, 1848, Arvilla, daughter of William and Lucy (Chandler) Baker. Mrs. Huntington was born in Rochester, February 28, 1827. They have but one child living, Dr. William Daniel Huntington, born in Rochester, June 15, 1857. He was educated in the Barre Academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1881. He studied medicine with his father, and with the exception of one year in Niles, Mich., and one year in Chicago, he has practiced his profession in company with his father, in Rochester. He married Lizzie A. Pater, who was born in Burlington, January 7, 1860. They have one child, William M., born April 17, 1888. Dr. William is a member of the National Medical Association, a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, also a member of the White River Valley Medical Society. Dr. William D. is also a member of the State and White River Valley Medical Societies. Both the doctors are members of Rural Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M., of Rochester, also of Mount Zion Commandery of K. T. Dr. William D. is a member of the Shrine.

Kezer, Fayette A., was born in Wentworth, N. H., May 1, 1848, the second in a family of three children of Ferdinand C. and Hannah (Weeks) Kezer. Lemuel, his grandfather, born in New Hampshire, married Eliza Preston. Their children were Eliza Ann, born in Wentworth, December 18, 1809, died November 21, 1828; Emele

and Emelees, twins, born November 5, 1811, died, the former November 15, 1811, the latter November 19, 1811; Ferdinand Columbus and Fayette Columbia, twins, born August 29, 1812; Hortensia M., born November 2, 1814, died January 9, 1815. Hortensia, wife of Ezra Currier, died in Wentworth. Lemuel died November 18, 1815; his wife June 18, 1847. Ferdinand C. was born in Wentworth, August 29, 1812, and married May 17, 1840, Hannah Weeks, born March 11, 1819. Their three children were Eliza A., born January 3, 1845, married June 20, 1864, Jeremiah Howard, a farmer living in Rochester, and have two children, John L. and Cora B.; Fayette A.; and Mary Cordelia, born May 1, 1848, died October 4, 1853. His wife, Hannah Weeks, died in Wentworth, N. H., May 30, 1857. He married second, May 12, 1858, Marcia Currier, of Wentworth, and by this marriage had one child, Adams C., who died January 29, 1882. Ferdinand C. died in Rochester, September 15, 1883. His second wife died in Rochester, March 29, 1881. Fayette A. was sixteen years of age when his father moved from New Hampshire and settled in Rochester on the farm now owned and occupied by J. F. Howard, his son-in-law. In 1869 Fayette A., in company with his father, purchased the grist and saw-mills located in the village of Rochester, and upon the death of his father Fayette A. became the sole owner and continues to operate them, making a specialty of ash dowels for bending purposes, used for rattan and reed chairs. Mr. Kezer represented the town of Rochester in the General Assembly of the State of Vermont in the year 1890. He married, June 17, 1874, Laura, daughter of John and Olive (Walbridge) Pierson, who was born in Rochester, February 28, 1850. They have two children, Frank F., born June 21, 1878, and Alice, born February 7, 1883.

Messer.—The families of this name in Rochester are descended from Richard Messer, who married Hannah Shotwell. Their son, Abial, born December 27, 1670, married Abigail Marsh and had a son, Richard, born November 9, 1695, who married Mehitable Smith. From the last named marriage came Samuel, born June 30, 1736, who married Sarah Howe. Jacob, a son of the last named couple, was born in Methuen, Mass., September 22, 1778. He married September 23, 1802, Catharine Smith, who was born at New London, N. H., March 15, 1783. He became a resident of Rochester in 1804, but died at Northumberland, N. Y., January 11, 1814. His wife died April 18, 1863. Their children were Deiadamia (deceased), born June 15, 1803, married James Kimball; Lyman; and James S., born April 1, 1811, emigrated to Illinois, where he died.

Messer, Lyman, son of Jacob, born in Rochester, June 24, 1805, married December 13, 1833, Mary Morse. She was born March 4, 1808, and died January 4, 1882. Of their eight children, all of whom were born in Rochester, one died in infancy. The others were Jacob, born January 17, 1839, was a member of Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and died at Manassas Junction, Va., February 13, 1862; Julius C., was born November 27, 1840, and resides at Rochester; Alpha, was born July 6, 1842, and resides at Rochester; Alton, was born June 27, 1844, and resides at Lincoln, Vt.; Mary F., was born April 29, 1846, and died March 16, 1868; Maria F., was born March 14, 1848, married Joseph G. Sargent, and resides at Bethel, Vt.; Clarence, was born March 28, 1854, and resides at Humboldt, Ia. Alpha, of the above family, married, July 5, 1871, Lizzie P. Bond, who was born in Thetford, Vt., January 15, 1843. They have one child, Annie L., who was born September 8, 1874. Mr. Messer is a farmer, and also Master of the Vermont State Grange; was engaged in teaching in his early life in the common schools in Vermont and also in Illinois. He was for two years master of the Armstrong Grammar School at Manchester, N. H., has been connected with the press for many years and is a member of the editorial staff of the *New England Farmer*, published in Boston, Mass.

Pierce, Chester, was born in Royalton, Vt., January 2, 1819, the youngest in a family of thirteen children of William and Hannah (Baker) Pierce. Joseph, his grandfather, moved with his family from Connecticut, settled in Royalton, and he and his wife died there. Their children were William, Elisha, Ebenezer, Mrs. Mary Tracy, Susan and Lucy. William, born in Connecticut, September 5, 1770, was under age when his father

moved to Royalton. He married December 27, 1796, Hannah Baker, born March 6, 1777. Their thirteen children were Esther E., Desire W., William, Bester, Ira, John, Levi W., George, Hannah, Charles, Harvey B., Harriet and Chester. William died in Royalton, July 18, 1854, and his wife October 3, 1863. Chester married, first, October 26, 1842, Caroline R., daughter of Ephraim D. and Eliza (Hodgkins) Briggs, born June 24, 1822, in Rochester. Edward L., born July 26, 1843, is their only child. He married Julia A. Ashley. They have two children, Leslie Dean and Chester Earl. Caroline R., the first wife, died March 1, 1869. Chester married second, December 18, 1883, Ellen L., daughter of James M. and Hannah (Jewett) Ashley, born March 30, 1843, in Barnard. There are no children by this union. Mr. Pierce lived in Royalton until he was twenty-two years of age. When eighteen years of age he became clerk in the store of George Lyman in Royalton and continued with him three years, salary one shilling per day. He was employed one year thereafter as clerk in the store of Denison & Gleason, Royalton. For the next two years he carried on merchandising in Bethel, in company with H. N. Smith, under the firm name of Pierce & Smith. In the spring of 1843 they divided their stock, Mr. Pierce removing to Rochester, where, in company with E. D. Briggs, his father-in-law, he continued in trade eleven years, under the firm name of Briggs & Pierce. At the end of this time Mr. Briggs withdrew, and for the next thirteen years it was conducted by Mr. Pierce alone. He then sold out to Harkin, Pierce & Tilden, and withdrew from active mercantile business, and has devoted his time to the care of his property. Mr. Pierce has served as selectman, town auditor for thirty years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1865–66, and was State Senator in 1886, on the committees of banks, elections, and House of Correction.

Sparhawk, Rev. Samuel, was born in Rochester, Vt., January 1, 1802, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Azubah (Jefferson) Sparhawk. His father was a native of Templeton Mass., and was among the first settlers of Rochester. He had nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were George, who died in Rochester; Priscilla (deceased), married Rev. Daniel Warren; Mary (deceased), married Luther Tucker; Naomi (deceased), married Luther Tucker; Ebenezer, died in Rochester; Louisa (deceased), married Edward Terry; Martha (deceased), married William Allen; and Samuel. The latter attended Chelsea Academy, and was ordained a minister in the Congregational Church at Pittsfield, Vt. He preached four years at Pittsfield, sixteen years at West Randolph, three years at Randolph Center, three years at Gaysville, and five years at Pittsfield, where he died November 9, 1879. He married, November 6, 1830, Laura, daughter of Israel and Sarah (Cook) Fitts. She was born at Leicester, Vt., January 5, 1805. They had eight children, viz.: Priscilla, died three years of age; George, a doctor, resides at Burlington, Vt.; Luther T., an artist, resides at West Randolph, Vt.; Martha, born in Rochester, Vt., February 15, 1834, wife of Guy E. Graham, of Bethel; Mary, died seventeen years of age; Sarah, died in infancy; Ellen, married, first, Charles Gibbs, second, George Rockwell, who resides in Medford, Mass.; Samuel Henry, a doctor, who resides in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHESTER.

THE town of Chester is located in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Cavendish and Baltimore; east by Springfield; south by Grafton and small parts of Rockingham and Windham; and on the west by Andover and a part of Ludlow. It is

situated in latitude forty-three degrees, seventeen minutes, and longitude four degrees, twenty-one minutes, and is six miles west of the Connecticut River.

The surface is considerably diversified with hills and valleys, but the soil is generally good, and the uplands yield excellent pasturage. The intervals are rich and fertile, producing good crops of rye, corn, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, etc. The roads are remarkably well laid, level and well wrought for such an uneven town. The timber is of hard wood, with some hemlock, spruce and pine.

Williams River is formed in the town by the union of three branches, which unite about a mile southeast of Chester village, affording good mill sites. About a mile north of the village a mineral spring was discovered in 1860, the waters of which are said to contain valuable medicinal remedies.

Early Grants.—One of the first towns in Windsor county to be chartered by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, was what is now comprised in the town of Chester. The grant was dated February 22, 1754, and comprised 23,040 acres west of the Connecticut River, beginning at the northwest corner of Rockingham and extending six miles in a westerly direction; thence six miles due north; thence six miles due east; and from that point six miles south to the point of commencement. The grant was to be divided into sixty four equal parts and the following are the names of the original grantees: John Baldridge, Francis Smith, jr., Benjamin Flagg, Ebenezer Stearns, Nathaniel Child, Richard Ward, Thomas Bell, Sampson Sheaffe, Ebenezer Carlisle, James Hamilton, Thomas Wheeler, Jeremiah Beath, James Stoodley, Jonathan Gates, John Wentworth, Charles Davenport, David Bellows, Isaac Stearns, Jacob Smith, Thomas Cowden, Daniel Haywood, Luke Brown, Israel Jennison, Samuel Clark Pain, Jonas Rice, Ebenezer Wiswall, Abel Haywood, Theodore Atkinson, Alexander Clark, Jacob Holmes, Abraham Wheeler, Charles Davenport, jr., John Stearns, Daniel Haywood, jr., Richard Wiberd, Benning Wentworth, Francis Smith, Matthias Stone, Cornelius Stowell, William Mahan, John Roberts, Nathaniel Adams, Samuel Smith, Samuel Dunkirk, John Winters, Moses Peters, John Richey, James Carlisle, John Downing, Daniel Warner, William Clark, Jeremiah Rice, Charles Adams, Will Johnson, John Kellison, Matthew Livermore, Samuel Solley, Palmer Goulding.



Albert F. Baldwin.

The grant thus given was named in the charter Flamstead, and through neglect of the proprietors to fulfill the conditions stated in the charter their rights were forfeited. A second charter was granted November 3, 1761, the name of the town being changed to New Flamstead. The boundaries were the same, but it was to be divided into seventy-four equal shares. The following were the persons named in the last charter: Daniel Haywood, Jonathan Gates, John Stowell, Abiel Haywood, Charles Davenport, Adonijah Rice, Jeremiah Beath, Charles Davenport, jr., Benjamin Richardson, Asa Moore, Israel Jennison, Joseph Rugg, Cornelius Stowell, Isaac Stevens, William Crawford, Ephraim Doolittle, Charles Adams, John Brooks, Benjamin Williard, Jacob Smith, John Davis, Noah Brooks, Ebenezer Wiswall, Matthew Livermore, Nathan Baldwin, Palmer Goulding, jr., Theodore Atkinson, Aaron Kimball, Palmer Goulding, Richard Wiberd, Joseph Williard, jr., John Goulding, Simon Davis, Windsor Goulding, Peter Brooks, Simon Davis, jr., Benjamin Winchester, Ignatius Goulding, Luke Brown, Robert Gray, Peter Goulding, Theodore Atkinson, jr., Ephraim Stearns, Abel Goulding, Ephraim Brown, John Fisk, John Green, Edward Brown, Berizillia Rice, Ephraim Curtis, Thomas Barrett, Pyrus Rice, Nathan Williard, James Barrett, David Moore, William Oaks, Samuel Brown, jr., Jacob Holmes, John Morris, Hezekiah Stowell, Samuel Brooks, Solomon Woodward, Benjamin Whitney, jr., Jacob Holmes, jr., Samuel Dunkirk, Jabez Sargeant, and Silas Moore. These were each entitled to one share and Benning Wentworth was allotted three shares. One share was set aside for the benefit of the schools of the town, one share for an incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, one share for the first settled minister, and one share for the Church of England.

Proprietors' Meeting.—The original proprietors were mostly residents of Worcester, Mass., and the adjacent towns, and according to the conditions of the charter held their first meeting on the third Tuesday in December, 1761. The meeting was held at the house of Luke Brown, in Worcester, the organization of the town was completed and a full board of town officers elected as follows: Luke Brown, John Goulding and Cornelius Stowell, selectmen; John Goulding, town clerk; Palmer Goulding, treasurer and collector; Cornelius Stowell, constable.

At the regular annual meeting held in March, of the following year, the same officials were re elected. Several of the meetings were held, and at the annual meeting held March 22, 1763, the name of Thomas Chandler, sr., first appears on the records. This man was interested at this time in the settlement of Walpole, N. H., and soon after this turned his attention to the colonization of New Flamstead. At the meeting held in 1763 Thomas Chandler, sr., Jabez Sargeant and John Chandler were chosen selectmen and assessors; Thomas Chandler, jr., town clerk and constable; John Chandler, surveyor of highways; Thomas Chandler, sr., hayward.

The next annual meeting seems to have been held in Walpole, N. H., and the following changes were made in the town officials: In place of John Chandler, Joshua Warner was elected selectman and assessor; David Warner was elected constable in place of Thomas Chandler, jr.; Jabez Sargeant, hayward, and Joshua Johnson, sealer of weights and measures.

The first town meeting held within the limits of the town was in March, 1765, at the dwelling of William Warner. In the warrant for the meeting we find propositions for the location of a suitable place for a meeting-house and burial place, the granting of a tax for making and clearing highways, and to prevent obstructions from being placed in the water courses of the town. There seems to have been no action taken on any of these matters by the town, which was, no doubt, on account of the land difficulties at that time. This was, in fact, the last meeting held under the New Hampshire charter, or by the town of New Flamstead. The following were elected to fill the town offices at the above meeting: Thomas Chandler, sr., Jabez Sargeant, Edward Johnson, Josiah Farwell and Nathan Earle, selectmen; Thomas Chandler, jr., town clerk; Thomas Chandler, sr., town treasurer; John Chandler, constable.

Under the New York Charter.—The land difficulties having been decided by George III. in favor of New York, Gov. Tryon, of that province, on July 14, 1766, granted a third charter for the territory then known as New Flamstead. Under this charter Thomas Chandler and thirty-four of his associates became proprietors of the town, and its name was changed to Chester. Under this charter, or by authority

derived from it, the lands of Chester are now held. The first meeting held under this charter was on the first Monday in June, 1767, when the town was organized, and a full quota of officers elected. Thomas Chandler was elected supervisor and town clerk. From this time until 1772 there is no record of the election of any town officers, but during that time the records are in the handwriting of Thomas Chandler, and he, no doubt, occupied the position of town clerk and supervisor.

The county of Cumberland was erected by the provincial government of New York, July 3, 1766, and the act made provision for a court-house and jail. At a meeting of the supervisors it was voted to levy a tax of two hundred pounds on those residing or sojourning in the county for constructing a court-house and jail. Chester being considered the most convenient town in the county, and being centrally located, it was chosen for the shire town. By another act a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions were established to hold two sessions yearly in Chester; Thomas Chandler, sr., was appointed chief judge of the County Court, and his son, John Chandler, clerk.

In 1768 a new charter was granted to Cumberland county, and Chester was again decided upon as the location of the county buildings. Although there were objections to Chester as the county town, both on account of its distance from the Connecticut River and its backwardness as compared with other settlements, yet these objections were for the time effectually silenced by Judge Chandler, who promised that he would, "at his own expense, build a good and sufficient court-house and jail at Chester." How well his promise was kept will appear by the annexed extract from an old document. The time to which the description applies is the latter part of the year 1770. That which "then was called a jail," says the old document, "was a place made in the corner of a dwelling, or hut, the walls of which house were made of small hackmatack poles locked together at the corners by cutting notches into the poles and laying them notch into notch, so as to bring the poles as near together as conveniently might be. The cracks, or vacancies between pole and pole, were filled with tow, moss, or clay. The chamber floor was laid with shingle boards, which were not nailed, but laid loose. Such was the house, a corner of which then had the name of jail, which jail corner may be justly described as follows: Small palisades, or poles of the diameter of about six inches each, were

set up, one end of them on the lower floor, and the other end reaching one of the joists, on which rested the upper floor. These poles resting against the joists hindered them from falling forward into the jail part, and another pole at some inches distant was pegged up with wooden pegs, which pole was fixed about parallel with the joist, and prevented the palisades from falling outward from the jail apartment; and as many of the palisades were not fastened at the top or bottom, nor the chamber floor nailed, it was always in the power of any man who might be put in the jail apartment to push away the loose upper floor boards and move away the palisades and be at liberty." The jail stood where the late Coleman Sanders resided.

In the summer of 1771 the inhabitants began the erection of another jail, which was never finished, but the old jail was strengthened. Judge Chandler, in 1771, began the erection of a court-house, which, according to his description, was "30 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 11 feet posts," and was planned so as to be "convenient" when finished. This building was provided with a "sufficient lobby, or room fit for a jury, with a fire-place in it," and was covered with the same kind of roofing. It was leased to the county for a term of ten years, and as much longer as they might choose to use it. But the people, who had become displeased with Chandler's efforts at jail building, were now doubly incensed at his failure at court-house construction. Before the commencement of this last failure efforts had been made to remove the shire town from Chester, and, after much agitation, some rioting, etc., the supervisors, at a meeting held at Chester, May 26, 1772, chose Westminster for the shire town of Cumberland county. Thus ended the history of Chester as a county seat, and we conclude the history of this period with a sketch of the man who was, without doubt, one of the most prominent citizens of Vermont at this time.

Thomas Chandler, sr.—Among those who bore an active part as pioneers of Vermont, not many endured such hardships and overcame so many of the difficulties of the wilderness as Thomas Chandler. He was a son of John Chandler, and was born at Woodstock, Conn., July 23, 1709. At the close of the French war his attention was turned to the rich lands lying between Lake Champlain and New Hampshire, and from 1761 to 1763 he was a resident of Walpole, N. H., his name appearing

on the records of that town as selectman. In 1763 he removed to New Flamstead (now Chester), accompanied by his two sons, John and Thomas, jr. From this time he was identified with the early history of the town, and held important political positions. He was moderator of the last meeting held by the proprietors on March 12, 1765, and it was mainly through his efforts that the new charter was secured from the province of New York. Early in 1766 he received a commission empowering him to administer oaths of office, and was probably at the same time made justice of the peace. He was appointed colonel of a military organization on the "Grants" in the same year. On the formation of Cumberland county he was appointed (July 17, 1766) the first judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county; also surrogate for the same. He was the first town clerk, and held the office until March 3, 1777. Owing to the position taken by Judge Chandler at the time of the "Westminster Massacre," he made enemies, but in looking back, and taking into consideration the excitement prevailing among the inhabitants at that time, we are led to believe that his actions were governed by what he thought was his duty. Whatever his faults may have been, he deserves to be remembered as one of the earliest and most influential settlers of eastern Vermont.

Owing to causes which cannot be ascertained he became impoverished in his old age, and in October, 1784, a petition was presented to the General Assembly, expressing a willingness on his part to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, and prayed, in view of his advanced age and infirmities, that he be discharged from the common gaol at Westminster, where he was confined as a prisoner. The act releasing him was passed June 16, 1785, but on the 20th of the same month he died in prison.

Owing to the prevailing belief that any person who should remove his body would thereby become liable on the judgment under which he was confined, and an illegal intermeddler with his estate, the body lay several days in the cell. It was finally buried in the night in a grave which was begun within the jail limits, and extending obliquely under the inclosure so as to receive the body in the old Westminster church-yard—an excusable violation of the law.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement in this town was begun in the early part of 1764, by Thomas Chandler and his sons, John and

Thomas. They were soon afterwards followed by Jabez Sargeant, Edward Johnson, Isaiah Johnson, Charles Mann, William Warner, Ichabod Ide and Ebenezer Holton. These persons were from Woodstock, Conn., and Worcester and Malden, Mass. From this time forward the settlement increased so rapidly that on the 10th of January, 1771, the town had one hundred and fifty-two inhabitants, and was the fourth largest town in what is now Windsor county. Among those who afterwards settled in the town was Daniel Heald, who came from Concord, Mass., where he resided at the beginning of the Revolutionary war and was a soldier in the battle at Concord Bridge. In 1776 he built a log house in Chester, and was a resident of the town until his death in 1833.

William Atwood came from Rhode Island and located on a farm where Chester village now stands in 1774. Hugh Henry became a resident of the town prior to 1780, locating about a mile east of Chester village. He kept the first tavern in town, and was also engaged in mercantile business. The Field family were from Rhode Island, and located in town after 1785. Major Abner Field became prominently identified with town affairs. Abraham Sawyer came from Templeton, Mass., to Chester in 1778 and soon afterwards built a saw-mill, and in 1800 a grist mill. In 1789 he traded farms with his son-in-law, Daniel Davis, a Revolutionary soldier who had settled in what is now Gratton, and in that year the latter became a resident of Chester. John Putnam came from Farmington, Conn., and located in the northwestern part of the town in 1783.

In 1785 there were only three frame buildings in the South village and during that year Johnson Fuller, a former resident of Rhode Island, moved into town. Abram Fullerton engaged in mercantile business about 1790 and was accompanied by his sons, Nathaniel and Thomas S. In the same year Ichabod Onion purchased one hundred acres of land at $1.50 per acre, where the South village is now located. He was from Dedham, Mass., and he soon afterwards established a tannery. Paul Tobey, a native of Massachusetts, came to Chester in 1788.

It is impossible within the limits of this work to mention every settlement and when made, but we append a list of freemen of the town dated September 7, 1778, which is the first found in the records: Jabez Sargeant, Ezra Sargeant, Amos Sargeant, Samuel Sargeant, Jabez Sargeant, jr., John Stone, Will Atwood, Abraham Sawyer, Thomas Stone, Israel Stone, David Brooks, Thomas Chandler, jr., Daniel Ranney, Jo-

seph Holton, Daniel Heald, Thomas Chandler, George Earll, John Chandler, Caleb Church, James Robinson, John Stone, jr., John Smith, Will Hosmer, Joseph Smith, William Gilky, William Gilky, jr., Joseph Sumner, Esick Earll, Joseph Hewlett, Ebenezer Johnson, Thomas Caryl, Job Gilson, John E. Chandler, Asahel Johnson, Oliver Atwood, Nicholas Smith, Eli Brigham, Moses Gill, Moses Gill, jr., Ezekiel Colburn, John Caryl, Joshua Turner, Amos Gille, Thomas Ruggs, Amos Hosmer, Nehemiah Field, Timothy Olcott.

During the Revolutionary war the town did not gain rapidly in population. When the first United States census was taken, in 1791, Chester had a population of 981. It rapidly increased and in 1800 there were 1,878 inhabitants; in 1810, 2,370; in 1820, 2,493. This was the most prosperous period in the history of Chester. There were at this time four grist-mills, nine saw-mills, three fulling-mills, one oil-mill, one cotton and two woolen factories, three carding machines, five stores, six taverns, one distillery and four tanneries within the limits of the town. From this time the population has steadily decreased, as the annexed table shows: 1830, 2,302; 1840, 2,305; 1850, 2,001; 1860, 2,126; 1870, 2,052; 1880, 1,901. Thus Chester had only twenty-three more inhabitants in 1880 than she had at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Chester during the Revolutionary War.—The patriotic spirit of the early settlers of Chester was aroused by the action of the English government toward the American colonies in 1774. At a special town meeting held October 10, 1774, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, firstly, That the people of America are naturally entitled to all of the privileges of free-born subjects of Great Britain, which privileges they have never forfeited.

"*Resolved*, secondly, That every man's estate, honestly acquired, is his own and no person on earth has a right to take it away without the proprietor's consent, unless he forfeits it by some crime of his committing.

"*Resolved*, thirdly, That all acts of the British Parliament tending to take away or abridge their rights ought not to be obeyed.

"*Resolved*, fourthly, That the people of this town will join with their fellow American subjects in opposing in all lawful ways every encroachment on their natural rights."

At a county convention held at Westminster, Vt., November 30, 1774, Chester was represented by John Smith and Thomas Chandler. The delegates to the convention held at Westminster, February 17, 1775, were George Earll and Moses Gill; and to one held June 6, 1775, Lieutenant Jabez Sargeant and Thomas Chandler. The town was represented at the convention held at Westminster in the latter part of 1775 by Abraham Sawyer. At a town meeting held May 23, 1775, John Chandler and George Earll were appointed a committee to go to Albany to purchase arms and munition for the town. In the latter part of 1775 Lieutenant Jabez Sargeant and Thomas Chandler, jr., were appointed a Committee of Safety. Chester was represented by Lieutenant Jabez Sargeant at the convention held at Windsor, July 2, 1777, to draft a constitution for the independent State of Vermont.

Members of the Constitutional Convention.—Daniel Heald, 1793; Aaron Leland, 1814; Joshua Leland, 1822; Rufus Bruce, 1828, 1836; Phineas O. Sargeant, 1843; H. E. Stoughton, 1850.

Senators.—Ptolemy Edson, 1838–39; Thomas T. Barrett, 1844–45; Dearborn H Hilton, 1846–47; James A. Pollard, 1862–63; H. H Henry, 1864; Luther Adams, 1872; Hugh Henry, 1880.

Representatives.—[1] Thomas Chandler, March and October, 1778–79, 1780, 1787; Reuben Jones, 1781; Thomas Carroll, 1782; Daniel Heald, 1783, 1785–86, 1788–91, 1793, 1795–97; William Gilkey, 1784, Abner Field, 1792; Waitstill Ranney, 1794; Jabez Sargeant, 1798–1800, 1826–27; [2] Aaron Leland, 1801–07, 1809–10, 1813; Thomas S. Fullerton, 1808; William Hosmer, 1811–12; Joshua Leland, 1815; Amos Heald, 1817; William Strong, 1818; Abner W. Field, 1819–21, 1829, 1837; Abiel Richardson, 1822, 1830; Stephen Field, 1823–25, 1833–34; Rufus Bruce, 1828; David Bates, 1831–32; Dearborn S. Hilton, 1835; Ptolemy Edson, 1836; Horace Onion, 1838; Hugh H. Henry, 1839, 1841–43, 1861–62; Gideon M. Lee, 1840; Haskell Weston, 1844–45; Rodney Sherwin, 1847, A. E Prescott Heald, 1850, M. C. Richardson, 1852–53; Andrew Rankin, 1854; Granville P. Spaulding, 1855–56; William Rounds, 1857–58, 1863–67; A C. Howard, 1859–60; Merrick Wentworth, 1868–69, Hugh Henry, 1870–76, 1884; N. Adams Edson, 1878; Daniel W. Davis, 1880; Fred P.

[1] Speaker of the House, October, 1778–80.

[2] Speaker of the House, 1804–07.

Mather, 1882; Norman A. Smith, 1886; Herbert R. Barney, 1888. Town was not represented in 1851.

Selectmen.—Jabez Sargeant, 1777–78; George Earll, 1777, 1779–80, 1784; Thomas Chandler, jr., 1777, 1783–85; William Atwood, 1777; Timothy Olcutt, 1777–80, 1782, 1788–89; Daniel Heald, 1778, 1781–82; John Stone, 1778; William Gilkey, 1779–81, 1784; Jabez Sargeant, jr., 1781–82, 1785–86; Daniel Ranney, 1783; Amos Gill, 1783; John Smith, 1785–86, 1796; William Hosmer, 1785–86; Nehemiah Field, 1787; Elias Watkins, 1787; Abner Field, 1788–89; Jonathan Caryl, 1788–89; Thomas Kimball, 1790; Abel Duncan, 1790–92, 1797–1800; Thomas Warren, 1790–93, 1797–99; Amos Sargeant, 1791–95; Ezra Sargeant, 1793–95; Lucius Hubbard, 1794–95; Waitstill Ranney, 1796, 1807–08; Josiah Heald, 1796; Otis Gould, 1797–98, 1818; Jeremiah Rounds, 1799, 1800–01; Amos Heald, 1800–01, 1808–09, 1820, 1829–33; Oliver Atwood, 1801–03; Ichabod Onion, 1802; Joshua Leland, 1802–04, 1823; Pardon Field, 1803–06, 1818–19; Aaron Leland, 1804–10, 1815–17, 1821–22; Jonathan Caryl, 1805–07; Thomas C. Olcott, 1809–10, 1814–17, 1838–40; James Miller, 1810; William Hosmer, 1811–13; Othniel Williams, 1811; Nathaniel Fullerton, 1811–17, 1821–22; Abner W. Field, 1812–14; James Robinson, 1818; Hugh Henry, 1819; Jeremiah Atwood, 1819; Solomon Willson, 1820; William Rounds, 1820–22, 1836; Robert W. Field, 1823–24; Ezekiel Davis, 1823–24; Henry Chandler, 1824; Stephen Field, 1825–26, 1834; Jeremiah Kibling, 1825–26, 1835–42, 1844–45, 1851–52; William Henry, 1825; Josiah Barnes, 1826–27; Ezra Sargent, jr., 1827–28, 1838–39; Joshua Prouty, 1827; Jesse Stedman, 1828–30; Abiel Richardson, 1828–33; Thomas T. Barrett, 1829–30; Solomon Willson, jr., 1831–32; Phineas O. Sargeant, 1831–33; Holland Wheeler, 1831; Dearborn H. Hilton, 1834–35; Charles Lee, 1834, 1842, 1844; Ptolemy Edson, 1835–37; Josiah Dana, 1837, 1848–49; Amos E. Heald, 1840–41; Orion Lock, 1841; Herman Guild, 1842, 1850–51, 1853–64; Marvel Johnson, 1843, 1847; William Mason, 1843–50; Herschel Davis, 1843, 1856–59; Hugh H. Henry, 1845–47; Horace Onion, 1846, 1849; Rodney Sherwin, 1848; Albert Onion, 1850; Gideon M. Lee, 1851–52; David A. Sherwin, 1852–65; Denter Field, 1853–54; Samuel A. Weston, 1855; William W. Martin, 1860–61, 1865; Horace Deming, 1862–

63; A. C. Howard, 1864–65; S. Sherwin, 1866; Jerome O. Kingsley, 1866–67; Norman A. Smith, 1866–70; Walter P. Richardson, 1867–73; Norman F. Shedd, 1868; Lewis Hill, 1869–72; Ira H. Adams, 1871, 1874–76, 1878–84, 1887–88; Daniel Davis, 3d, 1872–76; Roswell H. Chandler, 1873–74; Albert F. Baldwin, 1875–76, 1878–81; Norman O. Johnson, 1877; Coleman Sanders, 1877–78; Calvin L. Hinds, 1877, 1879–83, 1885–86; Nathan F. Hall, 1882–88; Jacob H. Marsh, 1884–89; Clarence Adams, 1889; Atwood Sargeant, 1889. There were five selectmen elected in 1777; in all other years three. Selectmen elected in March and held over to the following March.

Town Clerks.—Thomas Chandler, jr., 1777–78; Daniel Heald, 1779–98; Aaron Leland, 1799–1819, 1821–25; Amos Heald, 1820, 1826–48; Abel E. Prescott Heald, 1849–71; Norman A. Smith, 1872; Charles Robbins, 1873–87; A. D. L. Herrick, 1888–89.

Town Treasurers.—Jabez Sargeant, 1777; Thomas Chandler, jr., 1778; Daniel Heald, 1779–98; Aaron Leland, 1799–1820; Thomas S. Fullerton, 1821–22; Amos Heald, 1823; Ichabod Onion, 1824–28; Nathaniel Fullerton, 1829–49; Amos E. Heald, 1850–66; Abel E. Prescott Heald, 1867–71; Norman A. Smith, 1872; Charles Robbins, 1873–87; A. D. L. Herrick, 1888–89. Annual elections were held in March, and the officers held until March following.

Early Religious Efforts.—The same momentous question that was a source of trouble to her sister towns also caused dissensions in Chester. The center of the town had to be found so a church could be built. As early as February 15, 1773, a special meeting was held, and a committee appointed to locate the center. But little progress seems to have been made, for it was not until 1779 that there was any attempt towards building a church In the latter year a church was framed, but two years afterwards this was disposed of at public auction for nine pounds. It was then determined to build a church sixty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet deep, and one hundred pounds were appropriated for the work. But two years later it was voted to divide the town for religious purposes in the center, thereby making a north and south parish. The territory north of what is now known as North street constituted one parish, and that part adjacent to what is now called South street the other In 1788 a meeting-house was built at South street and the fol-

lowing year one was constructed at North street. The history of religious matters of the town from that year is as follows:

The First Congregational Church.—This was the first church established in Chester. An organization was effected as early as 1773, when the Rev. Samuel Whiting was settled by the towns of Chester and Rockingham for five years. He officiated one-third of the time at Chester and the remainder at Rockingham. The first church building was erected in 1789, the structure being 40 x 50 feet, and was located on North street, in the center of the common. After the Rev. Mr. Whiting's time expired the society had no regular pastor for thirty-six years. In 1825 Rev. Uzziah C. Burnap was settled over the society, which position he continued to hold until 1837. During the years 1828–29 the Congregationalists and Universalists built a union meeting-house, 66 x 44 feet, on South street, which is now the Congregational church, and is valued, with its lands, at about $10,000. The old church was repaired in 1825, a tower being placed upon it, and was used for religious and town meetings previous to 1840, and soon afterwards was destroyed by fire. The next minister was Rev. Silas H. Hodges, who came in July, 1837, and continued until December, 1840; followed by Rev. A. Rankin, installed in May, 1841; Rev. Samuel M. Stone, from 1846 until 1851; J. De Forrest Richards, installed April 29, 1853, and resigned September 8, 1857; Rev. C. D. Jefferds, ordained October 5, 1861, resigned October 30, 1862; Rev. C. C. Terry, installed May 26, 1864, dismissed in 1866; Rev. Edward T. Fairbanks, who remained about a year; Rev. Charles E. Lord, settled August 1, 1867, dismissed March 6, 1869; Rev. John G. Hale, 1870 to 1877; Rev. Henry L. Slack, ordained October 11, 1877, resigned February 25, 1883. During his pastorate the church in 1879 was thoroughly remodeled. Rev. W. J. Murphy, installed October 31, 1883, remained one year. The pulpit was then supplied from January 18, 1885, to December 17, 1887, by the Rev. John Cowan. The present incumbent, Rev. W. L. Noyes, began as supply July 1, 1888, and was installed as pastor June 25, 1889. The present membership of the church is about one hundred and sixty.

The Baptist Church.—The first step taken to form a Baptist church in Chester was in 1789, at which time fifteen inhabitants of the town

addressed a letter to Rev. Aaron Leland, who was living at Bellingham, Mass. Mr. Leland had just entered upon the gospel ministry, and in response to a request visited Chester. The church was finally organized August 10, 1789, the following, as far as it is possible to ascertain, being the original members: Nehemiah Fields, David Johnson, William Gilkey, jr., Uriah Johnson, William Atwood, Ruth Whitmore, Sybil Farmer, Hannah Hulit, Rebekah Smith, and Ede Johnson. The council convened on that occasion was composed of delegates from Canaan and Lebanon, N. H., and Windsor, Westminster, Cavendish, Woodstock, and Rockingham, Vt. The Rev. Thomas Baldwin was chosen moderator, and Rev. Jedediah Hebbard, clerk. The articles of faith and the church covenant adopted at this time were orthodox to the back-bone. Upon the organization of the church Nehemiah Fields was chosen both clerk and deacon, and Rev. Aaron Leland became the settled pastor. The first church edifice was built in 1788 and was 40 x 50 feet. It stood near the present site of the church, and continued to be occupied until 1835. From the outset the church prospered. On May 31, 1792, three members living at Cavendish were received by letter from the Baptist church of Chelmsford, Mass., and were allowed the privilege of receiving members as an independent church. In the year 1799 a revival of great power swept over the community. Almost every Sunday from July to the end of that year there is a record of baptisms, and the membership at the close of the year numbered ninety-three. On August 31, 1803, churches were formed at Andover, Cavendish, Grafton, and North Springfield, the members of which, previous to this, had been under the jurisdiction of this, their mother church. From this time until 1811–12 there were few baptized. The latter year may be said to have been a revival year. From this time until 1821 only a few became members of the church. From 1820 to 1826 differences arose between different members of the church, and between the pastor and people. But at length a change came, the pastor deciding he must spend less of his time in public life. In 1830 eleven baptisms are recorded. The spirit grew stronger and stronger, old animosities were dissolved, mutual confessions were made, and in 1831–32 came the greatest religious revival ever known in this community. In fourteen months one hundred and fourteen were bap-

tized. But in the midst of these great additions to the church the beloved pastor died, on August 25, 1832.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1832, and on October 30, of that year, the church voted to employ Rev. Jacob S. McCollam for five months. He remained pastor for three years. During his pastorate the church had the largest membership, it reaching two hundred and thirty-seven, and twenty nine baptisms were reported. In 1835 the present brick house of worship was erected. From 1835 to 1837 Rev. Ira Pearson was pastor, and during this time forty-six were baptized. From 1837 to 1842 Rev. R. M. Ely was pastor. He baptized thirty-five. Though the baptisms were constant, yet, for all that, the membership decreased, owing to removals and deaths. The next two years there was no settled pastor, and in 1844 the Rev. Reuben Sawyer was installed. He remained nine years, and on account of dissensions the membership numbered only one hundred and seven at the end of the year 1853. The following year Rev. Ira Pearson was called to the helm. He remained only a year, but good work was done and a few were baptized. In 1855 Rev. D. Burroughs occupied the pulpit, and during his pastorate of three years nine were baptized and $1,200 expended for repairs on the church. From 1858 to 1867 Rev. C. G. Gurr was the settled pastor. Harmony prevailed, and about thirty were baptized. In 1867 Rev. Charles Hibbard became pastor and remained eight years. During the fall of 1867 Rev. A. B. Earle labored in the community; fifty were baptized. Pastor Hibbard baptized one hundred and one in the eight years of his service. In the years 1872–73 $4,000 were expended in repairing the church. On March 8, 1876, Rev. J. J. Townsend became pastor, and continued until the year 1881. During this time forty-eight were baptized. The next settled minister was Rev. A. R. Wilson, whose labors began in 1882, and continued through the early part of 1883. In the latter part of 1883 Rev. W. H. Stewart supplied the church. Early in 1884 Rev. E. L. Scott was installed and remained till June, 1887. After the close of Mr. Scott's ministry there was no settled pastor, and several different ministers supplied the church. Rev. F. M. Preble, of Ludlow, occupied the pulpit the greater part of the time. During this time the Rev. A. McGeorge, the State missionary, labored with the church a short time, and thirteen were baptized.

The present pastor, Rev. H. B. Tilden, began his work here in August, 1888. We append a short biographical sketch of Rev. Aaron Leland

Rev. Aaron Leland was descended from Henry Leland, the pilgrim father of the Leland family in America, through Hopestill, of Sherburne, Mass., John and Samuel, of Holliston, Mass., and Asa, who died in Chester. He was born in Holliston, May 28, 1768, and possessed no greater advantages of education than were afforded by the common schools of that time. He became a member of the Baptist church in 1785, and took pastoral charge of that denomination in Chester in 1780, becoming its first pastor. Besides his ministerial duties he was active in town affairs; was elected town clerk, and for many years represented his fellow-citizens in the legislative Assembly. He was speaker of that body four successive sessions. He was for many years judge of the County Court of Windsor county. In 1822 he was elected lieutenant-governor, which honor was conferred upon him during six terms. Up to this time his civil offices had not interrupted his services in the pulpit, but when, in 1828, he was proposed for candidate for governor, he found that the long relationship with his pastoral charge must cease, or that he must relinquish civil service. He therefore caused his name to be withdrawn from the canvass. During Mr. Leland's forty-six years of ministerial labors he never made use of written discourses. He was an agreeable companion, a liberal christian, and an honest man. He was one of the Fellows of Middlebury College, Vt., from 1800 to 1832, and that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1814. He received a similar degree from Brown University, of Providence, R. I., in 1815. He died August 24, 1832, and left no issue.

The First Universalist Parish.—The parent society of which this church is the outgrowth was formed on March 5, 1829, with about seventy members, under the name of the First Restoration Society. This society was organized in 1832, and the following year the pulpit was filled by the Rev. Warren Skinner. He was followed by Rev. Darius Forbes, Solomon Laws, Alonzo Williams, Levi Ballou, Darius Forbes (for the second term), J. O. Skinner, N. C. Hodgman, J. H. Willis and E. S. Foster. This society worshipped in the present Congregational church, which was built as a Union church, until 1845, when they erected the present stone church in North street, which has a seating capacity of 300. The society was re-organized in 1871, under

the Universalist General Convention, and the Rev. E. S Foster continued as pastor until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. E J. Chaffee. The latter resigned July 1, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Thompson, who continued until 1881. Since that time there has been no settled minister.

Methodists.—About 1840 the members of the Methodist church established a society in Chester, and services were held for over thirty years. Among those who filled the pulpit and were settled over the society may be mentioned the following: Revs. Joseph P. Aspinwall, A. Carter, C. D. Ingraham, J. L. Roberts, C. R. Harding, A. J. Locke, Moses Adams, and A. Newton.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church —The first effort to establish a church of this denomination in Chester was in the latter part of 1867, when the Rev. C. H. Hale, of Bellows Falls, began holding meetings in the Congregational church. A Ladies' Sewing Society was formed in that year, and mainly through their efforts a mission, called St. Philip's Mission, was organized in the same year. A parish under the present name was organized in March, 1868, with ten communicants. Following are the names of the original organizers: F. E. Fullerton, John L. Johnson, E. W. Fitch, Merrick Wentworth, Z. G. Harrington, and W. C. Williams. The Rev. A. B. Flanders was settled over the parish in the early part of 1868, and Merrick Wentworth and Clement Leland were elected wardens. The parish was first visited by Bishop Bissell in September, 1868, at which time seven were added to the membership. Rev. Mr. Flanders continued in charge of the parish till October, 1882, when he resigned to accept the charge of St. Luke's Episcopal church at St. Albans, Vt. Services were held in the old academy building until the latter part of 1870, in which year the present church edifice was built and consecrated in May, 1871. The resident minister, the Rev. T. S. Ockford, was settled over the parish in February, 1883. Mainly through his efforts missions have been established at Proctorsville and Ludlow The present membership of St. Luke's parish is seventy-seven.

The Gethsemane Mission was established at Proctorsville in 1883, there being only three communicants. The next year the late Miss Sally Parker presented the mission with a small chapel The bishop of the diocese visited the mission in September, 1884, when five were con-

firmed. The present membership is eighteen. Services are held every Sunday afternoon, the Rev. T. S. Ockford officiating.

Services began at Ludlow in the fall of 1889, and meetings were held once a month The present membership is twelve, and services are held twice a month, the Rev. B. W. Atwell and Rev. T. S. Ockford alternating in the services.

Schools.—The first action taken in reference to establishing a school in Chester was at a meeting held February 15, 1773, when it was decided, and a committee appointed, to build a school house 22 x 18 feet, at an expense of thirteen pounds In 1783 Thomas Caryl, Thomas Chandler, jr., and Amos Gile, jr., were appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. In 1792 the town was divided into nine districts and was re-districted in 1801 into nineteen districts, each of which in 1824 had a suitable school building. For the sake of convenience some of the districts have been united and there were, in 1890, seventeen school districts. In accordance with provisions of the act passed by the State Legislature in 1884 in the following year a Town Central High School was established, which was located on South street.

Poor Farm.—The first pauper of whom we find any record was here in 1786, at which time Elias Watkins received nineteen pounds from the town for the board of Micah Bowker and wife, for the term of one year. The poor of the town were disposed of at public auction from this time to the lowest bidder for their support. In 1838 the town voted to purchase a farm costing not to exceed $1,000, and Jeremiah Kibling, Thomas C Olcott, and Ezra Sargent, jr , were appointed a purchasing committee. For some reason this committee failed to act and two years later Jeremiah Kibling, Ptolemy Edson, and Josiah Dana were authorized to borrow from the principal of the United States surplus fund held by the town a sufficient sum to establish a town farm. The town became responsible for the interest on the money thus borrowed, which was devoted to the school fund. In 1842 Ezra Sargent was chosen to take charge of the farm, with authority to stock it properly.

The property was inventoried in 1846, and showed a value of $4,004. The farm is still in operation, and the poor of the town are well provided for. Chester received from David R. Campbell, of Windsor, Vt., in 1879, a donation of $5,000 for the support of her indigent poor. Mr



Chas Stebbins

Campbell was a native of Rockingham, Vt., and made several charitable gifts. He was a student of Chester Academy from 1815 to 1820, and had a large acquaintance in the town.

Town Hall.—Previous to 1779 town meetings were held at the dwellings of Jonathan Tarbell and William Atwood, and after that time at the inn of Amos Gile and the house of Daniel Ranney. In 1787 action was taken by the town to build a town house at the southeastern corner of the burying-ground. But nothing came of that effort, and three years afterwards it was voted to hold town meetings alternately at the North and South street meeting-houses. This plan was changed in 1828, so that annual and freemen's meetings were held alternately at these places. In 1840 another change was made, and all meetings held in any one year were held at one of these places, and those of the next year at the other. At various times the building of a town hall was discussed, but no definite action was taken until April 17, 1884, when F. W. Marsh, William Rounds, and George A. Hall were appointed a committee to report a plan for a suitable hall and its costs. The committee reported at an adjourned meeting, and it was voted to expend $10,000 for a building and site. F. W. Marsh, George A. Hall, and C. L. Hinds were made a building committee. The lot on which the town hall is situated was bought in 1884, at a cost of $500, from J. R. Richardson, and the two-story brick building, 42 x 88 feet, was finished during the same year. The hall is provided with a fire-proof vault, and the citizens of the town may with justice feel proud of having a town building that is not equalled by any other in the county. On March 3, 1885, the annual town meeting was held in the new hall for the first time.

Chester Academy.—This institution was incorporated under the laws of the State in 1814. In the same year a three-story brick building was erected where the brick school building now stands on South street. The third story of the structure was erected and owned by the Masons, and was occupied by them as late as 1830. Ten years after the incorporation of the academy the school was in a flourishing condition, with an attendance of sixty students. The school was then in charge of Rev. U. C. Burnap. There are no records of the school, and we can only name a few of the various principals, as follows: James O. Pratt, who died while in charge, in 1841, Horace Maynard, Daniel A. Heald, La-

fayette Ranney, Baxter E. Perry, Ambrose A. Ranney, G. N. Abbott, E. P. Stone, A. Laws, E. W. Westgate, F. G. Clark, Henry H. Shaw, Andrew F. Reed, and J. S. Chapman. School was continued in the academy as late as 1870, but in later years in connection with the school district which kept the building in repair. The Chester Academy was legislated out of existence November 22, 1870, and the building was torn down, and the material used in the erection of the present schoolhouse, which was built in 1881.

Newspapers.—Though there is no journal published in Chester at the present time, yet it was the third town in the county to have an established newspaper. In the year 1808 Charles, William, and Henry Spear, three brothers, came from Boston and began the publication of the *Green Mountain Palladium;* this was continued about twelve years. The next newspaper was the *Freedom's Banner*, begun by Fellows & Co., in 1830, and published weekly for about ten years. A monthly musical journal was also published for three years, beginning in 1840, by a Mr Silsley.

Formation of the Fire Districts.—Under the act of Legislature passed in 1819, which authorized the establishment of village boundaries for the purpose of restricting cattle from running at large, the selectmen of Chester, in 1821, having been properly petitioned, established the first boundaries for village limits. A law having also been enacted authorizing the creation of fire districts, a petition, signed by Ptolemy Edson, Joel Stannard and others, was addressed to the selectmen, in response to which the boundaries of fire district No. 1 were established in 1860–61.

After the survey was made an organization was perfected which continued in force three years only. Nothing further in this direction was done until 1870, when a society of ladies, who had accumulated a fund of $540, expressed their willingness to donate it for the purpose of completing a fire organization. The town then voted that when the amount reached $1,500 by private subscriptions it would appropriate $1,000 toward buying a fire-engine and building a house.

In response to a petition signed by P. H. Robbins, F. W. Marsh, and others, the selectmen in December, 1870, made a new survey of the fire district, embracing the territory occupied by South street, North street, Chester Depot, and Sawyersville. The first meeting of the new fire dis-

trict was held January 14, 1871, and the organization was fully completed by the election of the following officers: Frederick W. Marsh, Granville P. Spaulding, and Russell Cobleigh, prudential committee; Prescott Heald, clerk; Philemon H. Robbins, treasurer; James B. Cram, chief engineer. Several meetings were held, but no money was subscribed by individuals, mainly on account of the difficulty of satisfying everybody as to the site of the engine-house. The same spirit that inspired their forefathers in reference to locating the first church in the town, now nearly a century afterwards appeared again over the location of the fire-engine. The inhabitants of South street wished to have the house on their side of the village, while those living at North street and Chester Depot wanted it in close proximity to their property. Finally the latter citizens petitioned the selectmen to establish boundaries to be known as fire district No. 2. The survey was made May 12, 1871, and the district was organized. It was not until 1873 that a fire company was formed, but during that year the Yosemite Engine Company, No. 1, was organized, and an engine-house built.

Since the organization of the company the town has in most years exempted its members from the poll tax, and also at different times presented them with hose. The company has an average membership of about forty.

In response to a petition signed by Hugh Henry and thirty other freeholders, resident in that part of the original first district No. 1, not included in the organization of fire district No. 2, dated March 16, 1880, the selectmen, on April 20, 1889, made a survey and established boundaries for fire district No. 1, which was to include South street and Sawyersville. At a meeting held May 1, 1889, the organization of the district was perfected. The Ladies' Engine Aid Society, which has been mentioned, having raised $1,700, the balance of $300 was assessed as a tax on the inhabitants of fire district No. 1. A purchasing committee consisting of Fred P. Mather, Frank W. Adams, and George S. Robbins bought of Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., a No. 5 village steam-engine having a capacity of 400 gallons per minute. The engine was named Aid No. 1, and a company of twenty members was formed, and called the Chester Steam Fire-Engine Company. George Thompson is chief engineer; F. W. Davis, first assistant; G. W. Waldron, second as-

sistant. The first district is also equipped with two hose carriages and 900 feet of hose. The engine-house is what was originally the stone school-house, on River street.

Chester in the War of the Rebellion.—A public meeting was held May 3, 1861, at which it was voted to pay the first volunteers to enlist under the first call for troops to aid in putting down the Rebellion, a bounty of ten dollars, and also to give them a Colt's revolver and a bowie-knife. The first call of the President for 300,000 soldiers was promptly responded to in the town, and the quota was soon filled. The quota under the call for nine months' men was not filled within twenty six men, and a bounty of $100 was therefore offered in August, 1862 The families of those volunteers who were residents of Chester were to receive seven dollars a month as long as those enlisted were absent Under the call of 1863 the town offered on the 23d of November $500, or twenty dollars a month for the time which each volunteer was in actual service. Up to the time of the President's call for 500,000 volunteers, in the winter of 1863–64, Chester had furnished 284 men for the war. This call required from the town forty-one volunteers, and there were furnished fifty-three, giving an excess of twelve in response to all calls previous to February 19, 1864. To raise the thirty volunteers required for the call for troops made in 1864 the selectmen were authorized to borrow $20,000 to pay volunteers a bounty of $500 for a three years' term of service, and $400 for a two years' term, and $300 for a one year's term; for this purpose $20,000 was raised.

To fill the quota under the last call for troops full power was given the selectmen to pay bounties that might be necessary, and they were authorized to borrow $20,000 for that purpose. The town in 1884 appropriated $2,000 to erect a soldiers' monument in honor of those who had served their country in her peril. This monument, which represents a life-size bronze statue of an infantry soldier, placed upon a granite pedestal, is situated in front of the cemetery on South street. On the sides of the pedestal are tablets showing the names of those who enlisted from the town.

G. A. R. in Chester.—Brooks Post, No. 25, was organized May 10, 1870, with twenty-five charter members, and Hugh Henry was elected its first commander. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall, at the

Depot, and after the fire, which caused the destruction of this building, in the old academy on South street. The post ceased to hold meetings in 1871, and its charter was surrendered.

Henry Post, No. 27, was organized on March 7, 1883, and named in honor of the late Hugh H. Henry. The first officers were as follows: Hugh Henry, commander; J. C. Jones, S. V. C.; H. J. Parker, J. V. C.; A. D. L. Herrick, adjutant; D. W. Davis, Q. M.; L. T. Park, surgeon; J. J. Miner, chaplain; M. D. Whitmore, O. D.; A. E. Reed, O. G.; C. H. Larkin, S. M.; C. A. Greeley, Q. M.-S.; E. M. Carlisle and J. C. Balch, sentinels. The present membership is sixty-one. The past commanders are Hugh Henry, Henry A. Bond, Ambrose H. Burgess (deceased), D. W. Davis, W. C. Williams, and Jason C. Jones. The officers for 1890 were: Commander, Albert D. L. Herrick; S. V. commander, Henry A. Gould; J. V. commander, Edward C. Hutchinson; chaplain, John J. Miner; quartermaster, Daniel W. Davis; surgeon, Silas J. Smith; officer of the day, James O. Smith; officer of the guard, John M. Barron; adjutant, Charles H. Larkin; sergeant-major, Oliver Ellis; Q. M.-sergeant, Warren C. Williams; inside sentinel, Edwin M. Carlisle; outside sentinel, John Van Ornum.

I. O. O. F. in Chester.—The first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Chester was on March 16, 1869. It was called Center Lodge, No. 30. The membership was thirty, and meetings were regularly held. During the year 1870 a fire destroyed their hall, and the lodge lost all of its property. Having now no hall in which to meet, the attendance became so small that in 1874 the charter was surrendered.

Chester Lodge, No. 39, was instituted August 21, 1889, by Deputy Grand Master C. E. Eddy, with the following charter members: J. O. Smith, Albert Reed, Jesse H. Hosmer, Jefferson Stoodley, Ott Holden, J. L. Howard, Hugh Henry, Oliver Ellis, and D. Wesley Davis. The following officers were elected: J. L. Howard, noble grand; D. Wesley Davis, vice-grand; E. J. Davis, secretary; F. J. Smith, permanent secretary; De Witt W. Davis, treasurer. The present membership is twenty-eight, and meetings are held every Monday. The officers for 1890 were D. Wesley Davis, noble grand; H. R. Barney, vice-grand; E. J. Davis, secretary; F. J. Smith, permanent secretary; D. Wesley Davis, treasurer.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M.—The Grand Lodge of the State was petitioned October 14, 1797, by Aaron Leland, Lucius Hubbard, and other residents of Chester, to establish a lodge of this order in the town. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and a lodge organized under the name of Olive Branch, No. 11. The lodge gained rapidly in membership, and in 1814 they erected the third story of the academy building for a hall. Communications continued to be held until 1830, when, owing to anti-Masonic troubles, they were discontinued. Amos Heald was the last representative to the Grand Lodge.

There was also a chapter located here known as Washington Chapter. We are unable to give any further account of this lodge, as the original records are lost.

The present lodge was organized January 12, 1865, and has a large membership. Communications are held regularly. The following were the officers elected in 1890: A. N. Chandler, W. M.; T. S. Ockford, S. W.; W. E. Albee, J. W.; H. R. Barney, secretary; G. F. Hadley, treasurer; F. A. Davis, S. D.; F. J. Powers, J. D.; A. E. Kendall, S. S.; H. W. Chandler, J. S.; Thomas Ockford, chaplain; H. R. Barney, marshal; Alden Pillsbury, tyler.

Physicians of Chester.—The first of the medical fraternity in this town of whom we have any record was Dr. Reuben Jones, who moved here from Rockingham, Vt., as early as 1780. Like many of the early settlers he became involved in debt, and was confined in a New Hampshire jail. From this jail he escaped, but was re-arrested, and while being taken to the place of confinement, was liberated by John Caryl, Amos Fisher, and two of his townsmen. In 1824 Otis Gould, Nathan Whiting, Ptolemy Edson, Thomas T. Barrett, and Abram Lowell were practicing medicine in the town. The last three were engaged in business for a great number of years, and had a large practice. Among those who practiced their profession here for a short time previous to 1860 were William C. Pierce, Amos Eastman, C. D. Cleveland, A. R. Edson, and B. Burton. James Robbins was located at North Chester from 1840 to 1864, and Lauren G. Whiting at the South village for twenty-five years. During this time John Newton Moore also practiced at the South village. Zina G. Harrington was a practicing physician at South street from 1862 to 1876, and Dr. Isaac Craigue at North

street between 1864 and 1876. In the latter year W. F. Eddy began practice at Chester Depot, which he continued until his death. Henry S. Noble had an office in Chester from 1876 to 1878. W. N. Bryant began practice in 1879, and continued until 1887. The present physicians are A. A. Gibson, F. P. Emerson at the South village, Walter L. Havens at the Depot, and C. D. Marsh at the North village.

Lawyers of Chester.—The first lawyer to practice his profession in Chester was Lucius Hubbard, who became a resident as early as 1790 In 1824 we find there were three attorneys in the town. These were probably Mr. Hubbard, John P. Williams, and a Mr. Rockwood, who was brother-in-law of the Rev. Aaron Leland. Soon after this Thomas Robinson opened a law office in the North village, and continued to practice as late as 1852. At about the same time Oramel Hutchinson located in the South village, and continued business until about 1857. From 1836 to 1841 Charles Aiken had an office at the South village; he removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he died. About 1841 Luther Adams opened an office at the North village and continued to practice until his death, a period of over forty years. In the forties and fifties the following persons practiced law in Chester for a few years: Henry E. Stoughton, who removed to Bellows Falls, Ira B. Persons, A. A. Nicholson, Ivory W. Richardson, now a practicing attorney at Boston, Mass., Spencer H. Leonard, H. B. Hopkins, now of Joliet, Ill., and F. A Grant, residing at present at Des Moines, Ia The present lawyers are William Rounds, who has been located at South village since 1852, George L Fletcher, who began to practice in 1859; and Hugh Henry, who opened an office in 1866. Judge Henry from 1876 to 1882 was associated with George A. Weston (at present practicing at Bellows Falls), under the firm name of Henry & Weston.

North Chester.—The first post office established in the town of Chester was on North street, and Lucius Hubbard was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Thomas Robinson, who was followed by Phineas O. Sargent. As early as 1825 the post-office was removed to the South village. In 1824 the village, which is situated near the center of the town, on the north side of the north branch of the Williams River, consisted of twenty dwelling houses, a Congregational church, two stores, two taverns, two cabinet shops, one tannery, and one oil and grist-mill.

The Green Mountain turnpike passed through the village in a westerly direction. At the present day there is one store, a cheese factory, a church, and about the same number of dwelling houses as in 1824. The present post-office was established in 1848, and Simeon Sherwin became postmaster; he filled the position until 1856, when he was succeeded by D. A. Sherwin; then followed Henderson Blanchard, John L. French, and George D. Barton. In 1879 the present incumbent, O. W. Fletcher, was appointed.

Early in the present century the first store was kept in this village and was located near the present common. A man named Callendar, who afterwards removed to Boston, was one of its first proprietors. The store was afterwards run by Harry Simmons, James Robinson, Phineas O. Sargent, Nathan Fullerton, besides others. Among the last occupants of this store were D. A. Sherwin and Mason C. Richardson, under the firm name of Sherwin & Richardson, who began business in 1838. The junior partner disposed of his interest in 1853, and Henderson Blanchard became a partner under the style of Sherwin & Blanchard. By the death of the senior partner in 1868 the firm was dissolved and the business carried on by the junior partner, but was finally sold to John L. French and W. E. Harvey. The latter sold his interest to the former, who disposed of it in 1875 to G. D. Barton. Mr. Barton removed to the present store, which he built in 1877, and two years afterwards sold out to O. W. Fletcher, who is now in business.

In the old store-room still standing, among the first to engage in business were David Johnson and Joshua C. Dana, and Charles and D. K. Barrett. About 1856 J. L. Johnson and George H. Hadley formed a co-partnership. Between this time and 1878 the former had a number of partners, among whom were Charles Bruce, C. T. Whitmore, George L. Baldwin, and Edward Gay.

The cheese factory was built in 1871 by R. P. Pollard, and in the same year the Chester Dairymen's Association was formed. The property was sold in 1881 to O. P. Dunn, who in 1883 sold it to M. H. Bemis. The Dairymen's Association continued to occupy this building till 1888, and the Chester Cheese Company was incorporated under State laws. The following are the officers of the company: Merrill Stevens, president; F. W. Marsh, treasurer; N. Fuller Bates, George C. Allen,

Merrill Stevens, Richard Chandler, and Charles O. Sargent, directors. The capacity is from 300 to 400 cows, and in 1889 97,000 pounds of cheese were made.

South Village.—From reliable authorities this village consisted in 1824 of about thirty-six dwellings. The houses were generally neat and some of them elegant, and were mostly built on the same street, which was about a half mile in length. There were two stores, two taverns, one church, one cotton factory, two woolen factories, two wheelwright shops, one chair-maker, two tanneries and one saddlery. The line of stages from Boston to Montreal were intersected at this village by a line from Hanover to Albany and Saratoga Springs. The new road from Chester to Manchester, Vt., was considered the best passage of the Green Mountains in the State south of the Onion River. This village, therefore, was on the great thoroughfare for travel from Maine and New Hampshire to Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. At the present time there are about fifty dwellings, three churches and the usual number of business houses. There is no manufacturing carried on at this point. Near the center of the village is a park studded with maples, which also line both sides of the roadway. The village is situated in a pleasant valley on the north side of the middle branch of the Williams River It is three-quarters of a mile south of the North village and a little southeast of the center of the town.

The post-office was removed from North to South street previous to 1824. Phineas O. Sargeant was the first postmaster at South street. The following have filled the position since: Joel Gould, Addison Fitch, Isaac Rogers, Thomas T. Barrett, Abram Whitcomb, George L. Fletcher, C. S. Taylor, George L. Fletcher (second time), Charles H. Rowe, Charles M. Maxfield, Lucinda Hadley, George L. Fletcher (third time) The present incumbent, Walter J. Hadley, was appointed in May, 1889.

Where the present tin and stove store is Isaac Allen and William Miller began business in 1851, the firm being Allen & Miller. The junior partner purchased the business in 1855, and two years afterwards George W. Hadley purchased an interest in the firm, the style being Miller & Hadley. This firm continued for a number of years, and the business was finally purchased by George W. Hadley.

About 1876 William Miller and his son, William, jr., opened another

store opposite the Congregational church but finally bought the old stand. The two Millers sold out to John Miller, who disposed of an interest to George F Hadley, and the firm again became Miller & Hadley. At this time lamps and glassware were added The business was purchased entire by George F Hadley in 1886, and has since been conducted by him.

The store now occupied by Adams & Parks was built by N. O. Johnson, originally 40 x 40 feet in size In 1870 Alpheus A. Adams became a member of the firm under the style of Adams & Johnson The latter's interest was bought in 1873 by B. A Parks, the firm name taking the present style. The senior member died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, F. W. Adams. In the year 1887 the store was extended one hundred feet, and a large line of general merchandise has since been kept.

The store at the west end of the street was opened in 1849, by B. A Cook, as a boot and shoe store, but was afterwards changed to general merchandise In 1856 Alpheus Adams became a partner, the firm name being Cook & Adams. Mr. Cook's interest was purchased by N. O. Johnson, the style being changed to Adams & Johnson. B A. Cook again resumed business in 1861, and sold to French & Harvey In 1865 Alpheus Adams and George S. Robbins occupied the store, and in 1870 Mr Robbins purchased Mr. Adams's interest and has since conducted the business.

G. L Fletcher kept a book and stationery store between 1854 and 1864 in the village. Among the early merchants were D. H. Hilton and Isaac Rogers. The firm later became Isaac Rogers & Co., and was purchased in 1848 by D. B. Gray, who sold out in 1853 to C. H Hilton & Co., who sold in 1861 to N. O. Johnson, and two years later the firm became Hilton & Johnson, but was subsequently dissolved.

Since 1867 Edward E Barney has been engaged in the marble business here. Besides those thus mentioned A. D. Fletcher has been engaged in the custom tailoring business since 1864. The clothing trade is carried on by James E. Pollard, the firm formerly having been Johnson & Pollard. The trade was started by N. O. Johnson in 1868.

J. N. Moore and C. F. Hadley were eagaged in the sale of drugs for a number of years The only store of this character now is that of



P. H. Robbins

F. W. Pierce. Since 1863 Edmund B. Lee has kept a general store, and the following have been engaged in the jewelry trade: R. C. Cann, Charles H. Rowe, Charles H. Maxwell. The business in this line is now conducted by W. J. Hadley. H. B. Booth has a harness shop, and Spencer Taylor is engaged in the boot and shoe trade. Since 1832 the manufacture and sale of furniture has been carried on by Charles Walker; a large and convenient store has recently been built, and the business is now carried on by his son. The village has two millinery stores, and in the store-room towards the depot H. M. Guild is engaged in the grocery trade.

Sawyersville, or Factoryville, is a name given to a partially detached portion of the village. This in former days was quite a manufacturing point. A woolen mill was operated by T. R. & J. F. Sawyer, and lumber and chair-stock were manufactured by Parmenter & Powers. The latter is still in operation by J. F. Powers.

Chester Depot.—In 1852 there was only one dwelling and the depot building where the present hamlet is located. It has now a hotel, four stores, blacksmith and harness shops, and about twenty-five dwellings. A post-office was opened here in 1873, and S. H. Leonard was postmaster. He was succeeded in 1877 by Charles Robbins, the present official. In 1852 David Gray and Coleman Sanders, under the firm name of Gray & Sanders, built the store south of the railroad track, and opened it with general merchandise. Mr. Sanders continued in business until 1872, and had associated with him as partners at various times Charles Heald, Horace Parmenter, and his son, Coleman H. Sanders. The latter purchased his father's interest in 1872 and has continued the business since.

In October, 1859, P. H. Robbins opened a hardware and grocery store on the site now occupied by him. For a short time George D. Barton was associated with him. In 1863 a partnership was formed by P. H. Robbins and F. W. Marsh, under the style of Robbins & Marsh, which continued until April, 1888, when Mr. Marsh retired. The business is now confined to hardware, the firm carrying one of the largest stocks in the State.

In 1866 Atherton & Hall opened a furniture store, which in the course of a year was purchased by George A. Hall, who continued to run it until 1888, when he sold out to George W. Sanders.

A general store was started just south of the depot in 1868 by Hilton

X Miller, which was afterwards sold to Loren Bemis. This store and the depot were destroyed by fire in 1871.

The Chester Steam-Power Company, whose plant is located at this point, was organized under the State laws April 11, 1881, with a capital of $7,000, of which amount $2,000 was subscribed by the town of Chester. The present officers are: F. W. Marsh, president; Coleman H. Sanders, clerk; J. R. Richardson, Coleman H. Sanders, Ira H. Allen, F. W. Marsh, and M. F. Deming, directors. The plant was sub-let to Loring Atwood, who manufactured lumber and chair-stock. This business was carried on for about three years, when it was discontinued and the plant remained idle one year. In December, 1885, it was rented by Harrison J. Kendall and Stephen Houghton, and six months later the latter retired from the firm. Employment is given to fifteen hands, and chair-stock and lumber are produced.

Located on this plant is also the American Soapstone Finish Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island in 1881. They began operations in Chester in February, 1887, and manufacture a patent finish for walls, material for blackboards, and mortar. From four to eight hands are employed, and the product for 1889 was 10,000 barrels of plain finish, 1,000 barrels of color finish, 1,000 barrels of mortar, and twenty-five tons of blackboard material. The officers of the company are residents of Providence, R. I., as follows: M. J. Perry, president; Virgil Fisher, treasurer; James Shaw, general manager. The Union Soapstone Company, which has operated a soapstone quarry situated about two miles and a half southeast of the village, has its work shops on the plant of the Chester Steam-Power Company. This company is incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, and began operations in Chester in 1886, though the quarries they operate have been opened nearly twenty years. They manufacture laundry tubs, sinks, slabs, register frames, foot-warmers, griddles, stoves, water-tanks, etc. Employment is given to forty hands. The officers of the company are Charles H. Burns, president; G. W. Cummings, treasurer.

Gassett's (Spafford) is a cluster of dwellings about a railroad station in the northwestern part of the town. There is at this point a post-office, a general store, blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, and a steam mill. The post-office was established here in 1834, William H. Spafford being appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Francis W. Boynton. The



Frederick W. Marsh

present incumbent is J. C. Scribner. A general store was started here by William Miller, who sold out to Lewis Hill. The latter was bought out by B. C. Sherwin. Since 1883 J. C. Scribner has conducted the business.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Adams, Benjamin, son of Benjamin, was born in Townsend, Mass., September 17, 1780, and married Betsey Crowley, of Attleboro, Mass. Their children were Rosetta, single, lives in Akron, O.; Lucinda, widow of Samuel Manning, resides at Zanesville, O.; Gaiusha, died in Cavendish; Franklin, lives in Akron, O.; Marcellus, died in Akron, O.; Sarah; Jane, widow of Loren Smith, lives at Akron, O.; Almira, died at three years of age. Benjamin died at Akron, O.

Adams, Washington, son of Benjamin, was born at Cavendish, June 13, 1812, married Mrs. Dene H. Hagar, *nee* Walker. They had two children: Marcellus, died in infancy, and Clarence, born in Cavendish, November 18, 1857. They have resided in Chester since 1860.

Adams, Daniel, son of Benjamin, was born in Cavendish, Vt., July 4, 1795, and married Catharine Hartwell, February 17, 1822. He came to Chester to live in 1822, where he died September 24, 1872. His children were Ira Hartwell; Abigail Ann, died at nine years of age; Alpheus A.; Susan Mary and James Johnson, both died young.

Adams, Ira Hartwell, son of Daniel, was born in Chester, Vt., January 26, 1823, and married Marcella Adams. They had six children, Frank H., born April 26, 1853, died August 10, 1856; Fred D., born August 6, 1854, married Aurora S. Esty, and had two children, Frank E. and Fred D.; Fred D. died at Alma, Mich., September 20, 1889, and his wife died September 16, 1890; Delos W., born September 15, 1855, married Mina M. Rowell and has one child, Karl R.; he is engaged at Alma, Mich., in a general store; Samuel, born January 16, 1857, resides in Chester; Daniel H., born March 17, 1860, lives at Ogden, Utah; and a son who died in infancy.

Adams, Alpheus A., son of Daniel, was born in Chester, October 7, 1828, and married for his first wife Lucia Wheeler. Their children are Frank W., born in Chester, June 3, 1863, married Mary E. Steele, and is a member of the firm of Adams & Davis, of Chester; and Maria Lucia, wife of N. B Thompson, of Grafton, Vt. Alpheus died August 10, 1882.

Aldrich, Henry L., was born in Rockingham, Vt., September 1, 1821, and is the eldest son of Jonas and Louisa (Lovejoy) Aldrich. In his early life he engaged in the mercantile business at Cambridgeport and Boston, Mass. In 1845 he established an express route in the latter city known as the Aldrich Express, which he operated successfully until 1859. In that year he returned to his native town, where he engaged in farming, and in 1869 he removed to Chester, where he had since resided. Mr. Aldrich married for his first wife Pamelia A. Cunningham, of Jefferson, Maine, by whom he had three

[illegible] Loantha Cone, *nee* Woolley, of Saxton's River, Vt.

[illegible] Isaac was born at Mason, N. H., [illegible] 1777 and came to Weathersfield, locating at Amsden in 1797. [illegible] 1804. He married Rebecca Dakin, and had nine children, viz.: Charles, died in Waterloo, Canada; Isaac, died at Schoolcraft, Mich.; Joseph, died in New York City; Jones, died at Schoolcraft, Mich.; Rebecca, single, lives in Chester; George, died at five years of age; Amos, died at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lucy (deceased), married Aldis Burgess; Mary, widow of David A. Sherwin, lives at Chester. Isaac died September 18, 1849.

Baldwin, Naum, was born in Marlboro, N. H., and married Philanda Harvey. Their children were Edwin, who died in Oshkosh, Wis.; Fannie (deceased), married Orris Dwinnell; Albert F.; Charles O., died at Hartford, Conn.; Silas, resides at Grafton, Vt.; Maria Rosaline, died at eight years of age.

Baldwin, Albert F., son of Naum, was born in Chester, February 22, 1818, and married Laurenza, daughter of Thomas Williams. Their family was Abbie, wife of George Robbins of Chester; Lizzie, died aged twenty-six years; George, born in Chester, March 2, 1861, married Juliette Dwinnell, and has three children: Robert Dwinnell, Elizabeth, and Harold H.

Brewer.—This family originally came from Ludlow, Mass., to Ludlow, Vt. Eliab Brewer was one of the early settlers of Ludlow, Vt., and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in 1830, and his wife, Sarah Rice, died three years later. There was a large family of children, none of whom are living. Israel, died in the West; Jason; Betsey, married Abel Pratt; Sally, married James Hitchcock; Eunice, married Levi Barrett; Martha, died single; Annie, married Jerry Gilbert.

Brewer, Jason, married Rebecca Hall. Their family were Samuel, who died at Mendon, Vt.; Alphonso, Marcellus Hall, and Sarah Jane, widow of Elisha Orcutt, a resident of Rutland, Vt. Marcellus Hall, son of Jason, born at Clarendon, Vt., September 11, 1820, married Elzina Spaulding, and they have but one child, Marcellus S. The family have resided in Chester since 1854.

Cutler, Loammi, son of Loammi, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., May 4, 1792, and died at Chester, June 2, 1867. He became a resident of Chester in April, 1833. He married Meriel House, and they had thirteen children, viz.: Calvin D., resides in Springfield, Vt.; Sarah L., lives in Chester; Cummings, went to California in 1849, where it is supposed he died; Martha M., died single; Elisha H., lives at West Acton, Mass.; David H., died in Hopkinton, Mass.; Sumner L., resides in California; Mary H., wife of Putnam Spalding, of Chelsea, Mass.; Simeon C., died in Boston, Mass.; Chestina, lives at Middletown, Conn.; Susan H., died at two years of age; Amanda S., widow of Perry M. Rice, resides at Chester; and one child that died in infancy.

Fisher, Jesse, a native of Massachusetts, came to Chester in 1797, and settled in the northern part of the town. He married Jerusha Armsbury. Their children were Joseph, Herman, died single in Chester in 1822, aged twenty-nine; Ira, died at Worcester, Mass.; Lyman, died in Michigan; Pitts, died in Boston; and Joanna, married Joshua Cook, and died in Genesee county, N. Y. Jesse died in 1882 in Chester, aged fifty-eight years.

Fisher, Joseph, son of Jesse, was born March 10, 1793, and married Orythia Selden. Their children were Orythia (deceased), married William W. Earle; Joseph Selden, resides at Bonzonia, Mich.; Jesse Lyman, born October 7, 1822, married Abigail Maria Harrington, and has three children: Herbert Selden, an attorney at Randolph, Neb.; Charles Everett, connected with a National Bank at Gloucester, Mass.; and Ella Maria, wife of W. O. Davis of Chester; he has always resided in Chester; Mary (deceased), married Abram Whitcomb; Susan, widow of Griffin Shaw, lives at Warsaw, N. Y.; Joanna, wife of Rev. George H. White, a Congregationalist minister, lives in Grinnell, Ia.; George, lives in Cairo, Ill.; Charles, died at Grinnell, Ia.; Lavinia, died young; Ed-

ward, born May 8, 1838, died at Chester, Ia. Joseph married for his second wife Celinda Adams, by whom he had three children. Julia Elizabeth, widow of Merrill I. Howard, who resides at Grinnell, Ia.; Herman Adams lives at Tacoma, Washington Ter.; and Henry died young. Joseph died September 25, 1866.

Fletcher, Daniel, was of the seventh generation of the Fletchers in this country, and was descended from the original settler, Robert Fletcher, through William, Joshua, Paul, John and Paul. He was born at Groton, Mass., March 13, 1763; was a soldier of the Revolution, and came at an early day to Chester. He married Susan Stone, and had the following family; Willard, who died single at Freeport, Ill.; Jonas; Anna S., died single in Chester; Daniel L., died at Taunton, Mass.; Susan (deceased), married Nathan Lake; Sally (deceased), married Amos Hulett; Ira, died single in Chester; William, died single at Oswegatchie, N. Y.; Eunice (deceased), married Major Jenkins; Lucia (deceased), married Ferdinand H. Miller. Daniel died June 21, 1844.

Fletcher, Jonas, son of Daniel, was born in Chester, April 26, 1789, and married Lucinda Sawtell. He died March 5, 1860. His family was Lucinda S. (deceased), married Josiah Cushman; Foster, died at Ludlow, Vt.; Orrin, died at Quincy, Ill.; Sarah A., died single; George L.; Bailey N., died at Nashville, Tenn.; Daniel W., died single in Connecticut; William W., resides in Fitchburg, Mass.; Freedom J., died single at Ludlow, Vt.; Ormond W., born in Chester, August 21, 1831, married Frances M. Weston, but has no children, and lives at North Chester; and Oramel W., lives at Fitchburg, Mass.

Fullerton, Nathaniel, was for a number of years one of the active business men of Chester, where he died in 1872 at the age of ninety-seven years. He married Susannah Norton, and they had the following children: Henry N., Alexander N., Susan, married Dr. Gowdy of Middlebury, Vt., George A., Frederick Eugene. None of the family are living.

Fullerton, Frederick Eugene, son of Nathaniel, was born in Chester, February 23, 1817, and married Miss P. A. Wentworth. They had four children: Emma Maria, married Frederick W. Childs, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Grace Wentworth, wife of George F. Hadley, of Chester; Frederick Harvey, died at nine years of age; Susan Norton, wife of H. G. Wiley, of Kearney, Neb. Mr. Fullerton died February 1, 1869.

Henry, Hugh, was born in Acworth, N. H., and came to Chester, before 1780, locating on what is known as the Henry homestead, east of the village. He died in Chester, June 3, 1849, aged seventy-nine years. He married Susan Dodge, and they had four children: Mary H. (deceased), married Lyman B. Walker, an attorney at what is now Laconia, N. H.; Elizabeth (deceased), married Lawrence Bigelow; Susan, died young; and Hugh H.

Henry, Hugh H., son of Hugh, was born in Chester, October 18, 1814, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1833. He married Sarah Henry, of Charlestown, N. H. They had ten children: Mary H., Hugh, Martha D., Julia, Clara, Charles F., Arthur H., Patrick, William G., Sarah E., all of whom excepting Arthur H. and Sarah E., who are deceased, are residents of Chester. Hugh H. was for a number of years United States Marshal, and was prominent in State politics. Though a Democrat, and his town a strong Whig one, he represented it several times in the State Legislature, and was a Democratic candidate for Congress. He became a Free Soiler in 1848, and a Republican upon the organization of that party; was later a State Senator, and at the time of his decease was the oldest railroad president in length of service, having been for nineteen years president of the Vermont Valley Railroad. He died in Chester, December 18, 1869.

Hilton, Dearborn H., was born in Andover, N. H., December 31, 1803, and married Eliza A. Cummings. He died July 31, 1860. They had one child, George H., born in Chester, July 5, 1831, and married Helen M., daughter of Dr. Abram Lowell. They have three children, George L., Anna M., and Dearborn H. Mr. Hilton is proprietor of the summer resort, Lowell Lake Hotel, at Londonderry, Vt.

Kingsbury, Nathan, came from Shrewsbury, Vt., to Chester. His wife was a Miss Thompson. Their children were Eli P., a resident of Ludlow, Vt.; Eaton and Ira died in Chester; William Rhoda, died single; and Clarissa.

Kingsbury, William, son of Nathan, was born in Chester, May 10, 1816, and married Fannie E. Spring. They had seven children, viz.: Martha E. (deceased), married H. W. Spafford; Mariam A. (deceased), married George Nichols; Hattie M., wife of J. H. Marsh, of Chester; Sarah M., wife of H. M. Guild, of Chester; Harland W., resides in Sterling, Mass.; Sewell E., resides in West Medway, Mass.; and Homer S.

Kingsbury, Homer S., son of William, was born in Chester, June 24, 1853, and married Lorette A. Woodbury. They have six children: Trazer W., Alfred W., Bradley L., James J., Ede L., and Marietta A. Mr. Kingsbury resides in Cavendish.

Marsh, Jacob, was born November 26, 1771, and married Lydia Kingsley. About the first of the present century he came to Plymouth, Vt., where he died December 1, 1833. His children were Jacob, who died at Sugar Grove, Pa.; Daniel, died at the age of thirty-two years, single; Levi, died at Sugar Grove, Pa.; Ara, died in West Brattleboro, Vt.; Jared; Susan (deceased), married David French; Lydia (deceased), married Samuel Earl; Hannah, died young; Horace, died at Plymouth, Vt.; Alden, died at Youngsfield, Pa.; Laura (deceased), married Hugh Kennedy; Andelina (deceased), was twice married, first to Leonard Baldwin, second to David Conant; James Kingsley, who resides at North Hadley, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Marsh, Jared, son of Jacob, was born in Guilford, Vt., April 2, 1800, and left Plymouth in 1867, and became a resident of Chester. He married Almira, the widow of his brother, Horace. They had three daughters: Viola, wife of Dr. D. F. Cooledge, of Ludlow, Vt.; Lydia Ella, wife of Henry W. Spafford, of Rutland, Vt.; Myra, wife of B. F. Whelden, of Ludlow, Vt. He died May 7, 1885.

Marsh, Horace, son of Jacob, was born in Plymouth, Vt., March 30, 1807, and married Almira Eaton. They had one child, Jacob H. Horace died June 4, 1843.

Marsh, Jacob H., son of Horace, was born in Plymouth, Vt., April 18, 1842. Losing his father when he was only thirteen months old, he was brought up by his stepfather. He married Hattie M., daughter of William Kingsbury, October 26, 1870. They have one child, Gertie Winifred.

Marsh, Frederick W., the third son of Asa and Elizabeth (Hall) Marsh, was born at Chesterfield, N. H., January 14, 1831. He engaged in mercantile business at Londonderry, Vt., in 1852, and became a partner in the firm of J. L. Pierce & Co. This partnership continued until 1859. In the spring of 1864 he became a resident of Chester, and in the following year became a partner with P. H. Robbins, under the firm name of Robbins & Marsh, which continued twenty-four years. Mr. Marsh married for his first wife Mary Jane Robinson, of Boston. His second wife was Ellen M. Allen, of Boston. They have one child, George F.

Sargent, Ezra, a son of Ezra, one of the early settlers of Chester, was born May 24, 1777, and died May 25, 1856. He married Betsey Putnam and had ten children, viz.: Edward O.; Eliza, died young; Eliza (deceased), married, first, Abner Field, second, Ezra Dean; Mary (deceased), married Weber Andrews; Harriet (deceased), married John F. Hawkes; Alfred; Esther, widow of Silas Richardson, resides in Waukesha, Wis.; Ezra Putnam, died in Chicago, Ill.; Julia, wife of Silas Sawyer, of Waukesha, Wis.; and J. Harvey, a resident of Westminster, Vt.

Sargent, Edward O., son of Ezra, was born in Chester, August 4, 1801, and married Joanna Atwood. They had five children, viz.: Augusta B., wife of Abraham Dodge, of Chester; Edward, resides in Omro, Wis.; Ellen, wife of N. A. Child, of Temple, N. H.; Mary Jane, died young; and Atwood. Edward O. died February 26, 1872.

Sargent, Atwood, son of Edward O., was born at Chester, November 26, 1841, and married Mary F. Wyman, of Granville, N. Y. Their four children are Ruth, Alice A., Mary G. and Julia.

Sherwin, David A., was born at Windham, Vt., October 9, 1814, and married for his first wife Caroline Perry, by whom he had one child, Ann, who married Henderson Blanchard. He came to Chester in 1838, and engaged in the mercantile business. He died August 20, 1865.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WEATHERSFIELD

THIS town derived its name from the town of the same name in Connecticut, though there is a difference in the spelling of the names of the two towns. The fact that the early settlers were from that part of Connecticut establishes beyond a doubt the origin of the town's name. It is located in the southeastern part of the county, being north of Springfield, east of Baltimore and Cavendish, south of West Windsor and Windsor, and west of the Connecticut River. On the banks of the latter there are located in the town large tracts of arable lands which constitute some of the best farms in the State. Towards the northern and western parts of the town the surface becomes more broken and mountainous, a part of the Ascutney Mountain, which has a height of 3,320 feet, being located in the northern portion, while the Little Ascutney Mountain with a height of 1,200 feet is situated in the northwest corner. In the western part of the town is located a part of the Hawks Mountains. Besides these there are a number of hills, the most prominent being Golden, Downer's and Camp. In the southeastern part of the town the Connecticut River makes a bend, which is called "the Bow," on account of its resemblance to an ox-bow. Throughout the town small water-courses abound, those located in the eastern part emptying into the Connecticut, while in the western portion they empty into the Black River, the course of the latter extending over several miles of the town.

Early History.—Weathersfield was granted by King George III., through Benning Wentworth, on August 20, 1761, to the following persons: Gideon Lyman, Daniel Lyman, Daniel Lyman, jr., Joseph Little, Samuel Miles, Samuel Miles, jr., Enos Alling, James Rice, Joseph Trowbridge, Roswell Woodward, Thomas Trowbridge, Abraham Thomp-

son, jr., Phineas Lyman, Abraham Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Stephen Alling, Gideon Lyman, jr., James Stoner, Silvanus Bishop, John Mix, John Pierrepont, John Bradley, jr., Phineas Bradley, Elijah Lyman, John Cornell, Benjamin Alling, Lemuel Hotchkiss, John Nelson, Josiah Bradley, Hezekiah Parmele, jr., John Austin, Israel Munson, Joel Gilbert, Joseph Thompson, Caleb Gilbert, Joseph Dorman, Timothy Potter, Ebenezer Johnson, Silas Wright, Phineas Lyman, of Hadley, Naomi Lyman, John Lyman, jr., George Lyman, Benjamin Sheldon, William Kennedy, Reuben Wright, Eleazer Burt, Elnathan Wright, Ephraim Wright, jr., Theodore Aktinson, M. W Wentworth, Bildad Wright, Elias Lyman, Nathaniel Phelps, Benning Wentworth, John Nelson, H. Hall Wentworth, Wiseman Claggett, Samuel Bishop, jr., Joseph Wooster, and Theodore Atkinson, jr.

The original grant, after setting forth the boundaries, stated that it contained 23,000 acres, and was subject to a number of conditions, some of which are the following: When the town had a population of fifty families a public market was to be held one or more days each week, at a place most advantageous to the inhabitants. Liberty was given to hold fairs; also, the first meeting of the grantees should be held on the third Tuesday in September, 1761, Gideon Lyman being appointed moderator. Annual meetings were to be held on the second Tuesday in March thereafter for choice of officers. Every grantee was obliged to cultivate five of every fifty acres granted every five years. All the white and pine timber fit for masting the royal navy was to be carefully preserved for that purpose, nor could it be cut without a special license. A portion of the grant near the center was to be laid out into town lots. A tax of one ear of corn was levied for ten years, first payment to be made December 25, 1762, upon the grant, and after that time each proprietor, settler, or inhabitant to pay one shilling for every hundred acres, and for a greater or less quantity the proportional part of such tax. The grant was divided into sixty-eight shares, and 500 acres were set aside for church and school purposes.

The persons who received the patent were principally residents of New Haven, Conn., and Northampton, Mass., and in pursuance of the requirements of the charter their first meeting was held on September 16, 1761, at the dwelling house of Daniel Lyman, in New Ha

ven. Samuel Bishop, jr., was elected clerk and treasurer, and a committee consisting of Phineas Bradley, Abraham Thompson, and Joseph Thompson, of New Haven, Phineas Lyman, of Hadley, and Silas Wright, of Northampton, were appointed to view and lay out the town according to the charter, and a tax of twelve shillings on each right was voted to defray this expense, payable October 10, 1761. At another meeting held at the same place on December 3, 1761, a committee appointed at the previous meeting, consisting of David Lyman and Samuel Bishop, jr., reported that they had made arrangements with Captain Eliakim Hale, of Wallingford, Conn., to go to Portsmouth, N. H., and for him to take all means possible to prevent any waste of timber located in the town, and to secure the same from any depredations, or from any person cutting masts for the royal navy. This action of the committee was approved, and money was voted to defray all expenses of the same. At various meetings held during the latter part of 1761, and early in 1762, an allotment of the town was made, it being divided into three divisions. The first division was to consist of thirteen acres, the second of fifty acres, and the third of one hundred acres, and the town was afterwards surveyed and a plat made and duly recorded. A tax of one pound four shillings was levied on each right, payable January 1, 1762, John Austin being appointed collector for the proprietors of New Haven, and John Lyman, jr., for all others. The first annual meeting of the proprietors was held March 22, 1762, at New Haven. Phineas Bradley was chosen moderator, and Samuel Bishop, jr., clerk. It was resolved that action should be taken looking to an actual settlement of the town. Clearings were to be made, two public highways laid out, and a saw-mill built. Daniel Lyman, Thomas Wilmot and David Austin were appointed assessors.

For a number of years afterwards no actual settlements were made, though the proprietors continued to hold meetings and offer as inducement to settlers a twenty-acre lot free to any one building a house in the town; also, to any one starting a saw-mill, a set of irons delivered at the block-house in Springfield, and a thirteen-acre lot, on condition that the saw-mill be kept in operation fifteen years. The rights were taxed at various times, but at a meeting held in March, 1764, it was voted that a tax of nine shillings on each right be levied for the purpose of paying

Benjamin Alling for work he had done on the road from the river upwards of three miles in the town. Also to continue the road to the Crown Point road, and lay out highways north and south. At this time the famous controversy arose between the provincial government of New Hampshire and that of New York in reference to the territory lying west of the Connecticut, which was decided by George III. in favor of New York. The provincial governor of that province thereupon created Cumberland county, and began issuing patents for land. A petition was addressed by the proprietors of Weathersfield, October 17, 1766, to Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of New York, claiming that they had been to a great expense in allotting the town, had cleared and cultivated a portion of the lands, erected a number of houses, and asked to be protected while accomplishing the work incident to a pioneer settlement. A census of Cumberland county, taken in 1770, shows that the population of Weathersfield was twenty souls.

By the foregoing facts it will be seen that there were but a few settlers in Weathersfield previous to 1770, and the first settlement could not have taken place in 1761, as has been stated in other works. On April 30, 1772, the territory comprising Weathersfield, and calling for 21,000 acres, was by letters patent, given by Governor William Tryon, of New York, granted to the following persons: Daniel Lyman, Medad Lyman, Enos Allen, James Rice, Roswell Woodward, Abraham Thompson, jr., Samuel Bishop, jr., John Mix, John Pierrepont, John Bradbury, jr., Phineas Bradley, John Cornell, Samuel Hotchkiss, Jonah Bradley, Hezekiah Parmele, jr., John Austin, Israel Munson, Joel Gilbert, Joseph Thompson, Caleb Gilbert, Abraham Thompson, and Joseph Dorman.

The last meeting of the proprietors was held March 16, 1773, and Dan Tuttle, of Wallingford, Conn., was given the privilege to erect a saw-mill on the conditions heretofore described. Benjamin Alling, Moses Alling, Gershom Tuttle, William Rexford, and Aaron Blackslee, having become settlers and fulfilled the conditions, were granted the twenty acres promised and their titles confirmed.

The First Town Meeting.—Below is given a copy of the warrant issued to call the first town meeting:

"Record of a Warrant for a Town Meeting:—These are to notify and warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Township of Weathersfield, that they elect and meat at The Dwelling house of Garshom



Thomas M. Aldrich

Tuttle in The town afore said and County of Cumberland To chuse such officers as are mentioned viz. one Supervisor, two Assessors, two Collectors, Two Overceyers of the poor, three Commissioners for laying out hiways, also so many Surveyors or overseers of hiways as the inhabitents shall see Necessary, two fence Vewers, and four Constables. You are to meat the third tuisday Instant to chuse said officers and the fourth Tuisday to send your Supervisor to the County House in Chester hereof fail not. Given under my hand this Eleventh Day of May, in twelfth yeare of his Majesty Reign Anadominy 1772.

"SIMON STEVENS Justis Peace."

In obedience to this warrant the voters of Weathersfield assembled on May 19, 1772, and elected the following officers: Dan Tuttle, moderator; William Upham, town clerk; Dan Tuttle, supervisor; Eliphalet Spafford and William Richardson, assessors; Benoni Tuttle and Gershom Tuttle, collectors; Benjamin Alling and Aaron Blackslee, overseers of the poor; Dan Tuttle, William Richardson and William Upham, commissioners for laying out highways; Benjamin Alling, Aaron Blackslee and Joseph Douglass, surveyors of highways; William Upham and Moses Alling, fence viewers; Timothy Parkhurst, Benoni Tuttle, Eliphalet Spafford and Gershom Tuttle, pound-keepers.

While the Revolutionary war was in progress the controversy over land titles was in a measure suspended. The affairs of the settlers were managed by committees in the various towns, who, when occasion required, met in general convention to provide for common defense and general welfare. Weathersfield was represented in these conventions in 1775 and 1776 by Oliver Kidder, Hezekiah Grout, Israel Burlingame and William Upham. The decrees of these conventions were regarded as law, and violations were severely punished.

As the country became more thickly settled it was apparent that better organization was necessary, and a convention was called to meet at Windsor on June 4, 1777. Weathersfield was represented by Hezekiah Grout. Before this, Congress had been addressed by the settlers who had declared they were unwilling to any longer be regarded as subjects of New York. The convention favored forming an independent State, but when this action was submitted to the inhabitants of Weathersfield, June 23, 1777, they voted to yield obedience to the laws of New York, until by some legal authority, or by advice of the Continental Congress,

they were put into some other State. In the latter part of 1777 they refused to send any delegate to the county committee. But, notwithstanding this, the independent State of Vermont was organized and the town meeting of April 8, 1778, was under the laws of that State.

The first representative to the General Assembly was Israel Burlingame, elected in 1778. He held the office for a number of successive years.

The first State tax, which amounted to ten shillings on every one hundred acres, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity, was levied by the General Assembly of 1781, and on May 21, 1782, at the house of Daniel Graves, a public vendue was held and a large number of lots disposed of for non-payment of taxes.

After the close of the war settlers were attracted to the town and Weathersfield gradually increased in population. At a meeting held in 1785 there were fifty-seven votes cast on important measures, and in 1786 hogs, which had heretofore been permitted to run at large with a ring and yoke, were by law restricted and roamed no more of their own free will. The population continued to increase, and when the census of 1791 was taken there were 1,146 inhabitants.

The census of the three years, 1800, 1810, 1820, shows a healthy growth, the population being in those years 1,944, 2,115 and 2,301, respectively. From this time to the present there has been a gradual decrease, there being nothing to attract new settlers and little to retain her own enterprising sons and daughters. The following are the census returns: 1830, 2,213; 1840, 2,002; 1850, 1,851; 1860, 1,765; 1870, 1,557; 1880, 1,354.

According to the taxes levied in 1889 there were 290 persons who paid poll tax. The area of the town was 25,192 acres. Value of real estate, $493,012; value of personal property, $213,146; making a total of $764,218.

Early Settlers.—As before stated the first person located within the town was Benjamin Alling, who in 1764 did some work on a road from the river to the center of the town. No actual settlement was made at this time, and it was not until 1769 that he, with Moses Alling, Gershom Tuttle, William Rexford and Aaron Blackslee, made a permanent settlement, locating in the eastern and southern portions of the town.

From the time of the first settlement to the breaking out of the War for Independence the town was settled slowly; but by the town records we find that Captain William and Asa Upham came from Sturbridge, Mass., settling in the center of the town in 1772. Also, Dan Tuttle, Eliphalet Spafford, William Richardson, Benoni Tuttle, Joseph Douglass and Timothy Parkhurst became residents of the town about this time. The next year the names of Amos Richardson, Christopher Brookett, Tucker Hart, Israel Burlingame, Oliver Kidder, Hezekiah Grout, John Marsh, Edward Grannis appear. Of these Oliver Kidder, Israel Burlingame and Hezekiah Grout took a very active part in town affairs. The latter located in the western part of the town and his wife was captured by the Indians, and remained a prisoner at Montreal for three years, but was finally ransomed and returned home.

William Dean, from Connecticut, settled in the northeastern part of the town in 1774, and was soon afterward arrested and taken to Albany for violating the conditions of the charter of the town in cutting down pine timber without a permit from the king's officers.

The war seems to have stopped all settlement, as only a few new settlers made their appearance between 1775 and 1780, the only new names found on the records being Asaph Butler, Levi Stevens, John White, Samuel Lewis and Abraham Downer. Of these the first two were elected members of the first board of selectmen of the town.

During 1780 and the two following years a number of new settlers located in different parts of the town. Among them were Thomas Hutchins, Abijah White, Josiah Hatch, Ambrose Cushman, Waters Chilson and Joseph Hubbard, the latter two being the first justices of the peace in the town. Nathaniel Stoughton came from Windsor, Conn., in 1780, and located in the western part of the town. About the same time Josiah and Daniel Dartt located in the center of the town. There were also a Joshua and Justus Dartt among the early settlers. The four Tolles brothers, Clark, David, Henry and John, located in the same year in the center of the town. About 1780 Oliver Diggins settled in the northwestern part of the town, and Stephen Steel and John Bennett located in the southeastern part. Edward Goodwin, in 1781, operated the only grist-mill.

Oliver Chamberlain, Samuel Newton and Thomas Dunphy located in the southwestern part of the town in 1781, and in the same year Joseph

Mason, Daniel Graves, Colonel Elijah Robinson, Thomas Prentice, Gershom Clark and Benjamin Wooster also became residents.

In 1782 Captain John Williams came from Marlboro, Vt., and located about a mile from Perkinsville. In the same year the names Joseph Joslin, Gideon Lyman, Daniel Babcock, Asa Field, Samuel Cummings, David Polk, John Hill and Elijah Cady appear on the records as being residents of the town.

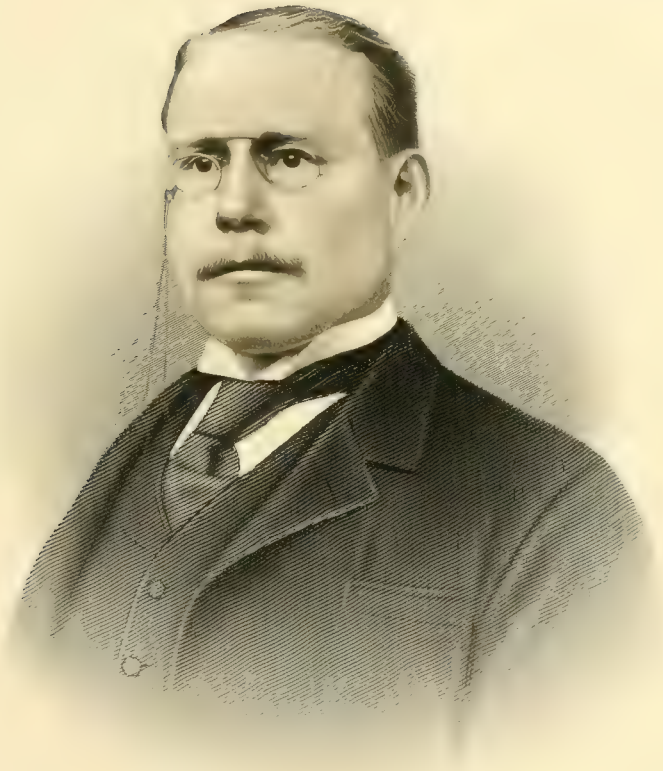
In the following year Amos Boynton, Gideon Chapin, David Paulk, Benjamin Warner, Samuel Sherman and Jonathan Nye moved into the town, and Colonel John Boynton and Levi Field located in the town in 1784, the latter settling about two miles west of Ascutneyville.

There were doubtless others who settled in the town during this term of years, but these are the most prominent and the ones who by their energy and industry accomplished much of the hard, laborious work incidental to the settlement of the town.

Early Religious Efforts and History of Churches.—As the early settlers became more numerous, endeavors were made at various times to establish a public house of worship in the town. If the early settlers wished to attend church they were obliged to cross the Connecticut River to Claremont, N. H. We find in the early town records certificates from elders of the Baptist church of that place, claiming that Israel Burlingame, Asa Upham, William Deane, Abel Nutting, besides many others, were members of their congregations.

As early as 1780 a site for a church building was chosen and efforts made to build. The matter was agitated at nearly every town meeting. In 1784 an invitation was extended to a Mr. Haskell to come and preach on probation. He did not accept and probably was not looking for that kind of an engagement. In 1785 a call was extended to Rev. Dan Foster, which was accepted, and he became in 1787 the first settled minister of Weathersfield, though Rev. James Treadwell preached in the town between 1779 and 1783.

Even in their religious bargains the early settlers seemed to have the spirit of making a good trade. Mr. Foster was to receive as a salary the sum of forty five pounds a year, to be paid one-third in cash; the balance in beef, pork and wheat. He was to receive an annual increase of five pounds until the salary amounted to seventy-five pounds a year, and was also allowed his fire wood, or, instead of that, an additional sum of



Francis B. Hayes

five pounds was paid. If for any cause the town did not live up to its agreement in the matter one hundred pounds was to be paid to Mr. Foster, in two years from the date of his installation. A tax of sixty pounds was raised to build a house for the reverend gentleman; this residence was finished in the year 1785, and the first of January was named as the day on which he should receive his annual salary.

Though the inhabitants had thus built a parsonage and settled a minister they had not as yet any public house of worship. During the year 1786 certificates were recorded of Amos Boynton, Jonah Blackslee, Levi Hicks, Samuel Dike, John Burlingame, John Williams, Captain William Upham, and many others, showing that they were good and honorable members of the Baptist church.

The first church in the town was built at Weathersfield Center, the funds being raised by a land tax. Rev. Dan Foster continued to fill the pulpit until 1799, and was succeeded by Rev. James Converse, who was ordained February 10, 1802, and was pastor until his death, January 7, 1839.

In March, 1821, the meeting-house was destroyed by fire, and in the same year the Congregational society, which had been organized, built a brick edifice on the same site. Rev. Nelson Bishop was settled in 1840, but was dismissed in 1842. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. C. W. Piper, Rev. Thomas H. Canfield and Rev. Alvah Spaulding; but for a large part of the time there was no settled minister.

From 1877 to 1889 the church was supplied by the Vermont Methodist Conference, the Revs. Olin Sherburne, L. E. Rockwell, F. W. Lewis, and J. S. Little being resident preachers three years each, excepting Mr. Rockwell, who remained over two years. During their pastorates these gentlemen supplied the pulpit of the Methodist church at Perkinsville, preaching alternate Sundays in each place. Since the spring of 1889 the Domestic Mission Society has supplied the pulpit. The present membership including non-residents is forty-two.

The East Congregational Church of Weathersfield, located at Weathersfield Bow, was organized by a council of ministers, with fifty-seven members, April 11, 1838. The church edifice was built the previous year. Rev. Benjamin Holmes was the first pastor, and was succeeded

in 1841 by Rev. John Dudley. They were followed by the Rev. Thomas Canfield and Rev. Sidney Holman. During the time the latter was pastor dissensions arose among the members and there has been no settled minister since, and no meetings have been held since 1878. By the will of Major Charles Jarvis the church was to receive the interest on $1,500 to support preaching, if religious services were held twenty-six Sundays in the year. The interest of this fund goes now to the Home Mission.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Perkinsville was organized in 1838 with 124 members. The church was built in 1836, and Rev. Silas Quimby, the first pastor, had a class there since 1835. The church has been supplied by the General Conference from that time to 1889, when Rev. J. S. Little took charge; but owing to decrease in membership, which is now fifteen, no services are being held there.

The Baptist Church of Perkinsville was organized May 28, 1835, by a council of ministers, Rev. David Burroughs being installed as pastor. Barney Bigelow was elected deacon, and J. M. Aldrich, clerk. The church building, a brick structure, was erected in 1832, and previous to this time was used by the Episcopal and Congregational societies. The first meeting of the Baptist society was held June 12, 1835, and the first person was baptized on the 14th of that month. The Rev. Mr. Burroughs was dismissed August 6, 1837, and Rev. William M. Guilford filled the pulpit till November, 1839, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Freeman. In 1841 Rev. Theodore H. Lunt began to preach, and had charge of the congregation until the fall of 1842. An invitation was extended in February, 1843, to Rev. William M. Guilford, asking him to again fill the pulpit, which he accepted and continued till 1847, when he removed to Newport, N. H. During this time Mr. Guilford was principal of the Perkinsville Academy. The next minister was Rev. F. Page, from 1847 to 1849, and the following two years Rev. Luke Sherwin filled the pulpit. From the organization of the church to the present time different ministers have divided their time between the Baptist churches at Felchville and at Perkinsville. From February 1, 1852, to January 27, 1856, the Rev. Charles L. Frost supplied the pulpit, and for the next four years meetings were held only twenty-six Sundays in the the year, the society being under the charge of Rev. J. Freeman. On

February 1, 1860, Rev. Nathaniel Cudworth was installed and continued to preach until his death, August 2, 1870. For the two following years there was no settled minister. The society at this time had a membership of forty-three. The Rev. William H. Rugg began his labors in January, 1873, but on account of ill health was obliged to resign October 2, 1881. For over two years the church was then without a pastor, but in May, 1884, the Rev. William H. Stewart took the charge and remained until December 1, 1886, when the present minister, Rev. Henry M. Hopkinson, was installed. The present membership of the church is eighty-five.

Rev. Nathaniel Cudworth was born in Putney, Vt., January 2, 1814, and was ordained to preach in his native town in 1841. Previous to this time he studied theology at Hamilton, N. Y., for two years, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of ill-health. Before coming to Perkinsville he supplied the pulpits at Putney, Jamaica, North Springfield, and Ludlow. His ill-health obliged him to cease his labors at the latter place, where he resided until 1860. He represented that town for two years in the Vermont Legislature. He married Maria Bennett and had a son and a daughter.

The Corners Church Society.—This society worships at a meeting-house located at Ascutneyville, where the first meeting was held June 27, 1846, at which time it was voted that it should be a union church There being $1,220 pledged towards building an edifice, a committee consisting of John H. Billings, James Weston, and Amasa Gay was appointed to have charge of the construction. It was also resolved that the majority of the stockholders should decide of what denomination the service should be. The corner-stone of the church was laid August 14, 1846, and on the 19th of November of that year it was dedicated. Elder Harding, of Springfield, preached the sermon. The original stockholders were John H. Billings, Daniel Haskell, Amasa Gay, James Weston, Charles Mather, Elijah Whitmore, Giles W. Clark, Reuben M. Weston, Jonas B. Davis, Pliny Gay, Franklin Norton, William P. Hatch, J. R Haskell, Samuel Warren, Isaac Litchfield, and Lysander M. Rice. The Rev. Freeman became the first pastor and remained until 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. Moses Kimball, who remained until 1867. Since that time there has been no regular minister, though services have been

held regularly. Services are held on alternate Sundays of the Congregationalist and the Methodist faiths.

The Congregational Church of Ascutneyville was formed in 1869, and the Revs. J. Q. Bittinger and George Byington supplied the pulpit till the latter part of 1870, when Rev. Franklin Butler was hired and filled the position until 1875. The next incumbent was Rev. R. D. Searle, who remained till 1877. A grandson of Consul Jarvis, the Rev. Jarvis Richards, became the supply in 1879, remaining until 1880. The Rev. Moses Wells was in charge the early part of the year 1883, and the latter part of the same year Rev. Frank Tompkins supplied the pulpit, continuing until 1887, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Sanford S. Martyn. The membership is twenty-eight.

Post-Offices, Early Stores, etc.—The first post-office established in Weathersfield was at "The Bow," previous to 1800. Among the later postmasters were Bailey Bartlett, Hollis Howard, who was succeeded in 1861 by the present incumbent, Miss Louisa C. Danforth.

There was a store and a tavern kept here, and George Lyman built the first frame house and kept the first store in the town at this point. There are at the present time at the Bow six dwelling houses and a church.

The second post-office in Weathersfield was established at Greenbush in 1820, in the northwest part of the town. George Potwine was appointed the first postmaster, and was succeeded in 1827 by Reuben Squires. He held the office until 1835, when John Spafford was appointed and continued until 1841. He was succeeded by George White, who kept the office until 1850, when it was removed about two miles south and called Upper Falls. There was a store kept at Greenbush as early as 1818, by Foster Henry; also a tavern as early as 1815, by George Potwine. Isaac Eddy, an inventor, about this time erected a building where he experimented with perpetual motion. He afterwards converted it into a printing and copper-plate engraving establishment, publishing wall maps. This building in 1838 was made into a church, though there was no organized society or settled preacher. It was torn down a few years ago.

When the post-office was removed to Upper Falls Japhet F. Warner was made postmaster. At this point in 1836 John Dunbar began build-



Charles Amsden

ing a cotton-mill, which was operated in 1844, and employment given to thirty hands. This mill burned down in 1848, and a store, which was carried on there at that time, has since fallen into decay. Roswell Downer became postmaster in 1860, and in 1878 Charles Amsden was appointed and the office removed to Amsden.

Amsden is a small hamlet located in the northwestern part of the town, on the west bank of a stream known as Mill Creek, which rises in the town of Reading and empties into the Black River about a mile and a half east of Perkinsville. At Amsden is located the only water privilege there is on this stream in the town of Weathersfield. As early as 1782 Levi Stearns built a saw-mill on the east bank A man named Culver afterwards built a saw and grist-mill, which was improved by Joseph Spafford. None of these are now in existence. In 1838 Abel Page built a grist-mill on the west bank of the stream, which was purchased in 1848 by John Howard. On March 20, 1849, Charles Amsden came to work for John Howard in this mill, and two weeks later purchased the property, he being then not quite seventeen years old, and having only about one hundred dollars cash capital. During the following year he began to trade a little in the mercantile line in his mill, and the business rapidly increased. At this time there were but two dilapidated buildings where now stands the village of Amsden with its thirty buildings, twenty of which are dwelling houses occupied by Mr. Amsden's employees. Mr. Amsden, by his business enterprise and energy, blasted away rocks, filled up frog ponds, and on the village site there now stands a school-house, a large store, a blacksmith shop, a saw and grist-mill, which was built in 1869, a little south of the old mill site, filled with modern machinery, a circular saw, besides wood-working machinery.

On the east bank of the stream, about a quarter of a mile below the village site, are located three lime quarries. They run along the side of the stream for about half a mile, then towards the interior of the town about a quarter of a mile. Before 1849 little had been done towards developing this industry, though there had been some work done on two of the quarries. Soon after this Mr. Amsden obtained an interest in the quarries and subsequently purchased them entire, and has averaged shipments of eight thousand barrels of lime yearly, and given employment to about twenty hands.

Mr. Amsden was born in West Windsor, May 6, 1832, and married Abbie Craigue, and has a daughter, Mary Melvina, wife of Charles E. Woodruff, of Woodstock, Vt.

Perkinsville.—A post-office is located in the southwestern part of the town, and in early days was called Duncanville, after Nahum Duncan, who was the first store and tavern-keeper at that point, and lived on the hill where George S. Alford now keeps a hotel. Perkinsville is named from James Perkins, a Boston capitalist, who became interested in the mill. The first postmaster was John Kidder. J. Field Chilson, R. Henry, and Martin J. Bixby (the present occupant) have filled the position since. There are at present, besides the interests mentioned elsewhere, a store, quite a number of dwellings, two churches, and a population of about two hundred in the lower and upper villages.

Perkinsville has two water privileges on the Black River. Previous to 1830 there was on the privilege located at the upper village a sawmill built by Benjamin Chilson, and a small woolen-mill, erected by Sewall Kennedy and Solomon Davis, which, in that year, was enlarged by Mr. Perkins, mentioned above. He died suddenly on a journey to Boston, and the mill then passed into possession of Joseph Williams & Co., who manufactured a fine line of broadcloth. The next owners were Prentiss & Lawrence, and in 1848 Alexander Pope purchased the mill. He was succeeded by Ruel T. Warfield, who disposed of it to his brothers, S. R. and A. L. Warfield, and they sold to Moody Proctor. In the latter part of 1868 Calvin W. Shattuck, Samuel J. Whitton and Thomas Proctor formed a partnership and purchased the mill, but owing to losses sustained in the flood of 1869 this firm was dissolved and the property passed into the hands of Whitton & Call. On the death of the former, in 1873, Joseph A. Call purchased the entire plant and continued the business until 1886, when the mill was shut down. During this time light cotton goods, sheetings and print cloths were manufactured. Employment was given to about forty hands. There is a fall here of twenty-five to twenty-seven feet, it being the highest dam on the Black River. Mr. Call died in 1889, and in consideration of the town exempting the property from taxation for five years from April 1, 1890, his son, Edwin I. Call, agreed to start the mill at its full capacity.

On the privilege at the lower village there was built in the fall of 1798 a grist mill by Captain John Williams. He sold the property in 1805

to his son, J. R. Williams, and Nahum Duncan. In 1826 the site was owned and occupied by Francis Nichols, who suffered loss by fire. The next occupants were the Woodbury brothers, John, George and Daniel

There was erected in 1838 by Francis Nichols and Francis Kidder a brick mill, 160 feet long, 40 feet wide and four stories high. It contained eight sets of machinery and had a capacity for manufacturing 750 yards of cassimere daily. Employment was given to 150 hands. The business was carried on in the name of the Ascutney Manufacturing Company. This company was unfortunate and the property was bought in 1839 by Mr. Skinner, of Boston, for $48,000. It was totally destroyed by fire in November, 1839, being insured for $81,000. The privilege was afterwards occupied by Messrs. Nichols, Stevens and Williams, at different times, but was finally sold to Samuel Alford, who began the lumbering business. He sold to L. Darling, who manufactured stoves, but the buildings were again destroyed by fire. The site was then purchased by David A. Wheeler, who erected a grist-mill, which was burned January 8, 1883, and was rebuilt in that year by Melvin G. Robinson, who carries on the business at present, employing about fifteen hands. The mill is filled with wood-working machinery. Chair and carriage-stock, lath, shingles and lumber are manufactured.

In 1854 Martin J. Billings began prospecting for soapstone, and opened up the ledge located near Perkinsville, known as the upper ledge. Through the efforts of Asa Wentworth, of Bellows Falls, a stock company was formed under the name of the Hawks Mountain Soapstone Company, who continued the prospecting and erected a steam mill in about 1857 at the ledge, and began to manufacture register frames, sinks, cisterns, and wash-tubs. They continued the business until 1864, when the property was purchased by L. B. Darling, of Pawtucket, R. I., who conducted the business under the name of the Windsor County Soapstone Company. Employment was given at that time to twenty-five or thirty hands. This company failed in 1869 and the plant, under a mortgage foreclosure, was placed in charge of Edward Dean and Ira Holden; but the Springfield Soapstone Company was formed, bought the mortgages and worked the ledge for a number of years, when the property came into court on a question of liquidation, and has been worked and owned since 1884 by Charles Williams, of Manchester, N. H.

The ledge known as the lower ledge was opened a few years after the upper ledge, and was leased by Gardner & Brown, but, the quality of stone being poor, it was abandoned. It is now operated by parties residing in Francestown, N. H. The manufacture of soapstone stoves was begun in Perkinsville in 1852, and continued thirty years by Henry & Dodge. The building used by them was formerly a fulling-mill, afterwards a bobbin-mill. It is located on the Black River, and is now used by Charles Williams in which to saw soapstone.

Weathersfield Center, located in about the center of the town, at the present time consists of a few dwellings and a church. It was made a post office in 1855, and James W Goldsmith was made its first postmaster. He held the office till about 1883, when he was succeeded by his son, James H. Goldsmith, the present incumbent In early days at the Center various kinds of business were carried on. More than seventy years ago a store was located on the green in front of the church. It was burned in 1843, at which time it was run by John Phinney. Previous to his time it was kept by Eber Gridley and Edwin Stone. A blacksmith shop was run by Horace Cook in 1821, and after his death by James W. Goldsmith. Mr. Cook also kept a tavern, and Carlos Cole was engaged in the same business A tannery was carried on by Mr. Mosely, and for a number of years a distillery was in operation. A hatter named Dickens and a shoemaker also plied their trades here.

The following physicians resided at different times at the Center: Dr. Redfield, Dr. Oliver Pierce, and Dr. Angier. A soldiers' monument was erected at the Center by the town.

The fourth post-office located in Weathersfield was in the northeast corner of the town in about 1826, and was known by the name of "The Corners"; it was called by some "Weathersfield Four Corners." Dr. Furber was the first postmaster, and he was succeeded by Amasa Gay A store was kept there as early as 1829 by Lemuel Hitchcock, and now there are about a dozen dwellings, two stores, a church, a blacksmith shop, and saw and grist-mill. Some twenty-five years ago, through the efforts of some of the inhabitants, the name of the hamlet was changed to Ascutneyville.

Cemeteries.—The first burying place in the town was located on the road near the farm owned now by Luther P. Warren. In 1887 Nathaniel Stoughton and John Williams gave to the town a lot of land



J. A. Gall

consisting of three acres just west of the Crown Point road for a burying-place. This has been enlarged to eight acres and contains many fine monuments, among which may be mentioned those of Charles Amsden, Samuel Whitton, Samuel Alford, Daniel Mudgett, and Napoleon B. Roundy. The first person interred in these grounds was Jane, daughter of Gideon and Lydia Chapin, who died on March 14, 1790, aged three years and twenty-four days. There are four other burying-places in town, viz.: one about a mile north of the "the Bow"; one at Ascutneyville; one near what was once Greenbush; and the other about two miles south of Weathersfield Center.

Schools.—The town is divided into thirteen school districts, each having a suitable school-house. The first schoolmaster in town was Captain John Coffin, of Cavendish. The second was Dr. Redfield. Since 1850 every school district has decreased in population excepting the eighth.

Hotels.—In the early days the traveling public were accommodated in various parts of the town, as before stated. The Hawks Mountain House, at Perkinsville, was run as a hotel for a number of years, and then closed and used as a private residence. Afterwards it was opened again by David F. McIntire, who continued to run it until his death. It is now closed. Since 1886 George S. Alford has kept a hotel at Perkinsville. The Downer's Hotel is situated in a lovely spot in the northwestern part of the town, and was built in 1830 by Samuel Downer, who died in 1838. The house has been kept by his son Roswell since 1841.

Important Events.—The first white child born in the town was Dorcas, daughter of Eliphalet Spafford.

By an act of the General Assembly John Hubbard was given the right to hold a lottery in the town for the purpose of raising £150 to erect a brewery in Weathersfield, October 26, 1789. By a similar act on November 3, 1791, Abraham Downer and John Hubbard were given the privilege to raise £200 to aid them in erecting a brewery.

During the spring and summer of 1791 there were over seventy cases of small-pox in the town, nine of which were fatal. In the epidemic of spotted fever in 1812 the town lost seventy of its inhabitants.

In 1841 an academy was opened at Perkinsville under the superin-

tendence of A. P. Chase and S. A. Bullard. It was conducted successfully for a number of years.

On July 23, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gowing were murdered at their home in the east part of the town for their money, by Hiram Miller, who was executed for the crime at Windsor, July 25, 1869.

On January 31, 1867, De Witt C. Gardner killed on Pine Hill, near Downer's, a male panther seven feet in length, two feet nine inches high, and weighing 121½ pounds.

List of Supervisors of Weathersfield during the time it was a part of Cumberland county, N. Y.: 1772, Dan Tuttle; 1773, William Richardson; 1774, Hezekiah Grout; 1875–76, Oliver Kidder; 1777, Eliphalet Spafford.

Selectmen.—1778, Israel Burlingame, Asaph Butler, Levi Stevens; 1779, Israel Burlingame, Levi Stevens, Edward Grannis; 1780, Israel Burlingame, Edward Grannis, William Upham; 1781, Asaph Butler, Eliphalet Spafford, Ambrose Cushman; 1782, Nathaniel Stoughton, Joshua Dart, Henry Tolles; 1783, Nathaniel Stoughton, Henry Tolles, Joseph Hubbard; 1784, Waters Chilson, Joseph Hubbard, Oliver Chamberlain; 1785, Hezekiah Grout, Colonel John Boynton, Colonel Elijah Robinson; 1786, Colonel John Boynton, Nathaniel Stoughton, Hezekiah Grout; 1787, Henry Tolles, Waters Chilson, Oliver Kidder; 1788, Joseph Hubbard, Oliver Kidder, Asa Field; 1789, Waters Chilson, Joseph Hubbard, John Boynton; 1790, Joseph Stoughton, Joseph Hubbard, Waters Chilson; 1791, Joseph Hubbard, Waters Chilson, Lieutenant Thomas Prentice; 1792, Joseph Stoughton, Nathaniel Stoughton, Samuel Steel; 1793, Joseph Stoughton, John Bennett, Gideon Chapin; 1794, John Bennett, Gideon Chapin, Jonathan Whipple; 1808–09, J. Boynton, Zenas Clark, Aaron Hall; 1810–12, Zenas Clark, Aaron Hall, Silas Bigelow; 1813–14, Oliver Whipple, John Bennett, Silas Bigelow; 1815, John Bennett, Oliver Whipple, Nahum Duncan; 1816–17, John Bennett, Nahum Duncan, Benjamin Tolles; 1818–19, Aaron Hall, Joshua Upham, Amos Hulett; 1820–21, Joshua Upham, Amos Hulett, Henry Tolles; 1822, Benjamin Deane, Barnabas Deane, Nahum Duncan; 1823–25, Benjamin Deane, Barnabas Deane, Silas Demary; 1826, Barnabas Deane, John Davis, Givens Boynton; 1827, John C. Haskell, Jacob Perkins and Aaron Hall; 1828, Amos Hulett, Jacob

Perkins, and John Bennett, jr.; 1829, Amos Hulett, John Bennett, jr., and Joseph R. Williams; 1830, Joseph R. Williams, James Newton, Sewall Clement; 1831, Joseph R. Williams, John Sherwin, Sewall Clement; 1832, John Sherwin, Sewall Clement, Jonathan Lawrence; 1833–34, Barnabas Deane, Nathan B. Deane, Allison Richards, 1835, Barnabas Deane, Nathan B. Deane, Amos Hulett; 1836, Menzies A. Thomson, John Allison, Sewall Clement; 1837–39, Menzies A. Thomson, Charles Barrett, John C. Haskell; 1840–42, Barnabas Deane, Allison Richards, Charles Sherwin; 1843–44, Allison Richards, Augustus Tuttle, J. Field Chilson; 1845, J. Field Chilson, Charles Barrett, Daniel Haskell; 1846, J. Field Chilson, David Sherman, Josiah Newell; 1847, David Haskell, J. Field Chilson, Chauncey M. Chamberlain; 1848, Chauncey M. Chamberlain, Barnabas Deane, Samuel R. Kendall, 1849–51, Barnabas Deane, Charles Sherwin, Samuel R. Kendall; 1852, Napoleon B. Roundy, Franklin Norton, Alvah Chamberlain; 1853 54, Napoleon B. Roundy, Franklin Norton, Alvah Chamberlain; 1855, Charles Sherwin, Erastus Conner, William P. Hatch; 1856, Barnabas Deane, Samuel Alford, jr., Henry S. Bowen; 1857, Barnabas Deane, Augustus Tuttle, John Sherwin; 1858–59, Barnabas Deane, Henry H Spafford, Edson Chamberlain; 1860, Henry H. Spafford, Edson Chamberlain, William Sheldon; 1861, Edson Chamberlain, William Sheldon, Henry Prentice; 1862, Edson Chamberlain, Henry Prentice, Roswell Downer; 1863, Roswell Downer, Phineas Leland, William P. Hatch; 1864, Edson Chamberlain, S. J. Demary, James M. Stearns; 1805–66, Edson Chamberlain, Samuel Alford, jr., James M. Stearns; 1867, Edson Chamberlain, Walter Newell, W. J. Tolles; 1868–69, W. J. Tolles, Justus Dartt, Henry S. Bowen; 1870–72, De Witt C. Thrasher, Horace M. Morton, Erastus N. Dartt; 1873, Addison Slayton, George N Sheldon, Chester Adams; 1874, Addison Slayton, Chester Adams, Edwin S. Jackman; 1875–76, George Barrett, F. E. Putnam, George A. Weston; 1877, George Barrett, Henry P. Tolles, William H. Boynton; 1878, Henry P. Tolles, Almon N. Guild, Fred W. Blanchard; 1879–81, Henry P. Tolles, George C. Shedd, Francis G. Upham; 1882, George C. Shedd, Francis G. Upham, F. E. Putnam; 1883, Francis G. Upham, F. E. Putnam, George W. Kenney; 1884–85, Francis G. Upham, George W. Kenney, James H. Goldsmith; 1886–87, James H. Gold-

smith, C. F. Aldrich, F. A. Newell; 1888, J. W. Leland, George G. Wilson, Luther P. Warren; 1889, George G. Wilson, Luther P. Warren, John Gould.

Town Clerks.—1772, William Upham; 1773, Benoni Tuttle; 1774-81, Israel Burlingame; 1782, Hezekiah Grout; 1783, Israel Burlingame; 1784-91, Gershom Clark; 1792, Thomas Prentice; 1793-1808, Gershom Clark; 1809-13, Jonathan Whipple; 1814, Eber Gridley; 1815-18, C. Cowles; 1819-25, James Converse; 1826-48, Joshua Upham; 1849-62, J. Field Chilson; 1863-68, Vincent R. Henry; 1869-73, Gilman Shedd, who died in office, and remainder of his term was filled by his son, George H. Shedd, who continued in the office to 1882; 1883-85, William M. Pingry. He died in office, and Daniel C. Richardson was appointed, but resigned, and George Barrett served out the term. The present town clerk is William H. Rugg, who has held the office since 1886.

Town Treasurers since 1809.—Thomas Prentice, 1809-19; Philemon Tolles, 1820-44; Benjamin Tolles, 1844-48; Menzies A. Thomson, 1849-54; Charles Barrett, 1855-56; Joshua M. Aldrich, 1857-60, Charles Barrett, 1861-65; Walter Newell, 1866-68; George Barrett, 1869-74; Elias W. Ellis, 1875-76; Charles Amsden, 1878 to the present time.

Representatives from Weathersfield.—Israel Burlingame, March, 1778-80; William Upham, October, 1778-79; Waters Chilson, 1781-84; Elijah Robinson, 1782-83, 1787, 1792-94; Hezekiah Grout, 1785; Joseph Hubbard, 1786, 1788-89, 1790-91; Nathaniel Stoughton, 1795-97, 1802-03; Thomas Prentiss, 1798-1801; Gregory Stone, 1804-07; Reuben Hatch, 1808; Peter Robinson, 1809-12; Carlos Cowles, 1813, 1818; Oliver Whipple, 1814-15; Lemuel Hitchcock, 1816-17; Amos Hulett, 1819-22; Daniel Bowen, 1823-24; Barnabas Deane, 1825-26, 1832, 1834-35, 1838-39; John Brown, 1827-28; Joshua Upham, 1829-30; Cyrus Boynton, 1831; Jonathan Lawrence, 1833, 1836-37; Stephen Prentiss, 1840-41; Augustus Tuttle, 1842-43; John Spafford, 1844-45; Hyren Henry, 1846-47; C. M. Chamberlain, 1848-49; John C. Haskell, 1850-51; James Weston, 1852-53; Samuel Alford, jr., 1854-55; Joseph M. Aldrich, 1856-57; William Newell, 1858-59; William M. Pingry, 1860-61, 1868; Perry Haskell, 1862-63; Hyren Henry, 1864-65; H. H. Spafford, 1866-67; George Barrett, 1869;

Charles Amsden, 1870; Daniel A. Wheeler, 1872; Justus Dartt, 1874, 1878–80; Charles L. Stearns, 1876; E. C. Robinson, 1882–84; Edwin S. Jackman, 1886; Albert L. Marden, 1888.

Members of the Constitutional Convention.—Nathaniel Stoughton, 1793; Paul Cook, 1814; Amos Hulett, 1822; William Jarvis, 1828; Ebenezer Shedd, 1836; Daniel Bowen, 1843; William M. Pingry, 1850.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Boynton, Colonel John, came from Winchendon, Mass., to Weathersfield about 1770. He was a tall, spare man, with a powerful voice, which could be heard for a distance of two miles in common conversation. He was a colonel of a regiment during the Revolutionary War. His children were Cyrus Jewett, who died December 4, 1843, being eighty years of age; Beman, born in 1768, died in 1849, he was a Baptist minister; Molly, died single; David, was an elder in the Baptist Church, and died at Johnson, Vt.; and Ephraim. Cyrus (son of Colonel John) was called the captain, and built the house occupied by Luther Warren. He married Hannah Graves, and their children were Lucian, who died at Springfield, Ill.; Caroline, wife of Samuel Duncan, resides in Mitchell, Ia.; Nancy, widow of Stephen Prentiss, lives at Washington, D. C.; Fannie (deceased), married F. D. Nichols; Luther; Sumner, resides in Washington, D. C.; John, died single; Frank, lives at Ferndale, Cal.; Rollin and David, both reside at Topeka, Kan.

Boynton, Luther, son of Captain Cyrus, was born in Weathersfield, March 3, 1812, and married Olive Durant. They had three children, viz.: Edmund L., died at seventeen years of age; Durant J.; and Cyrus C., a resident of Pasadena, Cal. Luther's second wife was Phebe M. Manship. He died May 5, 1889.

Boynton, Durant J., son of Luther, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., December 8, 1841, and married Isadore L. Field. They have no children. Durant J. was educated at the Springfield, Wesleyan, and Fairfield Academies; was at the University of Vermont one year, and in the Medical Department two years, and graduated from Pittsfield Medical College in 1886. He practiced his profession a brief period, but in 1870 engaged in the wood and timber business at North Springfield, where he now resides.

Chamberlain.—This family can be traced back for centuries, their names being found on the muster rolls of William the Conqueror at the "Battle of the Abbey." Therefore they are of Norman blood, and in "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" appear a large number of coats of arms of the Chamberlain family. The Puritan ancestor was Richard Chamberlain, who located at Roxbury (now a part of Boston, Mass.) His son Joseph, baptized June 4, 1665, was a soldier in the Indian wars, and was at Hadley, Mass., in 1676. At the beginning of the eighteenth century he removed to Colchester, Conn., and in March, 1711, was voted by that town £1, 13s., to entertain the French ambassa-

dor who passed through the town *en route* for New London, Conn. Joseph had a son Benjamin, born in 1691, who had a son Oliver, born February 9, 1737, and in 1761 married Mary Jones. This was the Weathersfield settler. He came from Windsor, Conn., to Charlestown, N. H., then a military post, and was a tanner by trade. He had a family of ten children, viz.: Wyatt, born December 26, 1763, emigrated to Ohio; Oliver, born July 16, 1765, married Polly Stoughton; Sally, born December 19, 1766, married Samuel Cook; Levi, died young; Alva, born February 17, 1771, married Abigail Stoughton, resided in Weathersfield; Chauncey; Polly, married John Boynton; Betsey, married Joseph Joslin; Nancy, married John Bisbee; and Amasa, emigrated to Ohio.

Chamberlain, Jotham, came from Westminster, Vt., to Weathersfield in 1802, and married Irene Briggs, and had the following family: Almira, died single; Edson, left no issue; William, left no issue; Henry, resides in West Windsor; Thomas S.; Azubah (deceased), married John Huntingdon; Martha, married Henry Jackson; Mary, married Henry Haskell; Minerva, widow of Ezra Perkins; the last three reside in Wisconsin; and Clark. Jotham died in Stockbridge in 1847.

Chamberlain, Thomas, son of Jotham, was born in Weathersfield, October 11, 1815, and married Eunice Lull, and had four sons, all of whom with himself are residents of Weathersfield, viz.: Elias, Edgar T., Henry W., and Herbert A.

Chamberlain, Edgar T., son of Thomas S., born in Granville, Vt., September 10, 1845, married Sarah G. Tolles, and they have no children.

Danforth, Joseph, was born in Billerica, Mass., and came to Jaffrey, N. H., and from there to Chester, Vt., and to Weathersfield about 1790. He married Lydia Cox, and had the following family: Joseph; Thomas, who died in Boston; Levi, died in New York State; Clarissa (deceased), married Danford Richardson; Ann (deceased), married John Snowden; Betsey (deceased), married Asa Brown; Hannah, married Samuel Lloyd; Emeline (deceased), married Rev. William Lane; Louisa, died single; John W., died at Hartford, Conn.; William H., died in New York State.

Danforth, Joseph, son of Joseph, was born at Jaffrey, N. H., November 19, 1787, and died December 30, 1870. He married Margaret O'Brien, and their children were James and Charles, both without issue; Louisa C., resides at Weathersfield Bow; Sarah E., wife of Joseph Richardson, of Northfield, Vt.; Franklin, William, and Margaret all died young.

Dickinson, David, a native of Westminster, Vt., first settled in Andover, Vt., and came to Ludlow, Vt., in 1814, where he died. He married Rhoda Adams, and had ten children, viz.: Rebecca (deceased), married Parker Pettigrew; Linda (deceased), widow of Silas Warren; Hannah, died single; Rhoda (deceased), married Ira Dickinson; Sophronia, died single; Sylvia, married Wood Barnard, living at Oberlin, O.; Laura (deceased), married Allen Streeter; David, died in Weathersfield; Hubbard B., resides in Weathersfield; Cyrus, died young.

Dickinson, Hubbard B., son of David, was born in Andover, Vt., May 27, 1810, and married Leafy Spafford. Their children were George, a member of Company K, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, died of sickness contracted in the army; Orrison, resides in Weathersfield, is a bachelor; and Isadore (deceased), married Charles Wardner. Mr. Dickinson has been a resident of Weathersfield since 1830.

Downer, Galen, son of Dr. Abraham Downer, married for his first wife a Miss Dean, and had the following children: Abel, Roswell, Samuel and Lucretia. His second wife was Miss Mary Brown.

Downer, Samuel, son of Galen, was born in Weathersfield in 1800, and died in 1838. He married Sarah Read, and they had eight children: Harriet (deceased), married John Brown; Cutler, a custom-house broker in Boston, died in that city; Caroline (deceased), married Henry Williams; Roswell; Mary Jane and Susan, both the latter are married and live in Boston; Dean, a resident of Marshalltown, Ia.; and Helen, who died young.

Downer, Roswell, son of Samuel, born in Weathersfield, September 9, 1821, married

Harriet Parker, and had two children: Emily, the wife of Charles Allen, of Chester, Vt.; and Fred H., engineer on the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., resides at Stratsburg, N. Y.

Gowing.—The families in this town of this name are descended from Benjamin Gowing, who was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Chester, where he was among the early settlers. He had a large family of children, among whom were March, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, Hannah, and Lucretia, who married J. M. Aldrich.

Gowing, March, son of Benjamin, died in 1868, at the age of seventy years. He married Betsey Whiting, and they had eight children: Valentine, died in Vermont; Lucretia (deceased), married Jonathan Webster; Patience (deceased), married, first, an Adams, and, second, George Garland; Susan (deceased), married John Hale; Elizabeth, a widow, resides in Troy, Vt., married, first, Frank Adams, and second, Mr. Norris; Jonas, died in Chester; Abijah B.; and Nathaniel, deceased.

Gowing, Abijah B., son of March, was born in Springfield, October 16, 1816. He married for his first wife Lenora Lockwood, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Delia, the wife of Gardner Bemis, of Charlestown, N. H.; Marcia; Amelia (deceased), married Warren Paine; Mary, the wife of Cyrus Cobb, of Springfield; Jane, the wife of George Jones; Henry, resides in Reading, Vt.; Horace, lives in Massachusetts; and Martha, died young. His second wife was Gratia Bemis, by whom he had three children, viz.: Fred, who married Ada Marston, has one child, Clarence, who resides in Weathersfield; Frank, died young; and Almon, who married Lillia K. Thayer, has one child, Jessie. He lives in Weathersfield. Abijah B. has been a resident of Weathersfield since 1841.

Grout, Hezekiah, was one of the early settlers of Weathersfield, having come to the town from New Hampshire as early as 1772. We are unable to give the names of all of his children, but he had four sons, viz.: Philander, Oliver, Seth and Kyar; the latter died at Mendon, Vt.

Grout, Seth, son of Hezekiah, married a Hagar, and had the following family: David, who died at Randolph, Vt.; Nelson, died in Massachusetts; Matilda (deceased), married Abel Spafford; Seth; Nancy (deceased), married Samuel Smith; and Nellie (deceased), married Marshall Whittaker.

Grout, Seth, son of Seth, was born in Weathersfield, June 26, 1791, and died in 1831. He married Dolly Brown, and their children were Emeline (deceased), married Bradley Mitchell; Warren; and Harlan P., who resides in Weathersfield.

Grout, Warren, son of Seth, was born in Weathersfield, June 29, 1820, and married Roxy P. Halsey. Their one child, Oscar, was born in Weathersfield, and married Alice Proctor. They have three children: Lena M., Dolly and Frank W.

Grout, Oliver, son of Hezekiah, married a Morse, and of his seven children none are living. Their names were Dan, Harvey, Seer, Minerva, Electra, Adaline and Laura, the last two married.

Grout, Dan, son of Oliver, was born in Weathersfield, in 1792, and died in 1864. He married Lucy Whitney, and they had six children, viz.: Minerva, the wife of Alonzo Amsden, of Windsor; Maria (deceased), was twice married; Ann (deceased), was twice married; Volney, William Wirt and Henry.

Grout, Volney, son of Dan, was born in Cavendish, December 7, 1828, and married Martha Ann French. Their children are Hattie, the wife of Alvin Harlow, of Ware, Mass.; and Clara M., the wife of Albert Billings, of Weathersfield. Martha, wife of Volney Grout, died April 28, 1888. He afterwards married Mrs. Isabella A. Chase, of Athol, Mass. The children of Alvin Harlow are Mabel, Ralph V. and Arthur W. The children of Albert Billings are Helen, Sarah and Martha A. H.

Haskell, Elijah, was a resident of Norwich, Conn., and upon his death his widow and some of his children, among whom were the following sons, viz.: Gideon, Jacob, John, Roger, and Perez, came to Weathersfield and settled.

Haskell, Gideon, son of Elijah, was born in Norwich, Conn., November 10, 1766, and

married Mehitable Barnard, and had the following children: Minerva, married Deacon Jonathan Whitcomb, of Claremont, N. H.; Fanny, married Deacon Nathaniel Warren, of Weathersfield; Emily, married Dr. Josiah Richards, of Claremont, N. H., Wilham, remained upon the homestead, called "Governor's Right," located one-half in Springfield, the other in Weathersfield; Franklin, removed to Kansas, and was the father of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, a member of Congress from that State, who was elected to the 45th Congress, and served continuously until his death, December 16, 1883; and Leverett, who died and left no issue. Gideon died February 25, 1842.

Haskell, William, son of Gideon, born in Weathersfield, Vt., January 30, 1803, married for his first wife Sarah Hall, by whom he had one child, Emily, wife of Deacon J. Warren Tolles, of Weathersfield. His second wife was Orrinda, daughter of Ebenezer Shedd. Their children were Charles H., died aged two years; William Henry; Charles W., resides in Grafton, Vt.; Jane E., wife of C. S. Worcester, of West Windsor; Abby (deceased), married Frank Dartt; Eben S., resides in Lebanon, N. H. William died April 21, 1884.

Haskell, William Henry, son of William, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., August 19, 1834, and married Cornelia A. Chase, of Springfield, Vt., and has two children, viz.: William Henry, jr., and Mary C. Mr. Haskell resides just over the line in the town of Springfield. He married second, August 20, 1890, Minnie L. Cobbe, of Woodstock, and occupies the old homestead. Mary C. married, March 18, 1890, George W. Bates, of Springfield, and lives on the Safford place near Springfield village.

Jackman, Abner, was born in Lunenburgh, Mass., September 20, 1758, and married Rebecca French, and their children were Joshua, died young; Levi, died in New York State; Sally (deceased), married Joseph Parker; Betsey (deceased), married Obadiah Streeter; Rebecca (deceased), married Erastus Dartt; Abner, died in Illinois; Joseph, died in Lincoln, Vt.; Luther, died in Colraine, Mass.; Polly (deceased), married Charles Barrett; and Salome, widow of Mr. Strong, resided in Berlin, Vt., and died April 25, 1890, aged eighty-two years and eleven months

McEwen, Malcolm, of Scottish descent, moved into Weathersfield at an early day, and married Lydia Plant. They had five children, viz.: Betsey, who married Reuben Strow; James (deceased), married, but left no descendants; Archibald, became a physician, and practiced a number of years in Cavendish, and left no issue; Nancy, married Isaac P. Strow; and Francis, who died West, leaving no descendants.

Morse, Hiram S., was born in Pomfret, Vt., May 20, 1806, and was a son of Jacob and Rachel (Cheedle) Morse. He married for his first wife Isabella Murray, by whom he had six children, viz.: Lorett, wife of A. W. Leighton, of Livermore, Ia.; Mary Ann, died at thirteen years of age; Adaline, wife of E. S Jackman, of Pomfret, Vt.; Isabel, wife of George A. Weston, of Fairibault, Minn.; Annette and Rosette (deceased), twins, the former became the wife of Rev. Eugene Daniels, a Baptist minister, the latter died at the age of six years. His second wife was Charlotte L. Fish. Their children are Susan E., wife of George G. Wilson, of Weathersfield; and Abner H. Mr. Morse became a resident of Weathersfield in 1854, where he died May 18, 1886.

Murray, Samuel, came from Massachusetts to West Windsor, and married Sally Hammond. They had four children, viz.: Charles, who died in Weathersfield; Isabel (deceased), married Hiram S. Morse; Mary Ann (deceased), married James Weston; and Allen, born in Cornish, N. H., November 6, 1819, married Elvira, daughter of John Preston. They had two children, Ella (deceased), and Emma, wife of F. W. Blanchard, of Weathersfield. Mr. Murray has been a resident of Weathersfield since 1836.

Squire, John, a native of Connecticut, came from Salisbury, Vt., to Weathersfield in 1799. He married Sarah Carter, and had four children, viz.: Reuben, who died in Vermont; William, died in Pennsylvania; Peter; and Polly, who married —— Brown.

Squire, Peter, son of John, was born in Salisbury, Vt., in 1789, and died in Weathersfield, June 5, 1867. He was married three times, viz.: to Esther, Betsey, and Ann, all

daughters of William Craigue. The children by the first wife were William, who died in Wisconsin; James, died in Boston; Betsey, widow of Hyland Lockwood, resides in North Cambridge, Mass.; Moses Parker, died in Boston; John P. and Joseph, residents of Boston; and Lydia, died at the age of twenty years. The children by the second wife are Esther A. and Ellen M., both residents of North Cambridge. There was but one child by the third marriage, viz.: Horace Rollin, born in Weathersfield, December 13, 1839, and married Luella B. Scales; has two children: Annie and Horace Harrison.

Stoughton, Nathaniel, was born in East Windsor, Conn., March 28, 1746, and married for his wife Abigail Potwine, and their children were Abigail, married Albert Chamberlain; Nathaniel, went to Ohio; Lydia, married Philemon Tolles; Martha, married Jeduthum Cobb; Sarah, married, first, Luke Carter, and second, David Weatherbee; John; Thomas, went to New York State, and had a son, Edwin, who became United States minister to Russia; Richard, died at Royalton, Vt.; William, went to Illinois; Alice, married Frederick France, and is the only one living, she resides at Decatur, Ind.; and Daniel, died at the age of eighteen years. Nathaniel died February 6, 1815.

Stoughton, John, son of Nathaniel, born in Weathersfield, December 20, 1787, married Betsey Watson. Their children were John P., and Elizabeth, who died single. John died February 5, 1874.

Stoughton, John Potwine, son of John, born December 22, 1819, married Laura Hull. Their children were Ruth, wife of John G. McKeen, of Russell, Kan.; Laura Ellen, married Leavitt Perham, of Ludlow Center, Mass.; Mary E.; Julia, wife of Lyman A. McKeen, of Manhattan, Riley county, Kan.; George, a resident of Weathersfield; Olin W., a dentist at Springfield, Vt. John P. resides on the farm settled by his grandfather in 1781.

Strow, Reuben, came from New Hampshire to Weathersfield and married Betsey Mudgett, and had the following family: John, who died in New York State; Reuben, who left no descendants; Isaac Thompson; William, died in New York State; Sarah, married Sewall Clement; Betsey, married Rockwell Dean; Mary, married James Swift. Reuben left five children, two sons and three daughters.

Strow, Isaac Thompson, son of Reuben, died in his native town, Weathersfield, August 31, 1874, aged seventy-six years. His wife was Nancy McEwen, and they had one child, Isaac Archibald, born May 4, 1821, who married Sarah S. Hall, and died March 18, 1880, leaving no children.

Streeter, John, only son of Nathaniel, was born in Rindge, N. H., and married Elizabeth Young. Their children were Josephus; Asenath (deceased), married Alpheus Stephens; Calvin, died at Muncie, Ind.; Allen, died in Cavendish; and Alfred is at present a resident of Weathersfield, Vt.

Streeter, Josephus, son of John, was born in Weathersfield, February 15, 1808, and married Sarah Barnes. They had four children, viz.: Caroline, who was twice married, first to Edward Stearns, second to Hiram Heminway; William, resides in Michigan; Zeda (deceased), married David Kendall; and Betsey, wife of John Murray, of Weathersfield. Mr. Streeter has always been a resident of his native town, excepting between 1836 and 1865, when he resided in Indiana.

Tolles, Captain Henry, a native of Connecticut, came to Weathersfield before the Revolutionary war. He had a family of seven children, viz.: Clark, David, Amaryllis, Henry, John, Benjamin, and Philemon. The latter two were twins. David married Elizabeth Bisbee; Amaryllis married Lieutenant Burpy Prouty; Henry married and had a family of children; John married Rachel Consort and had six children, David, John, Fannie, Philemon, Harry, and Nathaniel; Philemon married Lydia Stoughton.

Tolles, Clark, son of Captain Henry, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and married Sally Proctor, and had eight children: Henry; Sally, married Ames Nichols;

Clark; Levi, married Mary Mosely, and had seven children, Julia Ann, Lucian, Charles, George, Betsey, Fannie, and Henry; Lucy, married Henry Tirrell; Betsey, married a Marshall; Hannah, married Leonard Roby; and Gershom H., who died in the West, married Cynthia Niles, and had three children, Cyrus, Leroy, and a daughter who died young. The only one living of this family is Lucy, who resides in Nashua, N. H.

Tolles, Henry, son of Clark, better known as Henry, second, was born in Weathersfield, April 10, 1782, and married Azubie Nichols. Their children were David, died at eighteen years of age; Horace C., married Sophia Wright, had nine children, Horace, Henry, Willard, Frank James, Sarah, Hannah, Jason Xenophon, and died in Nashua, N. H.; Ira, died at the age of seven years; Henry Proctor; Hiram H., died at the age of twenty-four years; Mariam P. (deceased), married Nomlas Cobb; John Warren; and Lucy Ann, a maiden lady residing in Weathersfield. Henry, second, died November 21, 1849.

Tolles, Henry Proctor, son of Henry, second, born December 22, 1815, married for his first wife Elizabeth Clement, and had one child, Frances (deceased), married H. H. Dake. His second wife was Amelia Tolles, and they had one child, Azubie Elizabeth, the wife of William H. Stewart, chaplain of U. S. navy, lives in Swampscott, Mass., and has one son, Howard Proctor. Henry Proctor's third wife was Lucinda F. Beckley, and he married for his fourth wife Abbie Emerson.

Tolles, John Warren, son of Henry, second, married Emily S. Haskell, by whom he had two children, viz.: Sarah A., died at the age of thirty-three years, and Clifford R., born February 5, 1855, a resident of Weathersfield.

Tolles, Clark, son of Clark, was born in 1787, and died October 4, 1869. He married Nancy Cowles and had four children, viz.: Bedyann (deceased), married William Sheldon; Franklin; Eveline, the wife of Freeman Hatch, of Weathersfield; Damiette C., the wife of Horace W. Gill, of Monticello, Ia. Clark married for a second wife Martha Dyke.

Tolles, Franklin, son of Clark, born January 19, 1818, married Martha T. Gill, and has three children: Louis C., and Celestia, wife of Henry T. Anken, are residents of Claremont, Neb., and Horace F., born November 28, 1852, married Mary E. Pike (deceased), and had one child, Franklin A.; he afterwards married Addie A. Gill, and resides in Weathersfield.

Tolles, Benjamin, son of Captain Henry, was born in 1778, and married Sally Bisbee, by whom he had twelve children, viz.: Elizabeth, married John Stimson; Sally, married Eben Sawtell; Benjamin, died young; Mary, married John Finney; Amaryllis, married Horace Lockwood, and had three children; Hannah, married David Stimson; Benjamin Bisbee, married Mary Durry, had three children, went to Illinois; Amelia, married Henry P. Tolles; David, married Parthenia Dartt, had two children, Almon D. and Edmah; Philemon and Isabella, died single; and Abner. Benjamin died April 13, 1854. Almon D., son of David, married Hattie Bugbee, and has two children, Benjamin D. and Edmah P.

Tolles, Abner, son of Benjamin, was born July 30, 1823, married for his first wife Pamelia Pulsifer, and had two children, Sarah, wife of Edgar T. Chamberlain, and Alice L., who died December 27, 1858, aged nine years. His second wife was Caroline Jones, by whom he had one daughter, Amelia C. Abner died May 27, 1880.

Wilson, George C., was born in Pomfret, Vt., February 13, 1849, and is the youngest son of Benjamin and Ancelia (Grow) Wilson. He became a resident of Weathersfield in the spring of 1870. He married Susan E. Morse and has four children, viz.: Albion B., Emma L., George H. and Roy E.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BALTIMORE.

THE town of Baltimore was created by an act of the Vermont Legislature, passed October 19, 1793, the territory consisting of about 3,000 acres, and being the southeastern corner of the original grant of Cavendish. There was in 1791 a population of 275. As they were separated from the other portion of Cavendish by the Hawks Mountain it was deemed necessary to form a new town for the convenience of the settlers.

The town is triangular in shape, and is bounded on the northwest by Cavendish, east by Weathersfield, and south by Chester. It is in latitude forty-three degrees, twenty-one minutes, and longitude four degrees, twenty-five minutes. The town is well watered with springs and brooks, but has no mill privileges or streams of consequence. The soil, which is warm, though quite stony, produces fair crops of grass and grain. It has no settlement worthy of the title of village; no post-office, no church, the inhabitants being obliged to step over the lines of their narrow territory into towns south and east for such conveniences.

The first town meeting was held March 12, 1794, at the dwelling house of Waldo Cheney, and since that time they have been held regularly, and although at the present time there are only eighteen voters in town a full set of town officials are elected annually.

Emigration to the town seems to have been popular in an early day, but in the census table which we append each decade shows a decrease of the population: 1791, 275; 1800, 174; 1810, 207; 1820, 204; 1830, 179; 1840, 155; 1850, 124; 1860, 116; 1870, 83; 1880, 71. Baltimore can without doubt claim the honor of being in population the smallest town in the United States.

On the organization of the town it was divided into two school districts, but in 1838 they were consolidated, and though at the commencement of the present century there were 115 scholars in attendance at the winter term, there are at present only thirteen attending.

Small as Baltimore is she has poor to take care of, and Mrs. Phebe Gates had the honor of being the first pauper to become a charge upon

the town as early as 1816. The first justice of the peace was Isaac Chamberlain.

The town incurred a debt of $1,200 during the late civil war in order to fill her quota, a bounty of $300 being given to volunteers. Among the early settlers, who were mostly from Massachusetts, we mention Joseph Atherton, Joshua Martin, Jonathan Woodbury, Noah Piper, Jonathan Boynton, Caleb Leland, Benjamin Litch, Waldo Cheney, Seth Houghton, Benjamin Page, Isaac Chamberlain, Stephen Richardson, Amasa Gregory, Ephraim Martin, and Luther Graves. Many of these settlers have no descendants living at present in Windsor county.

Following is a list of representatives from this town, with the years of their service: Benjamin Page, 1824–26, 1828; Jonathan Woodbury, jr., 1836–37; Lyman Litch, 1839; Levi Harris, 1840; William Davis, 1841–42, 1848; Jonathan M. Boynton, 1844–49; Luther M. Graves, 1850; Phineas C. Robinson, 1861; Rodney L. Piper, 1862; George David, 1864; Joseph W. Leland, 1865; Charles A. Leland, 1866; Edmund L. Bemis, 1867; Lewis Bemis, 1868; A. L. Thompson, 1869; R. C. Sherwin, 1870; P. J. Johnson, 1872; Sylvester Ellison, 1874; Orson D. Freeman, 1876–86; Ervin C. Sherwin, 1878–88; Thomas Preston, 1880; Orville N. Fullam, 1882; George Davis, 1884.

Members of Constitutional Conventions.—Joseph Atherton, 1828. John Piper, 1843; Levi Piper, 1850.

Selectmen.—Waldo Cheney, 1794–98, 1802; Jonathan Woodbury, 1794–95, 1797, 1799, 1800–12, 1814; Joseph Atherton, 1794–95, 1824; Isaac Chamberlain, 1795–99; Jonathan Burnham, 1796; Joshua Martin, jr., 1796, 1799, 1802; Seth Houghton, 1797, 1800, 1806–10; Ezra Redfield, 1798; Reuben Bemis, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1808, 1813, 1817, 1819; Noah Piper, 1801; Jonathan Boynton, 1801, 1803, 1810–19; Benjamin Page, 1804–10, 1812–19, 1824–27, 1829–30; Stephen Robinson, 1804, 1820–23, 1830, 1834–36; Benjamin Litch, 1815, 1824–28; Ephraim S. Martin, 1816–18, 1823, 1831; Amasa Gregory, 1820–23, 1825, 1831; Luther Graves, 1820–22; Jonathan Woodbury, jr., 1825–29, and 1832; Joshua Leland, 1827–30, 1832–33, 1835, 1845–46, Luke Harris, jr., 1831–32, 1848; Levi Piper, 1833–34, 1837–39; Edmund Batchelder, 1833; William Davis, 1833–44, 1854–57; Jonathan M. Boynton, 1836–39, 1845–46, 1848–50, 1855–58; Phineas C. Robinson, 1840–43, 1847; John Piper, 1840–42, 1845–47, 1851–58; Zenas

H. Graves, 1843–44, 1847, 1849, 1850–52, 1859–62, 1865–66, 1871–72, 1875–76, 1882, 1885–88; Luther M. Graves, 1844, 1853; Thomas Preston, 1848–50, 1863–65, 1871–72, 1875–77, 1882–88; J. W. Leland, 1851–54; Lyman Litch, 1858–63, 1867–68; Carter K. Piper, 1859; Charles A. Leland, 1860–62, 1865; Joshua Leland, 1863–64; Joshua W. Leland, 2d, 1863, 1870, 1873–74; Rodney L. Piper, 1866–67; R. C. Sherwin, 1866, 1870, 1873–74; Chauncey Davis, 1867–69; Putnam J. Thompson, 1868–70, 1873–74; Lewis Bemis, 1869, 1877, 1884; Sylvester Ellison, 1871–72; Ervin C. Sherwin, 1875–76, 1878–81, 1886–89; George Davis, 1877–78, 1885; O. D. Freeman, 1878–79, 1880–81; R. A. Glynn, 1879; O. N. Fullam, 1880–81; F. Z. Preston, 1882–83; S. Q. Bemis, 1883; D. B. Humphrey, 1884, 1889; C. W. Bridges, 1889.

Town Treasurers.—Jonathan Woodbury, 1794–97; Waldo Cheney, 1798–99; Seth Houghton, 1800; Reuben Bemis, 1801–02; Benjamin Page, 1803–16, 1822–26; Joshua Martin, jr., 1817; Jonathan Woodbury, jr., 1818–21, 1827–29, 1833–39; Phineas C. Robinson, 1830; Levi Piper, 1831–32; Jonathan M. Boynton, 1840–58; Rodney L. Piper, 1859–67; Joseph W. Leland, 2d, 1868–69; P. J. Thompson, 1870; Sylvester Ellison, 1871, 1875–76; R. C. Sherwin, 1872–73; Thomas Preston, 1874; Robert A. Glynn, 1877–79, 1881–82; F. Z. Preston, 1880; E. C. Sherwin, 1883–84; G. H. Coffin, 1885–89.

Town Clerks.—Joseph Atherton, 1794–97, 1799; Joshua Martin, jr., 1798; Jonathan Woodbury, 1800–14; Jonathan Boynton, 1815–21; Joshua Leland, 1822; Benjamin Litch, 1823–24; Jonathan Woodbury, jr., 1825–30, 1839; Jonathan M. Boynton, 1831–37; Levi Harris, 1838, John Piper, 1840–60; Rodney L. Piper, 1861–67; George Davis, 1868–69; R. C. Sherwin, 1870–76; F. Z. Preston, 1877–86, 1888; G. H. Coffin, 1887; C. W. Bridges, 1889.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

. Boynton, Jonathan, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1773, and came to Baltimore in 1797, where he died in 1856. He married Sally Martin. Of their seven children, one died in infancy. The others were Sally (deceased), married Luke Robinson; Betsey (deceased), married Joshua Leland; Joseph, died in New York State; Mary (deceased), married David Barker; Jonathan M., now living in Springfield; and Lewis, married Merry Parker, died in Springfield.

Boynton, Jonathan M., son of Jonathan, was born in Baltimore, November 4, 1807, and married Harriet Batchelder. They had five children, viz.: Edmund, died young; Electra, wife of J. W. Leland, of Weathersfield; Emerson, a sergeant in Company A, Third Vermont Volunteers, was killed at Spotsylvania Court House, Va.; Francis and Frederick, both died young. Jonathan M. has been a resident of North Springfield since 1860.

Graves, Luther, was born in Leominster, Mass., in November, 1780, and came to Baltimore in April, 1815. He married Dorcas Martin, and had five children, viz.: Arthusa, died young; Nelson L., a Presbyterian minister, died in North Carolina; Luther M., died in Massachusetts; Luke C., died in North Carolina; and Zenas H. Luther died February 28, 1861.

Graves, Zenas H., son of Luther, was born in Weathersfield, March 17, 1815, and married Emily, daughter of Amasa Gregory. Their three children were Nelson, who died at the age of fifteen years; Ella and Otis C., both residents of Baltimore.

Piper, Noah, came from Massachusetts to Baltimore, and was one of the first three settlers. He died September 7, 1829, aged seventy-nine years. He married Sarah Newton, and had a family of eleven children, viz.: Sarah, died young; Amos, died in Baltimore; Lucretia (deceased); Ruth (deceased), married Walter Mansfield; Eunice (deceased), married Nehemiah Green; Rufus, died in Cavendish; Prudy (deceased), married a Mr. Green; Patty (deceased), married a Mr. Cheney; David, died in New York State; John, died in Baltimore; Levi; and Wealthy (deceased), married James Phillebrown.

Piper, Levi, son of Noah, was born in Baltimore, June 28, 1793, and married, January 11, 1816, Mirian Bartlett, and had three children, viz.: Edwin; Adaline, wife of Thomas Preston, of Baltimore; Martha, died single. Levi died in Springfield, January 3, 1877.

Piper, Edwin, son of Levi, was born in Baltimore, December 11, 1817, and married Esther Brierly, a native of England. The following were their children: Martha Jane, died at the age of two years and eleven months; Herbert, died at eleven years of age; Foster L.; and Mary Jane, wife of Willis C. Prescott, of West Epping, N. H. Edwin has been a resident of Springfield since 1842. His wife, Esther, died October 14, 1890.

Piper, Foster L., son of Edwin, was born in Springfield, March 3, 1850, and married Sarah Jane, daughter of Abel Adams. They have one son (legally adopted), Edward C., and one daughter, Nellie May.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF POMFRET.

GEOGRAPHICALLY the town of Pomfret occupies a position in the northern part of Windsor county, being one of the second tier of towns south of the northern boundary of the county, and also in the second tier of towns west from the Connecticut River. Its boundary

towns are as follows: North, is Sharon; east, is Hartford; south, is Woodstock and a very small portion of Bridgewater; and west is Barnard. The town is in latitude forty-three degrees, forty-two minutes north, and east longitude four degrees, thirty-one minutes.

The general character of the land surface in Pomfret is quite hilly, the same as nearly all the other towns of the county, but there is perhaps less of what might be called mountain formations in this locality than is observable in a number of other towns. There is a gradual or general rise in the surface both from the north and south, each tending toward the central part of the town; and the ridge thus formed, extending in a rather northwest and southeast direction, divides the waters of the town, the streams in the north and northeast sections discharging into the White River, while those in the south and southwest localities find their way into the Otta Quechee River.

The town, however, receives no practical benefit from either of these large water-courses of the northern part of the county, but both touch it, the White River crossing the extreme northeast corner, while the Quechee in the same manner touches the corner farthest to the southeast. Three considerable tributaries of these streams just referred to have their main sources and course of flow in Pomfret. Of these Mountain Brook drains the southern central and southeast portions of the town, Mill Brook the northeastern part, and Broad Brook the northwestern part. The last two named are tributaries of White River, and Mountain Brook of the Quechee.

Of the several towns that comprise the county of Windsor, Pomfret was the seventh in the order of seniority, and the twenty-fourth town chartered on the New Hampshire Grants, as the region of this State was then known. Pomfret was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth on the 8th of July, 1761, to "Isaac Dana and his associates," of whom there were sixty-seven, and embraced a tract of land seven miles long, north and south, and five and one-half miles wide, east and west, containing thirty-eight and one-half square miles, or its equivalent in acres, 24,640.

The proprietors of this town had no sooner received their charter than they at once proceeded to effect their preliminary organization with a view to an immediate allotment of its lands and such improvements as were necessary to invite early settlement and development. The first

meeting of the grantees was held at Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, (this town being named from the Connecticut town of Pomfret,) on the 7th of September, 1761, in pursuance of a warning dated July 23, 1761, and duly published in the *Boston Gazette* and *County Morning Journal*. The meeting was organized by the election of Ebenezer Williams as moderator, Isaac Dana, jr., as proprietor's clerk, Simeon Sessions as collector, Ebenezer Williams as treasurer, Ebenezer Williams, John Williams, and Isaac Dana as committee for the said proprietors. It was then resolved "to lay out 100 acres to each proprietor according to quantity and quality, as near the town plot as should be found convenient, exclusive of meadow land and mountain."

It was then voted that Amasa Sessions, William Winchester, Simeon Sessions, Isaac Dana, and Seth Paine, jr., and William Dana, in case Mr. Paine refused to act, be a committee to lay out the lots and make the division and partition above referred to; also it was voted to lay a tax of eleven shillings on each right to defray the charges of the committee. The meeting then adjourned to re-assemble at the same house, the dwelling of Zachariah Waldo, at Pomfret, Conn., on the 25th of November, 1761.

These preliminaries being thus settled, the committee chosen to make the survey and division of the town proceeded upon the performance of their duties; first running the boundary lines of the town, laying out a road through the town from north to south, and as near the center thereof as practicable, after which the town lots were surveyed, one acre in each, and then the hundred acre lots, so called, to be improved for farming lands with the customary reservation of lots, one for the first settled minister of the gospel, one for the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, one for the benefit of a school, and one for a glebe for the Church of England. This being done the committee and their surveyor, Theopholis Chandler, returned to Connecticut, made a map of the town and a report of their proceedings to the proprietors, all of which was approved.

This was followed by appointing the lots to the proprietors *by lot*, that is, placing the numbers in a hat, each number corresponding with one on the plan, and the proprietors drawing in turn until the slips became exhausted. This was the customary practice in the greater part of the towns, and a novel scheme it was, but nevertheless entirely fair.

This was called the first division of the town lands. This disposition of lots laid the foundation upon which rests the present titles to the lands of the town. Subsequent divisions were made until all the lots were appropriated.

The next move on the part of the proprietors was directed toward effecting permanent settlements within their granted tract, but this was a task easier to contemplate than to execute. In order to encourage an occupation the proprietors offered a bounty of one pound, ten shillings, "to a number of the proprietors (not exceeding ten) that shall themselves, or others in their stead, first enter upon the rights, . . . and then labor three months between this time (March, 1762) and the first of November next; . . . and those of them that shall continue to labor on their rights six months shall be paid one pound, ten shillings more, when they shall have completed their labors."

But the temptations offered by these bounties do not seem to have been sufficient to effect colonization in the town. At that time this region was almost an unbroken forest, a vast wilderness of woods and mountain streams. The Indians, too, were still in the vicinity, although none are positively known to have been in the town. There were no white settlements nearer than Newbury, and settlement here at that period meant hardships, trials and sufferings that even the most courageous pioneer frontiersman would hardly undertake. At that particular period the controversy between the provinces of New York and New Hampshire was just verging upon open rupture, and there was not a single consideration that would tempt the settler to the region; and it was not until the year 1769 that a permanent settlement in the town was effected.

During these years, the period between 1761 and 1769, the proprietors of Pomfret continued their meetings, especially between 1761 and 1764, there being no records of any meetings between 1764 and 1769; and at every such gathering there was presented some proposition relative to the town that occasioned the laying of a tax against each right. This was indulged in to such an extent that many of the lot owners became discouraged, and allowed their lots to be sold rather than stand the burden of assessments made against them. But it was not wholly due to this cause that the lands were so often relinquished by their

owners, for at that time it appeared to many of the proprietors that they would eventually lose their lands, as they supposed the New Hampshire charters would not stand, and that they could have no rights under them that New York would recognize or confirm. Under these circumstances they preferred that whatever investment they had already made should be lost rather than trust to the precarious title they deemed theirs to be.

In the latter part of 1769, however, the affairs of the proprietors with reference to their chartered towns began to assume more substantial form, and promised a settlement of the land in the near future. Already in that year a number of pioneers visited the locality and made some clearings and built cabins or log houses for occupancy during the next year. In December, also, in 1769, Stephen Keyes, Simeon Sessions, Matthew Bowen, William Dana, Nathan Frink, Daniel Waldo, Stephen Sabin, John Frink, Ebenezer Demming, Joanna Sessions, John Throop, Jonathan Waldo, Nehemiah Howe, Darius Sessions, John Bosworth, Amos Lyon, and Samuel Dana joined in a petition for a meeting of the proprietors, to be held in Woodstock, Conn., on the 31st of January, 1770, to consult and agree upon some method and measures for the settlement of the town of "New Pomfret."

In accordance with the petition the meeting was "warned," and thereafter convened at the dwelling of widow Mary Childs, at Woodstock; and the proprietors then agreed, among other things, "to go on and settle said township the summer next coming; to be at the expense of clearing a convenient road to the town, and so far into and through the same as a committee shall judge to be for the best interests of the proprietors; to make a second division of hundred-acre lots, Simeon Sessions, William Dana, and Deacon David Williams being the committee to attend to its performance; also voted to tax each right two dollars and one-half for expenses and charges; also chose Nathan Frink, Matthew Bowen, and Isaac Fellows, assessors; Matthew Bowen, collector; and John Winchester Dana, treasurer.

The first permanent settlement in the town of Pomfret has been credited to the family of Bartholomew Durkee, who reached the cabins that had been built during 1769 on the 6th of March, 1770. They were followed a few days later by John Chedel and his family. But it was quite doubtful whether Bartholomew Durkee really was the first permanent white settler to locate within the borders of this town, for if

the records of the proprietors are to be relied upon that distinction belonged to Andrew Powers It appears that at a proprietors' meeting held on the 25th of December, 1770, a communication was read to the effect that Andrew Powers had made a purchase of lands from Oliver Willard, supposing at the time that they were located in the town of Woodstock, but that by the survey of the Pomfret lines Powers found himself within the town survey of Pomfret. Says this letter: "Since you have run your line between said Woodstock and your township, has taken in all my improvements and five more settlers which I have sold lots to. The measure of lands you have taken into your township of my purchase is to the amount of about 354 acres. . . . I being a man somewhat advanced in years, but through Divine goodness in sound health and body; likewise the rest of said settlers are healthy, well young men with their families; but all of us poor and (place) our whole dependence on said land for our living. . . . Now going on the third year I have worked on said lands and have got into a comfortable way to live," etc. The prayer of the letter, which was in the nature of a petition, was that the lands occupied by Powers and his grantees might be confirmed and granted them under the Pomfret proprietary. And this the general owners consented to do.

In 1773 it was found that the town had a sufficient number of inhabitants to justify a permanent local organization, independent of the meetings of the proprietors, the latter, however, being kept up until the year 1794, but for what purpose cannot be now satisfactorily explained. The first meeting of the pioneers of Pomfret was held in March, 1773, at which time officers were chosen as follows: Moderator, John Winchester Dana; clerk, John Winchester Dana; supervisor, John Winchester Dana; assessors, John Chedel and Benjamin Bugbee; collectors, Seth Hodges and Jacob Burch; overseers of the poor, John Winchester Dana and Benjamin Bugbee; commissioners of highways, John Winchester Dana, Jacob Mascroft, and Benjamin Bugbee; surveyors of highways, Darius Sessions and Abida Smith; fence viewers, Bartholomew Durkee and Jacob Mascroft; constables, Abida Smith, Benjamin Bugbee, Darius Sessions, and John Bacon. At the same time Benjamin Bugbee, Seth Hodges, and John Winchester Dana were made a "committee to look out a burying-ground" In March, 1776, in addition to the customary officers,

the freemen chose a Committee of Safety, of which John Winchester Dana, Seth Hodges, and Thomas Vail were the members.

It will be seen by reference to the several officers chosen at the first election by the freemen, in 1773, that a supervisor was elected, and no selectmen; and assessors, and not listers. This was in accordance with the laws and customs of the province of New York. And it is a fact that the proprietors of Pomfret at that time recognized and inclined to the authority of that province as against the authority of New Hampshire; and it was quite often the case that the records of the early meetings of the proprietors, in alluding to this town, referred to it as "Pomfret in the province of New York." But this seems to have made no difference at that time, for the settlers were so few in number, and the town was so far from any established or popular center, that whether they acknowledged allegiance to New York or New Hampshire or some other province, such action had not the effect of attracting any considerable attention from the outside world.

In April, 1778, after Vermont had been declared an independent State, and after the plan of its government was adopted and put in operation, the male population, in order to entitle themselves to the privileges of qualified electors, were compelled to take and subscribe the freeman's oath; and those who became so qualified in Pomfret were as follows: Darius Sessions, Calvin Morse, Elijah Mason, Abida Smith, John Perrin, Captain Seth Hodges, Timothy Harding, Elijah Hoar, Zebulon Lyon, Beriah Green, Abel Perrin, Henry Ainsworth, Zenas Paddock, Nathan Chaffee, John Chedel, John Winchester Dana, John Throop, Benjamin Bugbee, Abijah Child, Benajah Child, Barnes Green, William Child, Nathaniel Throop, Ezra Drew, Resolved Sessions, Robert Perry, Peter Perrin, William Perry, Isaiah Tinkham, Benjamin Sessions, Benjamin Skinner, Jabesh Vaughn, Samuel Snow, David Caplin, John Bacon, John Doton, Frederick Ware, Marshall Mason, Captain Bartholomew Durkee, Samuel Winslow, Jeremiah Conant, Ephraim Peake, Barnabas Washburn, Elnathan Allen, Nathaniel Fraser, Abijah Child, Lemuel Peake, John Fraser, Isaac Wilson, Asa Paine, Ether Matthews, Charles Wolcott, Asa Morris, Abiel Bugbee, Enoch Leonard, William Perkins, Captain Timothy Mitchell, Oliver Hutchinson, John Pratt, Thomas Vail, William Holmes, Jonathan Dana, Increase Hewitt, Dexter Hawkins, Seth Hathaway, Isaac Dana, Captain Solomon Leonard.



COLEMAN SANDERS.

During the early years of the Revolutionary war Pomfret had not acquired a sufficient number of inhabitants to take any active part in the military operations that were then being carried on west of the mountains, and in other States than Vermont; nor had the settlers then living in the town the power to furnish any quota of men for active service, as every male person able to work had all that he could do in maintaining an existence in this unimproved locality. It was only by incessant and persistent labor that the settlers were able to provide necessary family subsistence, and men could not well be spared from the weak and strug gling community for army life in other parts.

But, notwithstanding their condition, the settlers were called upon to furnish men and means of subsistence for the military organizations of the State, and a number left home and entered the service. Besides this, the authorities of the town had a company of militia, which was commanded by Captain John Throop and Lieutenants Bartholomew Durkee and Thomas Vail. Upon the occasion of the burning of Royalton by the English and Indians this company was called upon to join in the pursuit of the invaders, the whole pursuing force being in command of Captain House. The burning of Royalton occurred October 16, 1780. Concerning the events of that attack and burning a published account says;

"The Pomfret company contained several graduates of the Canadian war, and certainly showed soldier-like qualities by its action. Marching to Royalton on that 16th day of October, through the lonely forest with the apprehension of being ambushed at every step by an enemy of unknown force, and having their families exposed to they knew not what peril behind, could not appear exactly in the light of child's play; but they nevertheless proceeded straight to the place where the attack was made, and similar bands coming in from other towns, there were assembled at nightfall, as we read, 'several hundred resolute men.' The captain of the Pomfret company was John Throop, but he was a member of the State council which was then in session at Bennington, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Bartholomew Durkee, the first Pomfret settler. Upon arriving at Royalton three of the company, who were footsore or otherwise unfitted for a long march, were dismissed, and at Randolph six others dropped out, the nine returning the next day to Pomfret. The remaining twenty seven went on under command of Colonel House to Brookfield, . . . at which place they were

joined by Resolved Sessions with a horseback load of provisions from home. Returning, the company reached Pomfret on the 18th."

The members of the Pomfret company were: Lieutenant Bartholomew Durkee, Lieutenant Thomas Vail, Sergeant B Green, Sergeant E. Peake, Daniel Ainsworth, Samuel Allen, Sylvester Bugbee, John Bacon, Benajah Child, William Child, Nathan Chaffee, William S. Hutchinson, Seth Hodges, Edmond Hodges, John Jetterson, Israel Keith, Daniel Leonard, Asa Morris, Elijah Mason, Abial Morse, John Morehouse, Thomas Noonan, John Perrin, Daniel Packard, William Perry, Benjamin Sessions, Israel Sessions, Amos Throop, Ebenezer Winslow, Asa Child, Ezra Drew, Jeremy Dwyer, Robert Perry, Jedediah Perry, John Watkins, Nathaniel Washburn. The entire expense of the expedition of this company, which was paid by the State to the men, was twenty-one pounds, fourteen shillings and five pence.

As has already been stated, the town of Pomfret furnished some men, a few, who were with the army during the Revolution; and there subsequently came to live in the town other men who also had seen service during that struggle. Among the papers of the late Hosea Doton there has been found a list of names of persons, "soldiers in the War of the Revolution, who were at some (time) residents of the town of Pomfret, Vermont," as follows:

Aaron Blanchard, Jesse Bruce, Abial Bugbee, Nathaniel Carpenter, Jeremiah Conant, Isaac Dana, John Darling, John Dexter, John Doton, Bartholomew Durkee, Daniel Fraser, Increase Hewitt, Jonathan Hoit, Adam Howard, Joshua Lazell, Enoch Leonard, John Miller, Abial Morse, Joel Perkins, Robert Perry, Jeremiah Pratt, Phineas Raymond, Nathaniel Ruggles, Christopher Smith, Samuel Snow, Benjamin Thompson, Isaiah Tinkham, Charles Wolcott, Frederick Ware, William Waters, William Whitman.

Also among the collections of historical data in the possession of Mr Doton there has been found a list of the persons who lived in Pomfret, and who were engaged in the service during the second war with Great Britain, known as the War of 1812–15. The record then made is headed thus: "The following are the names of those who were soldiers in the War of 1812, who at some time have been residents of the town of Pomfret." The names there referred to are: Moses Abbott, Levi Allen, Warren Blanchard, Daniel Boynton, John M. Boynton, Luther

Bugbee, Isaac Churchill, Colonel Daniel Dana, Elias Fales, Franklin Fales, Martin D. Follett, James Freeman, Richard Gladden, Calvin Green, Benjamin Hill, Oliver C. Leonard, Alfred Leonard, Alexander Milliken, Walter Morse, John Noonan, Sheldon Parker, Jabez Parkhurst, Marcus Peake, Ephraim Perrin, Levi Pratt, Aaron V. Smith, Lewis Smith, Samuel P. Snow, Eben Snow, Anson Snow, Cyrus Snow, Leonard Spooner, Hull Vail, Jonathan Ware, Jonathan Ware, jr., Jonathan Weeks. And appended to the data are these remarks: "Tyler Burbank was under Decatur in the war against the Algerian pirates in 1815"; and "Richard Evans, who was an inhabitant of Pomfret for a long time, was a deserter from the British army in the war of the Revolution."

In the late war, that of 1861–65, and known as the war of the Rebellion, the town of Pomfret furnished the aggregate number of one hundred and thirty-two men, of whom sixty-five were enlisted in the three years' service, twenty-two for one year, twenty-eight for nine months, while eight others were in the naval service. In addition to these seven more were in the service credited to the town, but not named. Nine men were drafted and paid commutation, and one procured a substitute. A complete roll of all the volunteers enlisted in Pomfret during the war will be found in Chapter X. of this work.

Prominent among the volunteers from Pomfret is found the name of Colonel Thomas A. Seaver, the present probate judge of the county, in the Hartford district. Colonel Seaver entered the service during the early days of the war, and was commissioned captain of Company F, Third Regiment, May 24, 1861. From this he was promoted major August 13, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, September 27, 1862; and colonel January 15, 1863. He was mustered out of service July 27, 1864.

Edward A. Chandler was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, Third Regiment, May 24, 1861; was promoted first lieutenant December 5, 1861; wounded severely April 17, 1862; and was mustered out of service July 27, 1864.

Charles D. Stafford enlisted as a private in Company H, Eleventh Regiment, August 8, 1862; promoted corporal June 15, 1864; company quartermaster-sergeant September 28, 1864; second lieutenant May 13, 1865; and was mustered out of service June 24, 1865.

Harvey N. Bruce was commissioned captain Company G, Sixteenth Regiment (nine months' service), September 4, 1862, and was mustered out of service August 10, 1863.

In the First Cavalry were First Lieutenant Alexander B. Chandler and Second Lieutenant Richard A. Seaver, both from Pomfret.

Church Societies.—It is an undoubted fact that the people comprising the last two or three generations of mankind have not given the same devoted care to matters pertaining to their spiritual welfare as did their ancestors of the preceding century; for while the early settlers were engaged in daily and constant struggle for the necessaries of life, they nevertheless exercised the same watchful care over their own and their children's spiritual and religious education as was bestowed upon secular pursuits. One of the earliest public improvements in Pomfret was the construction of a log meeting house on the Chandler farm in 1774, and possibly before that year. This was a rude, primitive edifice, yet sufficient for the needs of the people of that period. In 1778 the question of building a new meeting house by the town was presented to the freemen, but the proposition was defeated. In 1880 a meeting was called "to see what the town will give Reverent Aaron Hutchinson per Sabbath to preach with them the ensuing season, and also to what method the town will come into in order to pay the sum they may be willing to give him." Subsequently Rev. Hutchinson was engaged as preacher, as will be noticed from an extract from the records, by which it was voted "to give him fifteen shillings per Sabbath that he preaches, in wheat, at six shillings per bushel."

In 1783 the society of the Congregational church was organized in the town, and during the next year the Legislature authorized the town to lay a tax upon the improved lands, also upon the "polls," as a means of providing a fund for a church edifice. But some trouble followed and it was not until several years had elapsed that another and more substantial church edifice was erected. Other societies were afterwards organized in Pomfret, known as Christians, Baptists and Methodists. The Christian church building was erected at Pomfret Center about the year 1832 or 1833, but was burned some ten years later. In its place a union church was erected, but a lack of interest by the societies suffered the building to get out of repair, services were only held occasionally, and the property was eventually sold or transferred to the town, but is still at the



John Breckinridge

service of any denomination which desires its use. The early pastors of the Congregational Society, after the primitive services of Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, were Elisha Hutchinson, Ignatius Thompson, and John Dutton.

Schools.—The first efforts in the direction of establishing a school in Pomfret were made during the year 1786, when the following petition was circulated and signed: "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed being Sensible of the Necessity of a School for the Education of our children Do hereby engage unto Each other, and unto Mrs. Betty Sessions, if she will Engage to keep a School for us at the house or shop belonging to Esq'r Dana for the Space of three Months or more to pay for her Service one Bushel of good wheat or four shillings per Week to be paid by the first Day of November next. Each Signer to pay in proportion to the Number of Schollars he Signs for and Engages to Send to Said School, Sickness Excepted.

"Pomfret, June ye 14th, 1786. And further we engage to pay Esqr Dana the Sum of three Shillings per week for the Board of a School ma'm, to be paid in Wheat at five Shillings per Bushel or other Grain Equivalent to be paid by the first Day of December next to be paid in Proportion to Each Schollar he Shall Send. Elijah Mason, three (scholars); John W. Dana, three; Samuel Snow, two; Henry Ainsworth, two; Israel Keith, three; Elnathan Allen, two; Jeremy Dwyer, one; James Rouse, two; Abraham Vail, 2; Lieut. Vail, 2; Lt Smith, 2; Simeon Sessions, 1; Jesse Smith, 1." Total, twenty-six.

The first school-house was built of logs, in the north part of the town; and as the population increased other schools were established, sometimes in dwellings until a suitable place was provided. But the town was soon divided into districts, and schools maintained in them, each district paying the expense of its school. This is the present system supporting the town's schools. In March, 1805, reports from the supervisors of six districts gave a total of 339 "polls" (meaning children) between the ages of four and eighteen years. In 1814 the reports showed a total of 598 such "polls," and 1816, 426. At present the town has eight full and four or five fractional districts.

The Pomfret Centennial.—In 1870 the people of Pomfret, and many from other towns, assembled at the Center, on the 15th of June, for the

celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town. About nine o'clock on that day the assembled multitude formed in procession at the church, and, under command of Major Ora Paul, Captain Harvey N. Bruce and Norman Paul, marched to a beautiful hillside grove, which had been prepared for the occasion. Hon. Crosby Miller was president of the day. After prayer by Rev. Hamilton, and singing by the choir, the president introduced Seth Conant, esq., who delivered an address of welcome. Following this, and interspersed with music, the following services were had: Original poem, written and read by Mrs. James K. Chamberlain; centennial address, by Rev. Elmer Hewitt, of Weymouth, Mass., but a native of Pomfret; original hymn, written by Mrs. Chamberlain, sung by the choir.

The ladies of Pomfret had prepared a bounteous collation for the guests and towns-people, to which the general attention was next directed. Four thousand people sat at the feasting tables, and still an abundance of food was left, so generous had been the contributions. After every inner want had been supplied the people returned to the grove, and the exercises resumed. Captain Bruce and Counselor Paul officiated as masters of ceremonies, and proposed toasts, which were given and responded to as follows: "The Town of Pomfret," response by Hon. Crosby Miller; "The President of the United States," response by Hon. Julius Converse; "Our Country," by W. C. Whipple; "The Judiciary of Vermont," by Hon Jas. Barrett; "Our Former Citizens," by E. S. Jackman; "The Clergy," by Rev. Moses Kidder; "The First Settlers of Pomfret," by James K. P. Chamberlain; "The Press," by Luther O. Greene; "The Ladies," by Norman Paul, esq. Adjourned to 1970.

Pomfret Representatives in Vermont General Assembly.—1778, March, John Winchester Dana; 1778, October, John Throop; 1779, none. 1780–81, John Winchester Dana; 1782, none; 1783, Abida Smith. 1784–85, William Perry; 1786, Abida Smith; 1787–88, John Throop. 1789, Abida Smith; 1790, Beriah Greene; 1791, Abida Smith; 1792, John W. Dana; 1793–96, William Perry; 1797–98, Oliver Hutchinson; 1799–1800, William Perry; 1801–02, Jeremiah Conant; 1803–05, Joseph Perry; 1806–07, Elisha Smith; 1808, Daniel Dana; 1809, Ignatius Thompson; 1810, Daniel Dana, 1811, Ignatius Thompson; 1812–

13, John Bridge; 1814–15, Ignatius Thompson; 1816–17, John Bridge; 1818–21, Dexter Hawkins; 1822, Eben Snow; 1823, Dexter Hawkins; 1824, Eben Snow; 1825–26, John Bridge; 1827–28, Isaiah Tinkham, jr.; 1829, Henry Hewett; 1830–31, Nathan Snow; 1832–33, Cyrus Snow; 1834–35, Isaac Tinkham, jr.; 1836, Otis Chamberlain; 1837–38, Henry Hewett; 1839, Otis Chamberlain; 1840–41, Ora Paul; 1842–44, Gardner Winslow; 1845, none; 1846, Robert Perry, jr.; 1847, Oliver Leonard; 1848, Martin D. Follett; 1849, Joshua Vail; 1850, Elisha Smith; 1851, Joshua Vail; 1852, William Gibson; 1853, William Gibson; 1854, none; 1855, William Gibson; 1856, Nathan Snow; 1857, Kimball Russ; 1858, Nathan Snow; 1859, Nathan Snow; 1860, Otis Chamberlain; 1861–63, Crosby Miller; 1864–65, Harvey N. Bruce; 1866–67, Ora Paul; 1868, Crosby Miller; 1869, Joseph H. Pratt; 1870–71, Joseph H. Pratt; 1872–73, John Brockway; 1874–75, Elias S. Wood; 1876–77, Homer W. Vail; 1878–79, Ora Paul; 1880–81, William H. Adams; 1882-83, Charles H. Maxham; 1884–85, Albro E. Perkins; 1886–87, Orville M. Tinkham; 1888–89, Henry Brockway.

Town Clerks.—1773–74, John W. Dana; 1774–76, Abida Smith; 1776–89, John Throop; 1789–1806, Frederick Ware; 1806–18, John Miller; 1818, Thomas Barnes; 1818–21, John Miller; 1821–25, Eben Snow; 1825–34, David Chandler; 1834–82, Otis Chamberlain; 1882–90, Charles H. Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan is the present clerk.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter in this work.

Bugbee Family, The.—Edward Bugbee, the ancestor from whom all the families in Pomfret and neighboring towns in Vermont descend, emigrated from England, sailing from the port of Ipswich in the ship *Francis*, April 30, 1634. He was accompanied by his wife Rebecca and daughter Sarah. They landed in Boston and settled in Roxbury, Mass. Their son Joseph was born to them June 6, 1640. Edward died January 26, 1669. Joseph married Experience Pitcher of Dorchester, Mass., and had nine children, Joseph, jr., Rebecca, Edward, Samuel, Abigail, Mehitable, Jonathan, Josiah and Nathaniel. Joseph died at Woodstock, Conn., July 26, 1729. Josiah, son of Jonathan

above named, married for his second wife Polycarpa Arnold, of whom her descendants have the following interesting tradition. It is said that she was connected with the nobility of England, and that going aboard of a vessel about to sail for New England to bid farewell to certain of her friends, the captain suddenly and unbeknown to her weighed anchor and sailed away, refusing her appeals to be set on shore. The vessel had a long, rough voyage, was chased by pirates, came near being captured, was short of provisions, and she was made so timid by her rough experience of the seas that she never dared to return. After awhile her wardrobe was sent to her, which because of its elaborateness and richness astonished and delighted the good dames of Ashford, being so different from their home-made apparel. Samuel Bugbee, fourth child above, married Dorothy Carpenter, January 26, 1701. They had nine children, Rebecca, Samuel, Dorothy, Anne, Jesse, Joseph, James, Dorothy, second, and Experience. Jesse, fifth child of Samuel, married Experience Peake, March 14, 1733. They had eight children, Lucy, Anna, Lois, Jedediah, Anna, second, Abiel, Zilpha, Abel. Jesse died in 1756, Experience died January 8, 1797, at Pomfret. Abiel, sixth child above, married Hannah Harwood, Novembe 15, 1770. They had nine children, Elisha, Abiel, jr., David, Adin, Calvin, Hannah, Levina, Luther and Rufus. Abiel Bugbee, sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and had a shoebuckle shot from his shoe in that engagement. He took deeds of the farms in Pomfret now owned by his descendants Adin and Herman Bugbee, June 17, 1786, and March 18, 1788, moved with his family and settled upon them. He was an eccentric character, was often employed in suits in law as a pettifogger, and often proved himself more than a match for the best legal talent in the county. The noted "Kettle" case may be cited as a specimen. David Bugbee, third above, married January 7, 1808, Rebecca Swift; studied medicine with Dr. Parkhurst of Lebanon, N. H., located and practiced his profession in Pomfret and neighboring towns up to the time of his death, January 3, 1821. His wife, born February 9, 1780, died December 6, 1858. They had six children: Horace, Linnaeus, Hannah, Harriet, Abel Harwood, and Abiel. All were married and raised families. Abiel, the youngest, married March 22, 1846, Amanda M. Goff, born October 28, 1821. Her grandfather, Oliver Goff, married Thankful Seekins, came from Rehoboth, Mass., in 1782, and settled in Pomfret on the place now owned and occupied by Herman Bugbee. They had ten children, of whom their son Oliver was the ninth, born in Pomfret, August 12, 1797, died January 11, 1890, aged ninety-two years and five months. He was a man universally respected. His wife was Philena Walden, born October 14, 1801, died July 31, 1874. Abel Bugbee owns and carries on the farm in Pomfret, known as the "John Culver place." Oliver G. Bugbee, only son of Abiel and Amanda M., was born in Pomfret, May 17, 1851, educated in the common schools and Plymouth and South Woodstock Academies. He married, January 22, 1883, Mrs. R. C. McAllister, born in Weston, Vt., November 8, 1850, died March 29, 1886. June 1, 1890, he married Lucia A. Bruce, of Braintree, Vt., born May 20, 1859. Oliver G. in the main has followed farming. He served as justice of the peace six years, and notary public ten years. Rufus Bugbee, youngest child of Abiel and Hannah, born May 12, 1792, lived and died on the place where his son Herman now resides. He died September 30, 1871; his wife Eliza, born September 16, 1795, died September 1, 1874. He was captain of militia, justice of the peace, selectman, and a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church many years. His children were Willis, Aurilla, Austin, Edwin, Justin and Herman. Willis, born January 8, 1819, was twice married, first to Celia Culver, second to Harriet N. Stafford. He had one child by the first wife, Elmer W., living in Montpelier. Willis died February 24, 1884. Aurilla, born March 28, 1821, was the wife of Dexter Burke. They had six children, four of them married. Aurilla died in Sharon, Vt., September 25, 1859. Austin, born September 1, 1824, married, first, Betsey A. Stewart, second, Carrie M. Foster. He had three children by the first, and two by the second wife. He is a farmer living in Sharon, Vt. Edwin, born October 22, 1826, married Jane Walcott. They have but one child living, Mary E.,

born September 27, 1868. Edwin is a merchant living in Mound City, Campbell county, South Dakota. Justin Bugbee, born April 15, 1829, married January 2, 1862, Abbie M., daughter of Nathan B. and Lorenza (Woodward) Dana, born in Pomfret, August 17, 1832. She is a descendant in the fourth generation from General Israel Putnam, whose daughter Hannah was the wife of John Winchester Dana, many of whose descendants are still residents of Pomfret. Her father died in Reading, Vt., September 30, 1871. Her mother is living with her son Nathan B. Dana, in Delaware county, Pa. Though by trade a carpenter, Justin Bugbee has divided his time between his trade and teaching, having taught in Pomfret and neighboring towns twenty-nine winters. Children of Justin and Abbie M. Bugbee are Dana J., born November 23, 1862, was graduated from the Agricultural Department of Dartmouth College in 1882, now a teacher in the public schools of Boston; Tracy S., born February 21, 1864, died December 15, 1864; Perley R., born November 6, 1865, graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department at Dartmouth, June 26, 1890; Nathan Penn, born April 12, 1867; Jay D., born Aug. 4, 1868, died Feb. 1, 1891; Eva A., born Dec. 10, 1869, died Aug. 2, 1870; T. Dwight, born March 30, 1871; Locke H., born Jan. 11, 1874; and Coy M., born September 19, 1875. Herman Bugbee, born November 21, 1834, married December 31, 1867, Eunie E. Stinson of Topsham, Me., born November 7, 1838, died July 26, 1887. They had a son, Earle R., born in Boston, Mass., January 22, 1870, died July 19, 1870. Herman owns and occupies the "Bugbee" homestead, which came into his possession in 1872. With the exception of twelve years passed in Boston and other cities, in the employ of Sampson, Davenport & Co., publishers, he has lived on the place of his birth. He has devoted much time to music, and has taught it many winters in Pomfret and adjoining towns. He is now (1890) one of the selectmen of the town and town representative, and ranks high among Pomfret's successful farmers. The descendants of Abiel Bugbee, sr., celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his settlement in this town August 22, 1888. Over one hundred of his kindred participated in the exercises, which were held under a tent erected for the occasion upon the spot where he built his house and spent his days. The day will be long remembered by all who participated in the exercises, which were closed by planting a pine tree upon the spot of ground he had selected for his burial.

Gilbert, Jacob, was born in Calais, Washington county, Vt., March 29, 1809. He was the fourth in a family of thirteen children of Martin and Ruth (Reynolds) Gilbert. Jacob Gilbert, his grandfather, born in Massachusetts, moved from New Braintree, and settled in Woodstock, Vt., on the place now owned by Horatio Atwood. He married, first, Sarah Dean, and had children by her as follows: Daniel, Martin, Jacob, Jonathan, Edna and Polly. He married, second, Abigail Mayo, and by this union had children as follows: Abigail, Sally, Mary, Clarissa and Benjamin Dexter. Jacob Gilbert and his wives died in Woodstock, and are buried in the cemetery near the English Mills. Martin Gilbert, the second son by the first marriage, was born in New Braintree, September 5, 1781. He was fourteen years old when his father moved to Vermont. He married Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Strong) Reynolds, born August 18, 1885. She was the grandchild of Samuel Reynolds, who married, February 26, 1756, Ruth Monsel, and died October 24, 1763. Martin Gilbert, after his marriage, lived with his father-in-law, Jonathan Reynolds, in Pomfret, about one year, then moved to Calais, where he lived six years, then returned to the old place in Pomfret, and upon the death of Mr. Reynolds the place became the property of his wife, and here he lived until the time of his death, which occurred September 18, 1842, occasioned by a fall from a wagon. His wife survived him many years. She died at the homestead April 5, 1874. Their children were Esther, Jonathan R., Betsey, Jacob, Elizabeth S., Volucia, William D., Samuel R., Charles, Joseph, Silas, Joseph L., and Jasper H. Jacob Gilbert, since he was four years of age, has lived in Pomfret, at the homestead, and since 1843 in the house built by himself, near the homestead, where he still resides. He married, January 14, 1839, Sylvia, daughter of Elisha and Patty (Gilbert) Benson. Their children are Edwin A., Ruth A., and Lucian Edmund. Lucian E. carries on the home farm. Jacob

Gilbert has been a life-long farmer. He is a Republican in politics, has served his town as assessor and lister. Though past four score years he is well preserved in mind and body. In 1887 he had the misfortune to lose his left eye. He has been a member of the Christian Church, Woodstock, for sixty years. Samuel R. Gilbert married, November 26, 1846, Mandana R., daughter of Barnabas and Hannah (Shaw) Thompson. Mrs. Gilbert was born in Bridgewater, June 8, 1823. Her father was brother of Professor Zadock Thompson, author of *Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont*. Her mother was a daughter of Benoni and Hannah (Winslow) Shaw. The children of Samuel R. and Mandana R. Gilbert are Delia M., Eugene S., Mary J., Henry H., who lives with his parents, Nellie E., and Willie B. Mr. Gilbert was born in the house where he has always lived. He owns and carries on the homestead farm. He has served as justice of the peace, was executor of his father's and administrator of Jonathan Gilbert's estates. No man commands more universally the respect of their townsmen and neighbors than do Jacob and Samuel Gilbert.

Goddard, Aaron (deacon), was born October 28, 1771, and having lost both of his parents, was brought up by an uncle. He came from Swanzey, N. H., to Reading at an early day. He married Elizabeth Howe, and they had the following family: Eunice (deceased), married Sewall Fullam, jr.; Arnold Candace (deceased), married Benoni Buck; Hiram, died in Reading; Jubal, died single in Reading; Cynthia (deceased), married Allen Spaulding; Laura, died at eighteen years of age; Aaron Winchester, resides in Reading. Aaron died September 27, 1850. Arnold son of Aaron) was born in Reading, April 5, 1798, and married Sarah Rice. They had but one child, Mrs. Sarah A. Hager, of Proctorsville, Vt. Arnold died June 12, 1869.

Maxham, Henry Olin, was born in Woodstock, Vt., February 4, 1828. His parents were Chester and Rosalinda (Darling) Raymond. His mother died a day or two after his birth, and he was adopted by Nehemiah B. Maxham, brought up by him and received his name. He lived with this family until he reached his majority. They lived four years in Barnard, and the rest of the time in the town of Pomfret. He learned the carpenter's trade of his adopted father, and has followed it as his chief occupation. He married, January 19, 1851, Adelaide D., daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Corner) Jillson, who was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vt., December 2, 1833. In 1853 Mr. Maxham purchased, in the southwest part of Pomfret, the Bridge Farm, so called, and built all the buildings now on the place, and has carried on the farm ever since, though he has devoted eight to ten months every year to his trade. He has superintended the erection of many of the best business blocks and private residences to be found in Windsor county. Notable among them is the business block of South Royalton, one of the first in the State, three of the best business blocks of Bethel, and the Jones Bank and Fairbanks blocks at Woodstock, and numerous other buildings. In politics Mr. Maxham is a Republican, but has been too busy a man in his business as a builder and farmer to desire or seek public office. Mr. and Mrs. Maxham have children as follows: Hattie A., born January 12, 1852, married George F. Green, January 10, 1870, a farmer living in Bridgewater, and have had three children, Laura Bell, Floyd F. (deceased), and Floy A.; Clara H., born August 27, 1853, married, December 25, 1870, Benjamin F. Ashley, a stonemason living in Woodstock, and died April 24, 1890; Mary A., born February 14, 1855, married, October 6, 1879, Charles H. Perry, a farmer in Pomfret, had one child, Gend Adalaide, and died July 19, 1889; Frances H., born June 17, 1857, married, January 1, 1878, Albert F. Hart, a farmer living in Quechee; George H., born July 4, 1860, married, May 4, 1886, Evie Berk, and they have one child, George Ernest; Herbert O., born April 22, 1862, graduated from Tufts College in 1889, is postmaster at Tufts College, Massachusetts, is studying for the ministry, and married, June 22, 1889, Elizabeth F. Faulkner; Charles J., born August 25, 1865, married, March 15, 1887, Eulalia M. Perry, and their children were Turner P., Verne F. (deceased), and Arthur E.; Flora Belle, born July 16, 1867, married, December 25, 1889, Mark O. Boynton, a farmer in Pomfret, and they have one son; Mark, born June 15, 1871, and Mervill, born June 8, 1878, are both living at home.

Melendy, William, the supposed progenitor of all who bear the name in America, came from England about 1701, settling in Charlestown, Mass. He married Sarah Standish. Their children were William, William, 2d, John, Thomas, Richard and Sarah. John, his third son, born in Charlestown, October 11, 1705, married Rebecca Lampson, of Reading, Mass., in 1727. They settled in Medford, Mass. Their children were John, William, James, Thomas, John, 2d, and Ebenezer. John Melendy enlisted as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, from Sutton, Mass., in 1775. He was in Lieutenant Carrick's company at the battle of Bunker Hill; was detailed from his company to serve as a personal attendant upon General Washington, when the latter had his headquarters at Cambridge. He was with the Continental Army in Rhode Island, also at Claverack, N. Y. About the year 1777 he married Sarah Esty, of Sutton, Mass., whose grandfather, on her father's side, was a Hancock, near kin to John Hancock, and her mother was a Davenport, near kin of Governor Carver. John and Sarah Melendy, about the year 1785, moved from Sutton to Croydon, N. H., afterwards to Grantham, and finally to Waterford, Vt., where they died: John, in 1848, aged ninety-one, and Sarah, in 1844, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Lydia, John, Abigail, William, Betsey, Mary and Lucy, and a child that was killed by the falling of a chimney. The children named married and reared families. Otis Chamberlain, son of Abigail, who married Laban Chamberlain, was for many years one of Pomfret's most prominent citizens. He was town clerk for forty-nine years, selectman, and represented the town in the State Legislature. He died in Pomfret, February 9, 1884. Israel Goodwin, who married Betsey, was elected to the Legislature of his State (Vermont), two years as representative, and two years as senator, and was also appointed side judge. Elam Marsh Goodwin, their son, of Hartland, Vt., has represented his town and district in both branches of the Vermont Legislature. Marmaduke Allen, who married Mary, was "kith and kin" of General Ethan Allen. John, the eldest son of John and Sarah Melendy, born in Sutton, Mass, November 11, 1780, married, November 23, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Captain Nathan and Sabrina (Metcalf) Clark, born in Croydon, May 2, 1792. After his marriage he settled in Croydon, and lived there till the death of his wife, December 25, 1831. The children by this union were Rachel, Harvey, Elbridge Gerry, Catharine, Alonzo, Almira Jane, Albert, David, Zelinda Clark and Sarah C. He married, second, Mrs. Betsey Martin, of Springfield, N. H. After this marriage he moved from Croydon to Grantham, N. H., where he died March 28, 1860. He was prominently identified with the anti-slavery cause, being a co-worker with William Lloyd Garrison at a time when it required rare nerve. He prophesied the near downfall of slavery, and had he lived three years longer would have lived to realize and rejoice over its fulfillment. Of his children, Rachel and Catharine died of typhoid fever; Elbridge is a retired gentman, living in Broadhead, Wis. Alonzo was for many years superintendent of the Ogden Knitting Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., now living in Waterford, N. Y. Almira was the wife of Winslow Twitchell. She died in Cohoes. She taught school in Georgetown, D. C., during the administration of James K. Polk. Albert died in childhood. David is a farmer, living in Cornish, N. H. Zelinda is the wife of Noah Allen, farmer living in East Westmoreland, N. H. Sarah is the wife of Bela Chapin, of Claremont, N. H. She was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and for four years taught school in the Edgefield district, S. C., and was a contributor to the *Lowell Casket*. Harvey Melendy was born in Croydon, August 17, 1812. He passed his minority at home, receiving his education in the common school. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the manufacture of whips and rakes in the employ of Norman McGregor, at Newport, N. H.; then at Plainfield, N. H., with Wilder & Eddy, in the same line. He then set up for himself in Hartland, Vt., the manufacture of hand and horse-rakes, and continued in the business till 1853. He then sold his factory in Hartland, and settled in Pomfret, on the "Sylvester Miller" farm, where he has since resided. Though at first a manufacturer and then farmer, Mr. Melendy has been all his life a great reader of general literature, and has made history, theology, anatomy, and

physiology subjects of special study. He married, August 28, 1836 Emily daughter of George and Dotha (Miller) Gerry. Mrs. Melendy was born in Pomfret, February 15, 1817. Losing her mother when three years of age, she lived till her marriage with her grandmother, Esther Miller, on the place now owned and occupied by Mr. Melendy. The children of Harvey and Emily Melendy are Gustavus S., Ellen, Delavan, Erwin and Emma.

Newton, Reuben Whipple, was born in Norwich, Vt., October 5, 1835, the eldest in a family of two children of Calvin C. and Sarepta (Whipple) Newton. His first great-grandfather Newton married Mary Collons, by whom he had six children, viz.: Mollie, Avis, Anna, Isaac, Joseph and David. The latter, his great-grandfather, born in Milford, Conn., married Mary Hazen of Norwich. They had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, born between the years 1774 and 1799, viz.: Sheldon, Rufus, Avis, David, Truman, Andrew, Anna, Rebecca, Polly, Abner, Elizabeth, Lucy, Daniel, Enos Wood, Jasper and Solon. Truman Newton, fifth of the above, born October 1, 1779, grandfather of Reuben W., married Eunice Wilson, born August 31, 1785. Their children were Calvin C., Eunice, Orson, Daniel, Russell, Enos, Laura, Joseph T., Edward Orvis and Leonard, twins, and Sarah Lucinda. All except Russell and Leonard, who died young, were married and raised families. Calvin C. Newton, the eldest above, was twice married. First he married, October 5, 1834, Sarepta Whipple, born August 16, 1806, died November 5, 1840. The children by this union were Reuben Whipple and Elizabeth Snow. He married, second, October 2, 1843, Mary Howard Spencer, born September 18, 1816. The children by this union were Maria Louisa, Carlton Spencer and Lucy Ida. They also had an adopted child, George G., who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. In 1837 Calvin Newton moved from Vermont to Denmark, Lee county, Ia., where his wife died, and he returned to Vermont in 1842, going and returning with a private team, and after his second marriage he settled in Pomfret, near the west and central part of the town, where he died May 15, 1875. Reuben Whipple Newton lived with his father in Iowa, Norwich and Pomfret, Vt., until he was twenty-two. He then went to work for Amos Wood in Pomfret, and October 2, 1858, married his daughter, Frances A., born January 17, 1830. Her father, born May 4, 1793, died September 3, 1865. His wife, Eunice Vail, born July 6, 1789, died August 7, 1890, aged ninety-one. Mr. Newton worked for his father-in-law until the latter died, then carried on the farm until the death of Mrs. Wood, when he became its owner, and is now carrying it on. His wife died October 12, 1884. He married, second, June 7, 1885, Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Polly P. (Wilson) Keith, born in Enfield, N. H., June 7, 1856. Mr. Newton is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the First Congregational Church of Pomfret.

Perkins, Joel, who settled in Pomfret about the year 1799, came from West Springfield, Mass., and was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Perkins, who was born in England, came to Boston with his family in 1631, and removed to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633. The second son of John, Deacon Thomas Perkins, who was born in England in 1616, settled in Topsfield, Mass., where he engaged in farming, and lived in great esteem till his death in 1686. His eldest son, John, also lived in Topsfield, where he died in 1668, within two years after his marriage, leaving an only child, Thomas, who removed to Enfield, where he died in 1709, leaving six children. The oldest of these, also named Thomas, left a son, John, who was born in 1723, and married Mary Bramble. John lived for a time in East Windsor, where his sixth son, Joel, was born in 1761. He afterwards removed to West Springfield, where he died, leaving a numerous family. His will is dated February 1, 1782. Joel Perkins married Eunice Fuller, of Halifax, Mass., and after living with his father for a time at West Springfield, removed to Vermont near the close of the last century. He died at Pomfret in 1841, leaving five sons, Ebenezer, John, Ansel, Nelson and Alva Chipman. Ebenezer Perkins, father of Albro E. Perkins, was born in West Springfield, Mass., August 7, 1790, married February 26, 1816, Mary C., daughter of Barnabas and Katura (Conant) Wash-

burn. His wife's parents came from Bridgewater, and settled on Bridgewater Hill, Pomfret. Mary C. Perkins died in Pomfret, April 10, 1860. The children of Ebenezer and Mary C. Perkins were John W., Martin L., Mary A. and Albro E. Albro E. Perkins has always lived on the place of his birth. He purchased the homestead of his father in 1845. He married, September 30, 1846, Emeline, daughter of Simeon and Judith (Huse) Bacon, sister of Albert Bacon above mentioned. Mrs. Perkins was born in Vershire, Vt., January 6, 1827. For about forty years Mr. Perkins has been identified as one of Vermont's leading breeders and dealers in Merino sheep. His first transaction was the purchase of thirty-four Merino ewes of W. R. Sanford, of Orwell, Addison county, Vt. This was in 1857. In 1859 he purchased twelve Merino ewes of Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt. These were inbred with rams also purchased of Mr. Hammond, Victor Wright and Colonel E. Stowell. He has always taken great pains in the breeding of his flock, and has established a name as a successful breeder and dealer scarcely second to none in the State. His sheep have been sold in at least fourteen States of the Union. He has been by far the largest dealer in sheep in eastern Vermont. He has made several trips, connected with this traffic, to Texas, Wyoming and Nebraska. He was awarded a gold medal for "Best Flock Merino Sheep" at the Vermont State Fair, 1875. He received a "Certificate of Award" from the United States Centennial Commission at the the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, "*first*, for the *best American Merino Ram*, 'Constitution,' one year old; *sweepstakes* for three breeding American Merino ewes; *second*, for three breeding ewes, American Merino, four ewes and one ram, American Merino; *third*, for American Merino ram, two years old." The reasons assigned in giving these awards are, high excellence in quality, uniformity, symmetry and evenness of fleece, length of staple, large constitutional development, and for being very superior specimens of the breed to which they belong. Mr. Perkins has the reputation of using a good deal of common sense in the breeding of sheep. His preference is for the "golden mean," between what are regarded "smooth" sheep and those covered with folds from the "tip of the nose to the tips of the toes." He secures, in this mode of breeding, sheep with a hardier constitution, and while not realizing as much wool to the single fleece, he makes up for this loss in wool in sheep decidedly better for the mutton market. Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics. He was selectman six years, overseer of the poor and lister three years. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1885, and was a member of the State Board of Agriculture two years. During the War of the Rebellion he was assistant provost-marshal for Pomfret. His children are Ellen M., born December 26, 1847; Pamelia A., born August 24, 1849; Willie A., born May 8, 1852; Fred H., born November 3, 1853; Clara E., born July 28, 1856; Abbie M., born February 4, 1860; Walter E., born December 8, 1861; and Frank, born July 29, 1872.

Tinkham, Nathan, great-grandfather of Orville M., was born in Halifax, Mass., April 27, 1724, died in Pomfret, Vt., October 3, 1807. He married Sarah Soule, born in Plymouth, Mass., June 15, 1726, died in Pomfret, September 25, 1807. Their youngest child, Isaiah, grandfather of Orville M., was born in Halifax, September 19, 1757, died September 29, 1842. He married Susannah Ellis, of Middleboro, Mass., who died May 12, 1844. Soon after his marriage he moved from Halifax and settled in North Pomfret, on a place held in the family many years, now owned by H. W. Colburn. The house built by him in 1793 is now occupied by Mr. Colburn. Isaiah and his wife died in Pomfret. Their children were Isaiah, Sarah, Noah, Zenas, Susannah, Ellis, Daniel, Celia and Sophia. With the exception of Isaiah, all were born in Pomfret. Isaiah married Ruth Childs. Charles Tinkham, for many years a merchant in Quechee, and still a resident there, is his son. Sarah, wife of Ephraim Brownell, moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where she died aged ninety-three years. All the others died in Pomfret. Noah and Zenas died in childhood. Orville M. Tinkham, born in Pomfret, July 30, 1831, has always lived on the place of his birth. He was educated in the public schools of Pomfret and the West Randolph Academy. Judge Austin Adams, now

judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was the principal. Mr. Tinkham married, May 20, 1854, Mary A., daughter of Mathias and Betsey Jessup Jones. Mrs. Tinkham was born in Waitsfield, Vt., January 13, 1832. Their only child, Lucia Lydia, born January 20, 1862, married, December 31, 1882, Walter Harrington, farmer of Pomfret. Their children are Bessie Faith, born August 10, 1885; Angie May, born February 19, 1887, and Ellis Tinkham, born April 9, 1889. Mr. Tinkham taught in the common schools of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. He has taught singing-schools at different periods for thirty-five years. From 1856 to 1869 he was employed as a commercial traveler. He has served frequently as agent for publishing and other commercial houses requiring special and confidential work. In 1877 he accepted the chair of agricultural editor of the *Green Mountain Freeman* published in Montpelier, which position he held for seven years. In 1869 he introduced the first thoroughbred Jersey cows that were brought to Pomfret, and has taken an active interest in the raising of Jersey stock and the sale of it in the West. He is a life member of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, its secretary six years, and president two years. In 1881–82 he was Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1884 he was appointed State Dairy Commissioner of the World's Exposition at New Orleans. He has filled a number of town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1886. Mr. Tinkham is often called upon to deliver addresses, chiefly upon dairy topics, in Vermont and other States. He is a man of commanding presence, a fluent and forcible speaker.

Vaughan, Charles H., born in Pomfret, January 23, 1840, was the only son of Oliver and Mary Ann (Henry) Vaughan. His grandfather, Caleb Vaughan, native of Massachusetts, came to Vermont and settled first in Pomfret, and afterward in Woodstock, where he died. He married a Miss Thomas. Their children were Huldah, Oliver, Mercy, Lathrop and Ansel H. Charles H. Vaughan has always lived in Pomfret. He received his education in its common and high schools. He married, December 19, 1865, Lucia, daughter of Wesley and Julia (Hewitt) Lamberton. Mrs. Vaughan was born in Pomfret, January 17, 1845. She died June 12, 1887. Her father died in Pomfret, February 22, 1875. Her mother makes her home at M. Vaughan's and at her daughter's, Mrs. Darroch. The latter was Emma Lamberton, only sister of Mrs. Vaughan, born July 14, 1846, married, January 1, 1881, Robert Darroch, born in Scotland, April 20, 1850, is a farmer living in Pomfret. They have one child, Elmer Robert, born October 1, 1885. Mr. Vaughan has followed general merchandising at the Center of Pomfret since 1873. He has been postmaster from that year to the present. He was selectman in 1878–79 and 1880 and town lister four years. He is at the present time overseer of the poor, town treasurer and town clerk. He has often been called upon to act in the settlement of estates. The children of Charles H. and Lucia Vaughan are Herman H., born September 13, 1867, died August 19, 1868; Mabel Ellen, born September 14, 1868; and Anna Hewitt, born June 6, 1870. The latter two are both graduates of the Woodstock High School.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SHARON

THE town called Sharon is one of the northern tier of towns of Windsor county, and is bounded on the north by Strafford in Orange county; east by Norwich; south by Pomfret; and west by Royalton. And Sharon is among the mountainous towns of the county, more so

than some of the adjoining towns, as if nature had made an extraordinary and highly successful effort at grouping high and almost inaccessible peaks within the single town. Unlike many others in the county's towns these high elevations are not susceptible of any cultivation, which, aside from their very rocky character, are exceedingly steep and with great difficulty ascended. But notwithstanding this unfavorable physical formation Sharon has numerous fine farming lands and fertile valleys, than which there are none better or more productive in this county.

Sharon, too, is an exceedingly well drained town, the streams all tending from the borders of the town toward the central portion and discharge their waters into the White River, the latter being in this locality a stream of considerable magnitude. It enters the town from Royalton on the west, and courses through the valley generally southeast to a point about a mile west from Sharon village, where it turns suddenly to the east and northeast, and at the village and beyond it forms a complete ox-bow; thence it continues south and southeast, leaving the town near the southeast corner.

The hamlet called Sharon village is the only trading center of any consequence in the town, and is situate on the White River, very near the geographical center of the town. Its location here was a wise measure on the part of the proprietors, for the valley at this point is as broad, perhaps, as anywhere in the town, and the lands as well adapted for village occupancy as could be selected near the center. The village, although in the valley, is nevertheless considerably elevated above the bed of the river, the rise from the surface of the water to the highway, at a point near the post-office, being variously estimated from eighty to one hundred feet. And this is a fortunate elevation, for there have been occasions, within the memory of middle-aged residents, upon which the waters of White River have reached extraordinary heights, sweeping away ever movable thing in its path.

The town of Sharon was brought into existence by virtue of a charter granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, of the province of New Hampshire, on the 17th of August, 1761, to John Taylor and his associates, sixty-two in all, with the customary reservations—one right for a glebe for the Church of England, one for the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, one for the first settled minister in

the town, one for the benefit of a school, and 500 acres in the northwest corner of the town for the emolument of the worthy benefactor himself —Benning Wentworth. The town, according to the charter, contained 22,000 acres of land, the equivalent in square miles being thirty-four and three-eighths.

Among other things the charter provided that the first meeting of the proprietors should be held on the first Monday of September, 1761, for the purpose of choosing town officers, and appointed Benjamin Spalding moderator to govern said meeting. But it is quite doubtful whether the proprietors met in accordance with the terms of the charter, and if they did they left no record of their doings for the use of succeeding generations. The first proprietors' meeting of which there appears any record was held on the 30th of November, 1761, at Plainfield, "in the province of New Hampshire," at which Captain Timothy Wheeler was chosen moderator "for the work of the day," no other officers being chosen.

So far as the old proprietors' records disclose the first meeting at which town officers were chosen was held March 9, 1762, at Plainfield, where these were elected: Moderator, "for the work of the day," Captain Timothy Wheeler; town clerk, for the ensuing year, Benjamin Spalding; selectmen, Captain Timothy Wheeler, Captain James How and Daniel McKee; town treasurer, Captain Timothy Wheeler; collector, Jonathan Parkhurst. During this year as well as that next succeeding the attention of the proprietors was mainly directed to concerting such measures as would result in the speedy settlement and improvement of the lands of the town. To this end, at a meeting held on the 28th of March, 1763, it was voted, as an inducement to settlement, to give any ten or more proprietors that would settle, or any five or more that would clear and *soe* three acres with English *grane*, by the first of November next, (1763,) each of them, "and each five of them that shall build a house sixteen feet square, by the 1st of November next, shall have the choice of lots in said town," in the first division.

But it is not probable that any settlement was made under the first offer of lots, for it is not understood that the survey and division had then been made. The first record upon this point appears as a part of the proceedings of a meeting held November, 1763, when David Spalding and Josiah Russell were chosen a committee to complete the laying

out of lots under the first survey and division, from which it is presumable that the survey was not made until the spring or summer of 1763, although some efforts in this direction may have been made in 1762. The survey, whenever it was made, was the work of Joshua Dunlap. At a meeting held April 12, 1764, the proprietors renewed their offer, and enlarged it to the extent of allowing them to make choice of the hundred-acre lots, to any or all of five persons, who would "clear and soe three acres of English grane," meaning that such persons should clear three acres of land and sow it to English grain, and build the house, sixteen feet square, before the first of November thereafter.

In the absence of definite information on the subject it appears that settlement must have been under this last offer, and during the year 1764, for, at a meeting held on the 3d of November of that year, the proprietors voted "to give privileges to select pitches to five persons if they would do the duty on each of their rights, by the 1st of November next, 1765, as those proprietors were obliged to do who went there the summer last past." It may readily be inferred from this that the town was settled during the summer of 1764, but the number of persons or families that then took up their homes in the locality cannot now be accurately determined, nor can the names of a single one be given. It is generally conceded, and past authorities have stated, that Robert Havens and his family were the first actual settlers, but none pretend to fix the year of his coming. The tenor of the last stated offer of the proprietors would appear to indicate that more than one improvement was made during 1764. A quite recent authority states that the first settlers were "Isaac Marsh, Willard Shepard, Robert Havens and a Mr. Parkhurt," probably Ebenezer or Joseph, and that their coming was during the year 1764; and further, that they settled in the town just in time to prevent the forfeiture of the charter; that the four made clearings, sowed grain, and built the "regulation" houses; and that to one of their number, Isaac Marsh, fell the duty of remaining in the town during the following winter, while the others returned to their former homes. Elias Marsh, the son of Isaac, was the first white male child born in the town, the date of birth, according to Deming, being March 25, 1768. At all events, in 1787 or 1788, the proprietors voted to give Elias Marsh the right to pitch one hundred acres of land "in consideration of his being the first

male child born in the town." (The old record books are so torn and mutilated that it is difficult to determine either dates or names with any degree of accuracy.)

The exact date of the organization of the town of Sharon by its inhabitants, independent of the preliminary organization and meetings held by the proprietors, cannot be determined from existing records, from the fact that the first leaves of the town book are so mutilated and worn as to be unreliable for the purposes of accurate statement, but enough can be deciphered to learn that the organization meeting was held during 1768. Thompson says the town was organized March 8th of that year, while at least two later authorities say that the first meeting holden for the election of town officers was of date March 12, 1776. In this matter Mr. Thompson was undoubtedly correct, for the old book is still in existence, though much worn and dilapidated. And while this unfortunate condition of the records prevents us from giving here the officers for either 1768 or 1769, those for the year 1770 are reasonably free from mutilation, though much dimmed by being written with poor ink, and the exposures of one hundred and twenty years.

At the town meeting of 1770, held on the 12th of March, the following officers were elected: Moderator, William Hunter; clerk, William Hunter; supervisor, Joel Marsh; assessors, William Hunter, Benjamin Spalding and Robert Havens; treasurer, William Hunter; collector, Simeon Howe; overseers of highways, Isaac Wheeler, Ebenezer Parkhurst and Robert Havens; overseer of poor, Joseph Parkhurst; constable, Joel Marsh; fence viewer, Benjamin Spaulding; commissioners to lay out highways, William Hunter, Benjamin Spalding and Ebenezer Parkhurst.

On an occasion of such great importance as this must have been to the people of the town it is quite probable that nearly every townsman of full age was present; and it is also probable that there would be an entire willingness on all sides that the offices should be distributed among the voters as far as they would go; but the fact that there were not enough men to fill the several positions without frequently duplicating names would indicate that the voting population comprised only a handful of men, or else there was an undue contralization of power in the hands of a few, which latter theory is quite improbable. What number of

people the town contained during this year would be entirely a matter of speculation, but it must, of course, have been less than that of the next year, 1771, when the New York authorities caused an enumeration of the inhabitants to be made. That gave the town, in that year, a population of but sixty-eight, and as there was only about one voter to every five inhabitants, there could not have been to exceed a dozen persons of full age in the town in 1770. But during the next score of years the growth of population was much more rapid, the enumeration of 1791 showing the town to have five hundred and sixty-nine souls.

But it must have been exceedingly difficult for these poor struggling inhabitants to determine with accuracy to what jurisdiction they really belonged, so frequent were the changes during the first thirty years of the town's history and peopled existence. In 1761 their town was chartered as one of the New Hampshire Grants; in 1764 the jurisdiction passed to the province of New York, and the town was erected into a part of Cumberland county of that province; in 1772 the county was divided, and all north of the north line of Sharon was made a part of Gloucester county. But in some manner the people of Sharon obtained the idea that they were in Gloucester county, if the records are evidence of the fact, for at the annual town meeting held March 12, 1776, the minutes read thus: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sharon in the county of Gloucester, province of New York," etc.

Again, in 1777, the independence of the new State of Vermont was declared, and soon thereafter followed the formation of the counties of Bennington and Cumberland, *alias* Unity, under the new jurisdiction of the latter of which Sharon formed part. Still further on, in 1781, Cumberland county, under Vermont, was divided and Windsor and others erected, and thenceforth to this present Sharon has been one of Windsor county's integral parts From the time that Vermont declared her independence until her admission to the Union, in 1791, Sharon, as well as all the other towns of this State, enjoyed the novel situation of having a double existence, being during that period a part of two counties and under two States, Cumberland in New York, and Cumberland and subsequently Windsor in Vermont; but to the credit of the town be it said that Sharon acknowledged and paid allegiance to the State of Vermont, after the declaration of her separate independence, except during the

brief period following the dissolution of the first union with the New Hampshire towns.

At a freemen's meeting held on the 3d of March, 1778, the constitution of the State of Vermont was read in open presence, following which the freeman's oath was taken by these persons: Joseph Barrett, Daniel Gilbert, Benjamin Spalding, John Crery, William Hunter, Joseph Parkhurst, Stephen Powel, Elias Stevens, Ebenezer Parkhurst, Joel March, Joseph Parkhurst, James Marsh and Reuben Parkhurst. These qualified electors then chose Daniel Gilbert as the first representative in the General Assembly. In July of the same year the freeman's oath was taken by William Lovejoy, Moses Shepard, Isaac Wheeler, Jonathan Howe, Simeon Howe, Josiah Wheeler and John Parkhurst; and then the freemen chose Joel Marsh the first justice of the peace.

In 1780 the town was invaded by a detached party of Canadian Indians, and two citizens were captured and taken to Montreal. This was the occasion of the famous attack upon Royalton, which resulted in the capture of a number of that town's residents, the destruction of buildings by fire, the killing of cattle and the despoilation of growing crops. Royalton was the objective point of attack and plunder, and the raid into Sharon was made by a small detachment from the main body, and its results were less disastrous.

Thus, the main and by far more interesting part of the history of Sharon was made during the first twenty-five years of its existence. During the War of 1812–15 the town had the customary militia organizations, and from the whole number was drafted the contingent necessary to be contributed for the service. No hostile foot was set upon the soil of the town, unless the political party then known as Federals could be considered hostile, and the part taken by Sharon in that struggle was one of minor importance. This cannot be said, however, of the part taken by this town during the war of the Rebellion—the war of 1861–65. The roll of volunteers from Sharon, together with an account of the services of the regiments to which they respectively belonged, will be found in one of the earlier chapters of this volume; and all that need be said here may properly be included in a brief summary of the strength of the town in the service.

During the course of the war, and exclusive of the men who enlisted for three months, the town of Sharon stands credited with having fur-

nished an aggregate of one hundred and four men, elisted for the terms following: For the three years' service, fifty-five; for one year, eleven; for nine months, eighteen; in the navy, ten; entered service, two; miscellaneous credits, not named, five; volunteers, re-enlisted, three. Added to this, ten were furnished under draft and paid commutation, and three others procured and sent substitutes in their places.

The town of Sharon is now divided into eleven school districts, making no account of the fractional districts annexed to adjoining towns In these eleven schools are employed eleven teachers, one for each district. All the schools are supported on the district plan; that is, each district maintains its own school and pays the salary of its teacher. The first division of the town into school districts was made in 1784, and Joel Marsh, James Carpenter and John Walbridge comprised the committee that made the division.

The town also has four present church societies, but only two church buildings. The societies are the Congregational, Baptist, Adventist, and Universalist. The society of the Congregational church was the first organized in the town, dating back to September 11, 1782, and its first settled minister was Rev. Lathrop Thompson, ordained September 3, 1778, dismissed March 26, 1793; second minister, Samuel Bascom, settled March 12, 1806. The present pastor of this society is Rev Edward B. Chamberlain. The church house of the society is at Sharon village, and is a substantial building, with an extensive addition in the rear, known as the Steele Memorial Chapel, the voluntary gift of Samuel Steele.

The Baptist church building is also a commodious stucture, and situate in the same village. This society has no settled pastor. The other societies, the Advent and the Universalist, have no church home, but hold their meetings in Smith's hall and the town hall.

But long before the organization of the Congregational Society in Sharon religious services, preaching it was called, were held in the town. As early as February, 1777, the towns of Royalton and Sharon joined in hiring a preacher, he to be paid by the towns in proportion to the grand lists of the towns, and plans were designated for holding services, that in Sharon "on the road between Mr. Russell Morgan's grist-mill

and the dwelling house of Joseph Parkhurst, near the second bridge on the Quallion (Quation) Creek, about twenty rods below said bridge."

Town Representatives in General Assembly.— March, 1778, Daniel Gilbert; October, 1778, Benjamin Spalding; 1779, none; 1780, Ebenezer Parkhurst; 1781, Joel Marsh; 1782–83, Daniel Gilbert; 1784, Anthony Morse (possibly an error, records uncertain); 1785, Daniel Gilbert; 1786–87, James Carpenter; 1788, Joel Marsh; 1789–90, Anthony Morse; 1791, Daniel Gilbert; 1792, Joel Marsh; 1793, Ebenezer Parkhurst; 1794, Reuben Spalding; 1795, James Parker; 1796, Ebenezer Parkhurst; 1797, Reuben Spalding; 1798, Anthony Morse; 1799, Joel Marsh; 1800, Reuben Spalding; 1801, Anthony Morse; 1802, George Dana; 1803, Joel Marsh; 1804–05, Paul W. Brigham (probably an error); 1806–07, Reuben Spalding; 1808–09, James Parker; 1810, Oliver Lathrop; 1811, James Parker; 1812 to 1814, Reuben Spalding; 1815, Samuel Steele; 1816, none; 1817 to 1821, James Parker; 1822, William Steele; 1823–25, James Parker; 1826–30, William Steele; 1831–34, none reported; 1835–37, John Baldwin; 1838–39, A. F. Dean; 1840, Freeman Holt; 1841–42, Lyman Tyler; 1843–45, Roderick D. Lathrop; 1846–47, John C. Baldwin; 1848–50, Hiram Moore; 1851, Colcord Quinby; 1852, Chester Baxter; 1853–54, Eleazer B. Baldwin; 1855, none; 1856, T. S. Hubbard; 1857–58, Eleazer Baldwin; 1859–60, Colcord Quinby; 1861–63, Samuel Steele; 1864–65, Albert B. Mosher; 1866–67, Guy S. Nutt; 1868–69, James Parker; 1870–71, William H. H. Walbridge; 1872–73, Joel H. Morse; 1874–75, Mariot G. Howe; 1876–77; Edward B. Chamberlain; 1878–79, Levi B. Steele; 1880–81, Ami Follett; 1882–83, Albert B. Preston; 1884–85, A. C. Sherwin; 1886–87, E. K. Baxter; 1888–89, Amos Emery.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Baldwin. The Baldwins of Sharon are descended from Henry Baldwin, who was a freeman in Woburn, Mass., in 1652, but was a resident of that town in 1640, and held the position of selectman in 1681. He married November 1, 1649, Phebe, eldest daugh-



E. K. Baxter M. D.

ter of Ezekiel Richardson. He died February 4, 1697. Of his eleven children Benjamin, the youngest, was born in Woburn, Mass., January 20, 1672, and removed to Canterbury, Conn., about 1700, where he died in 1759. He married Hannah———— and had eight children. Benjamin, his second son, was born in 1700, and married April 24, 1724, Elizabeth Longbottom. He was a resident of Norwich, Conn., where he died at an advanced age. He was a man of great physical strength, and being at one time a prisoner of the Indians, proved more than a match for them in wrestling. Of his five children, Ebenezer, the youngest, was born in Hebron, Conn., February 5, 1736, married Abigail Blackman, born in 1743. He removed to Orford, N. H., about 1762, and died at Fairlee, Vt., in 1818. He had eight children: Abigail, married Nathaniel Marsh; Ebenezer, removed to Ohio; Martha, married Thomas Truesdale; Irene, married Stephen Lumbard; Betsey, married Rufus Carpenter; Eleazer; William, died in Ohio; and John. Eleazer, above, was born in Orford, N. H., January 27, 1778, and married November, 1803, Polly Ladd, born April 11, 1785. Their children were Pamelia (deceased), married Dr. Isaac D. Carpenter; Alphes L., born April 18, 1808, died in Strafford, in 1880; twin daughters died in infancy; Emily (deceased), married Willard Hayward; Emeline, died single; Eleazer Blackman; William A., born June 12, 1820, died in Strafford; Marietta, died young; Deo Datus, died aged nineteen; Abigail D., wife of Lavinius H. Chandler, of Barton Landing, Vt.; and Polly G., wife of Edward Dutton, of Barton, Vt. Eleazer was a physician, and died December 20, 1857, his wife August 2, 1870. Eleazer Blackman was born in Strafford, April 30, 1818, came to Sharon in 1842 and engaged in farming. He has been prominently identified in State and town affairs. He has been selectman, lister, member of the House in 1853–54, 1857–58, and nominee on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant-governor in 1877. He married January 31, 1842, Lucia H. Brown, born in Strafford, February 18, 1821. They had eleven children: Willard H., born May 14, 1843, married Lucinda Martyn, born May 14, 1843; he is a railroad bridge builder, and resides now at West Lebanon, N. H.; Marcella L., died young; Francelia E., resides in South Dakota; George W., born August 3, 1845, unmarried, engaged in railroad bridge building, and resides in Rutland, Vt.; Eleazer, born June 26, 1849, married Eveline Vaughan; they have two children: Parker, and Emily resides at Manchester, Vt.; E. Henry, born March 31, 1851, railroad engineer, resides in Londonderry, Vt.; Adelia L., school teacher in Boston; Emma, wife of E. L. Wells, of Lyndonville; Deo Datus, born February 16, 1857, married, first, Josie Dewey, and had one child, Josie D.; he married, second, Jennie Eaton, and is now a farmer and banker in South Dakota; William A., born October 16, 1858, married Emma Wheeler, and has one child, Charley; he is a farmer of Carthage, S. D.; Rufus C., born March 22, 1862, married May Bickford. They have one child, Ralph, resides at Huntington, Vt. John, son of Ebenezer, was born in Orford, N. H., and married Lucinda Clark. He settled in Sharon, March, 1818, where he died February 3, 1870. His children were Almira (deceased), married Moses Preston; Phebe (deceased), married Abijah Felton; John C., a Universalist minister, died at Sharon; Albert, resides in Kansas; and Lucinda, widow of David Felton, lives in Illinois.

Chillson, William Howard, was born in Barnston, Canada, December 5, 1854, and was third in a family of four children of George Washington and Sophia (Moser) Chillson. His father was a native of West Hartley, Canada, and died at Barnston in 1867. His brothers and sisters are Edna Z., wife of Don Blake, of St. Albans, Vt.; Edgar, farmer, living in Sharon; and Albert G., living at Lowell, Mass. William H. resided in Canada till he was twelve years old, when his mother after the death of her husband removed with her children to Sharon, where she died in 1884. He was three years in the Stark cotton-mills of Manchester, N. H., and for twelve years was employed as fireman and engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, during which time he resided at St. Albans. In December, 1889, he purchased a farm in Sharon, upon which he now lives. He married, first, Jennie McDonald, of Sharon. They had one child, Edith A. He married, second, Flora Bullard, of Swanton Vt. They have no children.

Day, Edwin L., born in Sharon, January 4, 1838, descends in the eight generation from Robert Day, who came to Cambridge in 1632 and died in 1648. The line is as follows: first, Robert; second, Robert, born in 1604; third, Benjamin, of Gloucester, ancestors of the Days in Vermont. He had seven sons and three daughters; fourth, Caleb, born about 1680, and had children as follows: Caleb, Israel, John, Ebenezer, Daniel, Ichabod, Ruth, and Hannah; fifth, Ichabod above, married Elizabeth ———, and had children as follows: Amos, Asa, John, Orin, David, Robert, Elizabeth, Hannah and Olive. He died November 3, 1769, aged forty-six. Elizabeth, his wife, died February 15, 1802, aged eighty-seven; sixth, Orin, fourth son above, born at Wrentham, Mass., August 5, 1762, married July 13, 1788, Joanna Everett. Their children were Warren Pliney, Lucy, Amelia, Horace, Harvey, Orin, and Lucia. Orin died September 20, 1835, in Sharon, aged seventy-three; his wife Joanna September 17, 1853, aged eighty-six; seventh, Orin, seventh child above, born in Sharon, September 23, 1806. His wife was Esther Peck, married September 5, 1836. He died September 14, 1883; his wife August 15, 1879. Their children were Edwin L. and Colvin T. The latter died June 29, 1885; eighth, Edwin L., married Mary, daughter of Eli and Roxanna (Harrington) Hayden, who was born in Sharon, October 6, 1837. The father of Eli was brought up by Larkin Hunter, of Sharon, who was a brother of Mrs. Hannah Hendee, the heroine on the occasion of the Indian invasion in 1780. Mr. and Mrs. Day had two children, viz.: Herbert E. and Addie M., died January 30, 1871. Both resided in Sharon.

Drown, Wheaton, a native of Connecticut, settled in Hartford, Vt., was born October 19, 1784, and died December 14, 1867. He married, first, Mary Ives. Of their children one died in infancy. The others were Walter, who died in Sharon, and Charles I. He married, second, Ann Porter, and their only child, John, was drowned in the White River at Hartford when nineteen years of age. Charles I., born in Hartland, died in Sharon, March 14, 1875. He married Diana Porter. They had five children: Porter, died young; Charles E., married Martha Ladd; Mary, died aged eighteen; Ella (deceased), married Charles Moray; and George B., born in Sharon, July 12, 1861, married Minnie Howe. They had one child, Mark G. George B. is engaged in farming and is one of the present selectmen of the town.

Emery, Amos, was born in Chester, N. H., March 27, 1820, the third in a family of six sons and two daughters, of Jonathan and Nancy (Eaton) Emery. His education was received in the local schools, and he has always been engaged in farming. His father removed to Washington, Vt., in 1830, where he died. He remained with his father till 1835, when he purchased his time and commenced work in Brookfield, Vt., where he remained till 1869, when he removed to Chelsea, Vt., and became a resident of Sharon in 1884. Mr. Emery has taken an active part in public affairs. At the age of twenty-one he was elected captain of a militia company at Brookfield. He has been town superintendent of schools, member of the text-book committee, lister, member of the House of 1888, and since December, 1887, has been justice of the peace at Sharon, and has held every office that a town could bestow. He married, first, Almira Hibbard, by whom he had two children: George A., engaged in trade and a resident of Boston, and Albert E., a hotel-keeper, of East Randolph, Vt. He married, second, Sarah M. Hibbard, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children: Curtis Stanton, a lawyer, but at present cashier of Orange County National Bank, at Chelsea, Vt., and Wilson Seward of Boston, assistant United States marshal for Massachusetts. Mr. Emery is a Republican in politics, has always taken a great interest in music, and has had charge of a choir for many years.

Fay.—The family of this name in Sharon is descended from John Fay, a native of England, who was born about 1648. He embarked for America May 30, 1656, on board the *Speedwell*, arriving in Boston June 27th, of that year. Of the family of eight children Gresham, his youngest son, married Mary Brigham. He was born October 19, 1681. Gresham died November 24, 1720. He had a son Gresham, born September 17, 1703, and who died April 7, 1784. He married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Oaks, an

emigrant from England. She was born December 27, 1707, and died March 3, 1806. Gresham lived at Northboro, which was then a part of Westboro, Mass., and had a family of eight children. Joseph, his fifth child, was born September 17, 1738. He married Lucy Warren, who was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., about 1742. She was related to General Joseph Warren. Joseph settled for some time at Boston, but removed to Walpole, N. H., in the early part of 1776. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph, son of the above, was born in Boston, December 28, 1762. He served in the Revolution from March 1, 1777, to June 27, 1780. He was married November 14, 1782, to Sarah Graves, who was born in Seabrook, Conn., July 15, 1762. Their children were Calvin, Artemas, Sally, Luther, Fanny, Rebecca, Robert, Betsey, Joseph Lewis, Tirzah, and Allen Clark. Joseph died at Walpole, N. H., October 13, 1831; his wife April 25, 1847. Luther, the son of Joseph, was born in Walpole, October 3, 1788. He married Nancy Kibling, of Westmoreland, N. H. He became a resident of Vermont in 1812, settling in Vershire. After remaining there one year he removed to Strafford, and in 1825 located at Sharon, where he died December 30, 1864. He had six children: Joseph Lewis, died at Sharon; Calvin Kibling; Rollins Burke, died young; Jacob Luther, died in Sharon; Sarah Ann (deceased), married Azro Mosher; and Nancy Maria, died young. Calvin Kibling was born in Walpole, N. H., March 8, 1810, and married January 3, 1832, Betsey Northrop, who was born at Strafford, Vt., February 8, 1810. He is a stone mason and carpenter by trade, and has also been engaged in farming, having purchased his present farm in 1834. He had four children, all of whom were born in Sharon. They are Rollins Burke, born December 29, 1832, married Jane Shepard. He is a Congregational minister, and resids in Sheldon, Vt. He had two sons, viz: Alba Greenleaf, born in Sharon, June 12, 1857, and married Sophia Cynthia Harrington; he is a lawyer and resides in Reedsboro, Vt.; and Charles Myron, died June 23, 1886. George Edward, born September 28, 1836, married Mary Jane Tyler. He resides in Sharon, and is a carpenter and builder. He has three children: Fredwin Tyler, unmarried, a resident of Lowell, Mass.; Sarah Minnie, wife of Nahum Heath, of Lowell, Mass.; and Ellen Jane. Ellen Sarah (deceased) married Harry Parkhurst; and Luther Calvin, born September 4, 1842. The latter became a member of Company D, Sixteenth Vermont Infantry, and owing to sickness contracted in the army died March 4, 1872. He married Stephanie Eliza Fagan, who survives him. He had two children: Jennie Mary, wife of William Keyler, of Arlington, N. J.; and George Calvin, a resident of the same place.

Follett, Martin D., was born in Enosburg, Vt., July 18, 1793. He came to Pomfret in 1833, and removed to Royalton twenty years later, where he died September 18, 1865. He married Lurana Winchell, and had six children: Sarah P., died single; Truman, died aged three years; Lucy F., married Harry B. Goff; Ammi; Norman, died April 18, 1890, at Cameron, Mo.; and Calista, widow of Carlos Miller, resides in Royalton. Ammi, son of Martin D., born in Enosburg, married April 4, 1848, Lydia Arvilla Dodge, who was born in Johnson, Vt., May 20, 1826. Mr. Follett became a resident of Sharon in 1867, and is engaged in farming. He had six children: Persis Hannah, now living in Sharon; Phineas Dodge, died in infancy; Fred Clarence, died aged two years; Ammi Ward, now living at Somerville, Mass.; he is a physician; Lucy Arvilla, wife of Alson C. Ralph, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Marian Elizabeth, died aged sixteen.

Holt, Isaac, a native of Connecticut, moved shortly after his marriage and settled in the eastern part of Sharon. He had three children: Freeman; Caleb, died in Sharon; and Hannah, wife of Elisha Terry. Freeman married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Page, and died June 16, 1865, aged seventy-five. His wife died October 25, 1859, aged sixty-two. They had three children: Francis Freeman; Harlem Samuel, died in Hartford, October, 1874; Harmony P., married E. Williamson. Freeman Holt was selectman, lister, etc. Francis Freeman, born in Sharon, married Welthaney Williamson. They had no children. He lived at home until he was thirty-one years old. He opened a general store at West Hartford, December 1, 1856, and has carried on business there since. Harmony P. died in Sharon, January 26, 1890.

Marsh, Joel Henry, was born in Sharon, October 30, 1826, the eldest of the three children of Timothy and Philena (Burbank) Marsh. His great-grandfather, Isaac, in company with Willard Shepard, Parkhurst, and Havens, first settled in the town of Sharon. He, alone of the four, remained in Sharon the first winter. He came from Plainfield, Conn., and returned and died there. His son Joel was born in Plainfield, January 6, 1747, and married April 7, 1766, in Plainfield, Sarah Wheeler, born September 27, 1746. Their children were Elias, Eunice, Polly, Hannah, Wealthy, Joel, Timothy, Zebina. Joel Marsh died October 19, 1811. His wife, Sarah, died January 8, 1843. Timothy was twice married. He married first Fanny Durkee. They had four children, viz.: Fanny, wife of Timothy Kittridge; Emeline, wife of Calvin Dimmick; George, died in Boston; and Charles died in Marlboro, Mass. Timothy married second Philena Burbank. Their children were Joel Henry and Mary Spring. Joel Henry married October 3, 1853, Sarah, daughter of Paul and Sarah (Smith) Howe. They had five children: Emma D., William C., Alice G., Celia H. and Timothy. Joel H. owns and occupies the homestead in Sharon. He was a member of the Legislature in 1872, chairman of the board of selectmen six years, and is at present a member of the board, and was justice of the peace a number of years.

Mosher.—This family in Sharon are descended from Nicholas Mosher, who resided at Tyringham, Conn. He married Elizabeth Crandall, and had fourteen children: Gideon, Sarah, Lydia, Aaron, Freeman, Eber, Pardon, Mary, Thomas, Rodman, Silas, Elizabeth, Phebe and Godfrey. Pardon, of the above, was born March 3, 1765, and was one of the early settlers of Strafford, Vt. He married Sarah Garfield, who was born May 3, 1772. His children were Alanson; Dan, died in Sharon; Thomas, died in Michigan; Christiana (deceased), married first Ambrose Preston, second Levi Mosher; Margaret (deceased), married Amphias Patterson: Isaac, resides at Ferrysburgh, Vt.; Ephraim, died aged sixteen; Amanda, married and died in Massachusetts; Lucy, widow of Luke Bliss, resides in West Springfield, Mass.; and Philo lives in Winconsin. Pardon died January 4, 1852, his wife January 6, 1852. Alanson, son of Pardon, born in Sharon, September 9, 1791, married Azubah Preston. They had seven children: Alanson, resident of Nebo, Ill.; Emeline M. (deceased), wife of William Quimby; Amanda J. (deceased), wife of Lyman Wheeler; Luria Ann, widow of Jacob Fay, resides in Sharon; Sarah Sophia (deceased), wife of George Chilson; William Howard, died at Montpelier; and Niles Quimby, born in Sharon, April 22, 1836, resides in his native town. Alanson died March 22, 1879. Rodman, son of Nicholas above, removed from Connecticut after his marriage and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Chandler Ladd. He had eight children: Abijah C.; Silas died in 1864, at Morristown, Vt.; Hannah, married Joel Hunter, and died at Janesville, Wis., in 1887; Levi, died in Hoosick, N. Y.; Harvey, died at Troy, N. Y., in 1889; Morris, died in Maine; Clarissa P., widow of John Becker, lives in Schoharie, N. Y.; and Dighton Z., died at Schoharie. Abijah C., the eldest above, born in Sharon, April 20, 1792, married Relief Booth. He had three children, and died December 28, 1874. His wife died in Sharon, August 27, 1844. Albert B., the eldest of his children, was born in Sharon, January 29, 1817, and married first Mary L. Eldredge, by whom he had two children, viz.: George A., an attorney living in Troy, N. Y., and Charles A., who married first Lora Williamson. She died June 2, 1874. They had one child, a son, Loren A. Charles A. married Celia P. Howe for his second wife. He is a farmer residing in Sharon on the old homestead. Albert B., the above, married for his second wife Maria A. (Bisbee) Ralph, who died March 6, 1887. He has always resided in Sharon with the exception of three years, when he lived in Schoharie county, N. Y., teaching school there. He taught five terms in Vermont, and has since followed farming. He has been lister, selectman, etc., several years, school district clerk forty-five years, justice of the peace over twenty years, and member of the Legislature two years, 1864 and 1865. Ruth D., the second of the above of Abijah C. Mosher's children, married George Dimick. They had two children, Ellen and Emma, who are living, the former in Ludlow, Vt., who married Charles Raymond; the latter, Emma, who married

Rufus Barton, M. D., lives in Altamont, Albany county, N. Y. The third child of Abijah C. Mosher, George W., died when five years old, July 23, 1826.

Parker, Lieutenant Joseph, was born September 15, 1725, and married November 20, 1746, Rachel Muran. He died March 8, 1792. He had children as follows: Eunice, Rachel, Elizabeth, Joseph, Solomon, Amos, Rachel, second, James, Johannah, David and Jonathan. James, above, was born in Coventry, Conn., April 9, 1763, settled in the fall of 1787 on the farm now occupied by his grandson, J. J. Parker. He was a Baptist minister and a Revolutionary soldier and for nine successive years represented the town in the Legislature. He married Kesiah Weatherby and his children were Harmony (deceased), married David Moore; Sabine; Luke, married Adacia Parker; Junia, married Ruth Poole; Sybil, died single; Clarissa (deceased), married Caleb Holt; Calm, died young; Almira (deceased), married Roswell Huntington; Betsey (deceased), married Elias Newton; and James. He died March 17, 1839. James, the youngest above, was born in Sharon, September 20, 1806, married Mary Merrill. Of his six children, one died in infancy. The others were Mary Josephine, wife of Sylvester F. Huckins of Bellows Falls; Sarah Almarine, died aged two months; Armantha C., wife of Henry Phillips of Bellows Falls; Ellen Georgianna, married, first, Albert Ferguson, second, Elijah W. Brown, she resides in Bellows Falls; and James Judson. Mr. Parker resided in Sharon until 1887, when he removed to Bellows Falls. He was a member of the Legislature in 1868–69, and died June 7, 1890. James Judson, son of James, was born in Sharon, November 24, 1846, married Marcia Babcock and had three children: Arthur; Alice May, died in infancy; and Minnie May.

Parkhurst, Walter, son of Elias, was born in Royalton. At the age of two years his father moved to Barnstead, C. E., where he died. Walter returned from Canada and married Avaline Brownell. They had five children: Edwin C., a resident of California; Henry B., resides in Barnard; Ellis N., died in Barnard; Daniel E.; and Jason A., lives in Pomfret. Walter died in Barnard, July 11, 1870. Daniel E. was born in Rochester, Vt., June 20, 1845. His father removed to Barnard in 1856, where Daniel E. resided until September, 1871, when he became a resident of Sharon. He is a shoemaker by trade, and since the spring of 1882 he has been town clerk and treasurer. He has been justice of the peace for six years. He is also a notary public. He married first Lenora B. Adams. They had one child, Lizzie A. He married second Lutheria, widow of Allen Barrett, and daughter of Leonard D. Cross.

Preston, Colonel Moses, born in Strafford, Vt., August 27, 1798, was the son of Edward and Thankful (Bidwell) Preston. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith, and was engaged in the manufacture of guns in Sharon, of which town he was a resident for over fifty-five years, where he died November 27, 1870. He built the saw-mill in Sharon now owned and operated by his son. He married Almira Baldwin and had seven children: Hiram, Rozilla J., Lucinda B., Almira, Albert Baldwin, Moses F. and Chauncey E. Albert Baldwin was born in Sharon, October 16, 1837, married Mary Alzada Ladd. They had seven children: Alice P., Albert O., Homer F., Ira P., Lucy E., Lottie N. and Celia A. Albert B. is engaged in lumbering and farming and has been selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and was member of the House of Representatives in 1882.

Quimby, William, was born in Springfield, N. H., in 1789, and removed to Norwich, Vt., in 1828 and died there March 9, 1859. He married Mary Sanborn, who died December 6, 1855, aged sixty-two. They had ten children: Mary (deceased), married William Hopkins; Almira, widow of Gardner Davis, resides in Norwich, Vt.; Sophia (deceased), married Abner Flanders; Hannah, married, first, James Culver, second, William Taylor; she lives at Plano, Ill.; Martha (deceased), married William Morrison; Amanda (deceased), married John T. Robinson; David, married Marcia Blanchard, lives at Elkhart, Ind.; Alma, resides at Manchester, N. H.; and Jane, wife of M. W. Foster of Haikley, Ill. William, son of William, was born in Springfield, N. H., July 10, 1820, married March 4, 1884, Mary M. Lull. The same year he removed to Sharon,

where he engaged in lumbering and farming, and died February 20, 1867. He had four children: James S., who succeeded to his father's business in Sharon; Clara F. widow of William H. Halbridge, resides in Boston; Justin O., died aged twenty-three; and Alice A., died aged eighteen.

Shirlock, Francis, born in Kildare county, Ireland, April 16, 1811, emigrated to America during Jackson's administration. He married Miss Mary McDonough of Burlington, February 10, 1844, and located at Sharon, Vt., on a farm which he owned previous to his marriage. Twelve children came to bless the union, ten of whom survive their father. Mr. Shirlock died in Sharon, March 3, 1880. His family are located as follows: Annie M., wife of P. S. McGinnis of Boston; Edward, who occupies the home farm in Sharon, and cares for his mother and unmarried sisters; John, a farmer residing in Royalton, Vt.; Maggie, Joseph, Katie and Sarah, all living at Sharon. Joseph occupies one of his father's farms and acts as foreman at the H. A. Clark stock farm in Sharon; Katie is a teacher in the public schools of Windsor county; William, a resident of of Middlesex, Vt., is engaged in railroad business; Ellen, wife of David Daly of St. Albans, Vt; and George, a resident of St. Albans, in the employ of the railroad company. James and Charles died when quite young. Mrs. Shirlock was born in Ireland, September 26, 1826, and emigrated to America in 1831.

Smith, John Porter, was born in Hanover, N. H., September 23, 1804, and married Harriet Bush. She was born February 8, 1807. He was a blacksmith by trade. He resided in Canada, Hanover and Boston up to the time of his marriage. He then moved to Lebanon, N. H., and in 1837 came to Sharon, locating on what is known as the Stoughton farm. After living on this farm four years he removed to the village of Sharon, where he carried on his trade about thirty years. He was town clerk, justice of the peace, and selectman. He died in Sharon in 1883, his wife January 3, 1874. Their only child, George D., was born in Lebanon, N. H., February 15, 1836. After attending the local schools he was fitted for college at the Newbury and Montpelier academies, but was obliged to forego a college education on account of ill-health. From his youth he has paid particular attention to the study of music, his last instructor being Professor George J. Webb of Boston. He taught music a number of years. By trade he is a carpenter, a business which he has followed for twenty-six years. He was selectman two years. He married, first, Mary A., daughter of Cyrus and Thankful (Preston) Robinson. By this union he had one child, Lily May, born May 1, 1865, died March 15, 1885. His wife died December 23, 1872. He married, second, Clara S., widow of Gardner W. Gibson. They had one child, William Steele, born in Coldwater, Mich., January 25, 1860, and died in Sharon, January 15, 1863. Mrs. Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., October 27, 1835, was the daughter of Judge William Steele, who was born in Randolph, Vt., February 10, 1778, and married March 25, 1811, Lydia Gleason, born May 26, 1790, in Barre, Mass.

Walbridge, Josiah, born in Sharon, Vt., May 1, 1803, married Mary Ladd, by whom he had two children: William Henry Harrison, born July 6, 1840, married Clara Quimby, and had one child, Arthur Henry; he died October 28, 1880; and Chester B., born in Sharon, December 22, 1842, married Ella Graves. They had no children. He resides in the village of Sharon and carries on a farm. Josiah Walbridge was the leading merchant in Sharon for many years, and died in Sharon, September 22, 1881.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ROYALTON.

THE district of land now and heretofore known by the name of Royalton was one of the very few civil divisions or tracts that form a part of Windsor county, that was not granted or chartered by Benning Wentworth; and why the doughty governor happened not to make some disposition of this particular town, when he did of the others to the east and south of it, both of which were less desirable than this, is a mystery, the solution of which will not be attempted here. And while the other towns east and south, and possibly some north, were chartered and occupied between 1765 and 1770, generally under New Hampshire grants, it still remained for the New York control to bring into existence, survey and settle what became the town of Royalton, the first proceeding toward that end being taken during the year 1769.

As the reader must understand, whatever of rights the governor of New Hampshire had, in or to the district known as the New Hampshire Grants, was extinguished and ended by the order of the king in 1764; and that same order declared the district to belong to the colony of New York. Thus vested, the governor of the latter province, on the 13th of November, 1769, issued a charter to certain of his special favorites, by name George Banyar, William Smith, Whitehead Hicks and John Kelly, all of whom it is understood were residents of the city of New York. These proprietors at once caused a survey of the town to be made, also a plan of the most elaborate character, dividing the territory into tracts, lots and districts, and then made a bid for settlement, or at least the sale of the lands and tracts to speculators and anyone, in fact, whether they sought to become actual settlers or not. And it seems that these proprietors must have sold a part of the lands to some of their own residents, for, by an instrument in writing, dated August 21, 1771, the lands of the town were partitioned between William Livingston, Goldsboro Banyar, Whitehead Hicks, William Smith and John Kelly. Under these proprietors the first permanent settlement was made in the town during the year 1771, by the coming of Robert Havens and his family;

and in the next year Elisha Kent and family appeared as settlers. After this time the settlers rapidly increased in numbers, as much so, perhaps, as in any similarly situated town in the region; and it is estimated that in 1780 the town had a population of three hundred persons. And of course these settlers considered themselves as residents and citizens of the State of New York, and so they, in fact, were, for the time at least, and until the new State of Vermont was created. And it is true, too, although there appears to be no record to the effect, that the town was organized under the laws of New York, and elected the town officers in accordance with the custom prevailing in the province at that time. But when the new State of Vermont was formed and declared to be an independent jurisdiction the people of Royalton very readily accommodated themselves to the new order of things, elected officers as required by the laws of Vermont, and became and considered themselves to all intents and purposes as a part of the latter jurisdiction. Thus easily did they alienate themselves from the State that had created their town, whose very proprietors were New Yorkers, and to whom, undoubtedly, some of them were obligated.

And it may be said as an undoubted fact that the people of Royalton were heartily in favor of the new State, and although the town was not represented in the Dorset conventions, nor in fact by a personal delegate at the Westminster convention of January 15, 1777, it was at the latter represented by a letter issuing out of the town, from which it appeared that the inhabitants had voted in favor of the new State, and so expressed themselves to the convention. But it is proper to say in this connection that the town was influenced in this action by the fact that it was promised on the part of the new State advocates that the towns east of the Connecticut would be received into permanent union with those on the west side of the river, that all would be organized into the one State, which promise seemed particularly gratifying to Royalton, and several other towns as well, and influenced their action in joining the new State project. The eastern union was formed, but it proved, on account of certain complications, to be only temporary, and its dissolution so grieved the good people of Royalton that they joined with several other towns in convention, wherein they expressed the greatest dissatisfaction with the turn of affairs, declined to send a representative to the Vermont

Assembly, withdrew all allegiance to the State, and joined in the petition to Congress that the State might not be admitted to the Federal Union.

This action, however pure or sincere may have been the motive that induced it, was certainly an unfortunate one for the town to take, for it very nearly cost the people the lands which they had cleared and upon which they had built their homes. That action so provoked the leading statesmen then at the head of affairs of the State that they felt constrained to ignore or treat as worthless the charter under which the people of Royalton held title, and to treat the town as so much vacant land. This was at a time when the treasury of the State sadly needed replenishing, and, to the end that funds might be forthcoming, the authorities were willing to make grants of lands to certain petitioners, for consideration. One of these petitions was from Danforth Keyes and his associates, who asked for a charter for the town of Royalton, the matter coming before the Governor and Council and the General Assembly in October, 1779, and the committee to which the matter of granting town charters was referred on the 26th of October, reported to the effect that the Assembly should proceed and grant the towns, with a condition that any settlers "now on either of the aforesaid tracts" should not be molested or dispossessed, "provided they pay a proportion of the costs", and further, that "each settler paying his equal part of the costs be entitled to have one hundred acres of land where he has settled and improved." Ethan Allen was chairman of this committee. On the 27th of October the Assembly did pass an act granting several towns, among them Royalton, and the latter to Danforth Keyes and others, and the Council authorized the governor to execute the charters; and on the 28th it was resolved that the proprietors of Royalton, the new grantees, pay two dollars per acre for the lands of the town. A still later "resolve" directed that in case any of the proprietors neglected or refused to pay the committee were authorized to substitute others who would pay.

It now became apparent to the settlers in Royalton that they were about to lose their lands, and they at once joined in a petition to the authorities of the State, choosing Captain Comfort Seaver their agent to present it, praying that the issuing of a charter to other proprietors

should be deferred until the petitioners might have an opportunity of being heard in the premises. The Council then appointed a committee of four—Benjamin Emmons, John Throop, Samuel Robinson and Captain Edmund Hodges—to proceed to the town and hear the grievances of the petitioners. The expense of the committee was directed to be borne by the petitioners. But it appears that the committee found the matter of the title to the lands to be in dispute, the controversy being between the non-resident proprietors, the proposed proprietors under Vermont, and the actual settlers on the land. The further proceedings and report of the committee are not to be found, and any speculation upon what they may have done is not appropriate; suffice it to say that no charter was issued to Danforth Keyes and his associates, one of whom was Eliakim Spooner, and who was paid by the State twenty pounds in consideration of his giving up the grant for his "expense and damages sustained thereby"; but that on December 20, 1781, by an act of the Legislature, the town was granted, subsequently chartered, to Comfort Seaver and his associates, the above mentioned petitioners, the actual settlers on the soil, those who had acquired their lands under the New York charter, and who, all of them, were as follows: Comfort Seaver, Elias Stevens, Elisha Kent, John Kent, Elisha Kent, jr., John Hibbard, James Hibbard, Jedediah Hide, Ebenezer Dewey, Ebenezer Church, Nathan Fish, John Safford, Benjamin Parkhurst, Simon Shepard, Reuben Parkhurst, Daniel Gilbert, Daniel Ricks, John Kimball, Garner Ricks, Ebenezer Parkhurst, David Fish, David Brewster, Robert Havens, William Blackmer, Herman Durkee, Ebenezer Brewster, Medad Benton, Nathaniel Morse, Robert Handay, Benjamin Day, Timothy Durkee, John Gillett, Aden Durkee, John Billings, Joseph Fish, John Wilson, John Hibbard, jr., Samuel Benedict, Calvin Parkhurst, Josiah Wheeler, Joseph Parkhurst, Elias Curtis, John Havens, Johnson Safford, John Stevens, jr., Isaac Morgan, Zebulon Lyon, Nathan Morgan, Daniel Fuller, William Joiner, Martin Fuller, Daniel Havens, Benjamin Day, jr., John Evans, Jeremiah Trescott, Israel Waller, William Jones, John House, Tillie Parkhurst, Phineas Parkhurst, Samuel Clark, Joel Marsh.

The town of Royalton as granted and chartered by Vermont had not the same area as under the New York charter, for it was found that, had the same territory been granted, it would have overlapped the town

lands of Bethel, on the west side. To remedy this two tiers of lots were taken off from the town and laid out under the New York survey, thus reducing the area of Royalton.

But there occurred in the town of Royalton, and in the year 1780, one particular event,—one of special and extraordinary importance; a serious and terrible occurrence in the early history of the town; and one which undoubtedly had much effect upon the minds of the people of the State at large, and had weight in leading the members of the Legislature to eventually grant the town to the persons affected by the event, and in setting aside the grant formerly made to Danforth Keyes, Eliakim Spooner and their fellows. And the event was one, moreover, that has been, and ever will be, a memorable one in the history of this State, and always known and distinguished as

THE BURNING OF ROYALTON.[1]

"On the morning of the 16th of October, 1780, before the dawn of day the inhabitants of this town were surprised by the approach of about three hundred Indians of various tribes. They were led by the Caghnewaga tribe, and had left Canada intending to destroy Newbury, a town in the eastern part of Vermont, on Connecticut River. A British lieutenant by the name of Horton was their chief commander, and one Le Mott, a Frenchman, was his second. Their pilot or leader was a desperate villain by the name of Hamilton, who had been made prisoner by the Americans at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777. He had been at Newbury and Royalton the preceding summer on parole of honor; left the latter place with several others, under pretense of going to survey lands in the northern part of this State, and went directly to the enemy. He was doubtless the first instigator of those awful depredations which were the bitter fruits of this expedition, and which ought to stamp his name wide with disgrace.

"On their way thither, it is said, they came across several men from Newbury, who were engaged in hunting near the place where Montpelier

[1] The following account of what occurred at that time is extracted from *Steele's Narrative*, a small book published about or soon after the year 1800, and of which but very few copies are in existence. Fortunately one was found in the Windsor library and as to its accuracy there can be no doubt. Zadoc Steele, the author, was made a prisoner on the occasion of the burning.

village now stands, and made them prisoners. They made known their object to these hunters, and inquired of them whether an armed force was stationed at Newbury. Knowing the defenceless state of that town, and hoping they would be able to induce the Indians to relinquish their object and return to Canada, they told them that such an armed garrison was kept at Newbury as would render it extremely dangerous for them to approach. Unwilling however that their expedition should prove wholly fruitless, they turned their course to Royalton. Following up Onion River, as far as the mouth of Stevens branch, they steered their course through Barre, at that time called Wildersburg; proceeded up Gaol branch, which forms a part of Stevens branch, and traveled over the mountains through Orange and Washington; thence down the first branch of White River, through Chelsea and Tunbridge, to Royalton. They laid in their encampment at Tunbridge, not far distant from Royalton, during the Sabbath, the day preceding their attack upon the latter place, for the purpose of concerting measures to carry into effect their atrocious and malignant design. As they entered the town before daylight appeared darkness covered their approach, and they were not discovered till Monday morning at dawn of day, when they entered the house of John Hutchinson, who resided not far from the line separating Royalton and Tunbridge. He was totally ignorant of their approach, and wholly unsuspicious of danger until they burst the door upon him. Here they took John and Abijah Hutchinson, brothers, prisoners, and plundered the house; crossed the first branch and went to the house of Robert Havens, who lived a short distance away. Mr. Havens had gone out into his pasture in pursuit of his sheep, and having ascended a hill about forty rods from his house, heard his neighbor Hutchinson's dog bark, and stood in pensive silence. Casting his eye to the west, toward his own dwelling, he beheld a company of Indians just entering the door. Seeing his own danger, he immediately laid down under a log and hid himself from their sight. With groanings unutterable he lay awhile, heard the shrieks of his beloved wife, and saw his sons escaping for their lives. His son, Daniel Havens, and Thomas Pember were in the house and made their appearance a little before the Indians came up. Beholding the foe a few rods distant, they ran for their lives. Daniel Havens made his escape by throwing himself over a hedge fence down the bank of the branch and crawling under a log, although a large number of the

Indians passed directly over it in pursuit of him. They pursued Pember till they came so near as to throw a spear at him, which pierced his body. He ran some time after he was wounded, till by loss of blood he fainted, fell, and was unable to proceed farther. The savage monsters came up, several times thrust a spear through his body, took his scalp, and left him food for the worms.

"The Indians made the house of Mr. Havens their rallying-place, or post of observation, and stationed a part of their company there to guard their baggage and make preparations for retreat when they had completed their work of destruction. Moving with violent steps, they proceeded down the first branch to its mouth; while a number, armed with spears, led the van, and were followed by others, armed with muskets and scalping knives. They had not proceeded far before a young man named Elias Button made his appearance in the road but a few rods in front of them. Espying his danger, he turned and ran to escape their cruel hands. The savage tribe pursued and soon overtook him, pierced his body with their spears, took off his scalp, and left him weltering in his gore. That they might be able to fall upon the inhabitants unawares, and thereby secure a greater number of prisoners, as well as procure a greater quantity of plunder, they kept profound silence till they had arrived at the mouth of the branch. After killing Pember and Button they proceeded to the house of Joseph Kneeland, where they found Simeon Belknap, Giles Gibbs and Jonathan Brown, together with Joseph Kneeland and his aged father, all of whom were made prisoners They then went to the house of Elias Curtis, where they took Curtis, John Kent and Peter Mason. Mrs. Curtis had just arisen from her bed, when she was approached by an Indian with knife in hand, and who made a threatening movement as if to cut her throat, but the savage happened to observe a string of gold beads around the woman's neck, which he at once took and left her undisturbed. To prevent an alarm being sounded abroad the Indians commanded the prisoners to keep silence on pain of death. They plundered every house they found till they arrived at the mouth of the branch, when the commander, a British officer, took his stand with a small party of Indians, while some went up and others down on each side of the river to complete the work of destruction. They had already taken several horses, some of which they rode to facilitate their march, and enable them to overtake those who had attempted to

make their escape, but the horses, through fright at their strange riders, served to impede rather than hasten their progress.

"General Elias Stevens, who resided in the first house on the river above the mouth of the branch, had gone down the river about two miles, and was at work with his oxen and cart. While thus employed he beheld a man approaching, who, seeing the general, said, 'For God's sake, turn out your oxen, for the Indians are at the mill.' (This mill was owned by Mr. Morgan, and was situated near the mouth of the first branch.) General Stevens turned out his oxen, mounted his horse, and started to return to his family, but before making half the distance he was met by Captain Joseph Parkhurst, who informed him that the Indians were but a few rods distant, in swift pursuit; whereupon the general turned and accompanied Parkhurst down the river, to the house of Deacon Daniel Rix. General Stevens took Mrs. Rix and two or three small children on his horse, and all rode off as fast as possible, accompanied by Deacon Rix and others on foot, and arrived at the place where the general first received the alarm. Here, having seen no Indians, General Stevens concluded to return home and secure his household from danger. Leaving Mrs. Rix and children in care of a Mr. Burroughs, he started, and had proceeded about a mile when he saw the Indians but a few rods distant, upon which he quickly turned about, returned to the company he had left, and directed them to conceal themselves in the woods, which they did, and were passed undiscovered by the Indians, who continued on in pursuit of Stevens. The latter reached the house of Tillie Parkhurst, where he gave an alarm, and at once proceeded to warn others who lived contiguous. By this time the way was filled with men, women, and children, and a large body of Indians in open view but just behind them. The savage tribe now began to make the wilderness re-echo with their frightful yells. Frightened and alarmed for their safety, children clung to their parents, and half distracted mothers were heard to make the air resound with their cries of distress. General Stevens endeavored to get them into the woods, out of sight of the Indians, but few could be persuaded to go, and most of them kept the road till they arrived at the house of Captain E. Parkhurst, in Sharon Here they halted a moment to take breath, hoping they should not be pursued any farther. The Indians, being taken up in plundering the



A. W. Kenney.

houses, had now fallen considerably in the rear; but the victims had not long been here when the cruel pursuers again appeared in sight.

"Seeing the Indians approaching, General Stevens put his mother and sister on his own horse, and Captain Parkhurst put Mrs. Rix and three of her children on another horse, without a bridle, and ordered them to hasten their flight. There yet remained the wife of Captain E. Parkhurst, who stood in the most critical situation, surrounded by six small children clinging to her clothes and pleading for protection. Her husband, to whom she fain would have looked for protection, was gone from home when all her woes fell upon her. At the time General Stevens put his mother and sister on his horse the Indians were not eight rods from him; they, with Mrs. Rix, rode off, the others following on foot. Part of the Indians pursued them, while others entered the house and plundered it. They took Mrs. Parkhurst's eldest son from her, and ordered her with the rest of the children to leave the house; and she accordingly went to the fields back of the house with five of her children, and remained in safety. Soon after Stevens started his dog came in his way, and caused him to stumble and fall, which so retarded his progress that he was obliged to flee to the woods for safety, leaving the women and children to make the best of their retreat. The Indians pursued down the road after them, and soon overtook those who were on foot. They took Gardner Rix, son of Deacon Rix, a boy about fourteen years old, just at the heels of his mother's horse, while she was compelled to witness the painful sight. They pursued the women and children as far as the house of Mr. Benedict, where they left them and started for Benedict himself; but he escaped by hiding under a log, although the Indians stood on it in looking for him. About forty rods farther down the river the Indians took a young man named Avery prisoner, and then concluded to return.

"While they were at the house of Tillie Parkhurst, Phineas, the son of Tillie, who had been to alarm the people on the east side of the river, just as he entered the stream on his return discovered the Indians at his father's door. Finding himself in danger, he turned to go back, when the Indians saw him and fired at him. This was the first gun they fired after entering the town. The ball entered his back, went through his body, came out under his ribs, and lodged in the skin. Notwithstand-

ing the wound, he continued his retreat to Lebanon, N. H., a distance of sixteen miles, with very little stop, supporting the ball between his fingers. (He was a resident physician in Lebanon in 1853.)

"The party of Indians that went down the east side of the river into Sharon took, in that town, one prisoner, a boy named Nathaniel Gilbert. On their return they shot and killed fourteen fat oxen in one yard. Cows, sheep, hogs, and every creature designed by nature to supply the wants of man, that came in their way, fell a prey to these dreadful spoilers.

"The third party, who went up the river, first came to the house of General Stevens, whose family had been warned by Daniel Havens, he saying: 'The Indians are thick as the d—l at our house,' and directly went away. Just as Mrs. Stevens was for leaving the house the Indians came in the door, destroyed everything, not even allowing her any sufficient clothing, but ordering her to 'be gone, or they would burn.' She took her child and went to the woods for safety. Daniel Waller, a boy of fourteen, lived with General Stevens, and he was taken prisoner and carried to Canada. The party next visited Mr. Durkee's house and took his sons, Aden and Andrew, prisoners. The former died in prison in Canada. Prince Haskell was next taken.

"John Kent and a Mr. Chaffee were both riding or racing towards Elias Curtis's to have their horses shod. Kent arrived first, and just in time to fall into the hands of the Indians, while Chaffee, seeing what was up, got behind the shop, and made for the woods, thus escaping. He then went to Mr. Hendee's and gave the alarm. Mrs. Hendee was directed to take her children and go to the neighbors, while he would alarm the people at Bethel Fort. Mrs. Hendee was overtaken and her son was taken from her. (This determined and exceedingly courageous woman, Mrs. Hendee, afterward visited the Indians in their camps, before they left the vicinity, and succeeded in effecting the release of a number of children, whose names are as follows: Michael Hudson, Roswell Parkhurst, son of Ebenezer Parkhurst, Andrew and Sheldon Durkee, Joseph Rix, Rufus and —— Fish, Nathaniel Evans, and Daniel Downer.)

"The Indians, having accomplished their nefarious design, returned to the house of Mr. Havens with their prisoners and the plunder of houses which they had devoted to destruction. Here was the place where they had commenced their ravages. The old man, as before ob-

served, having concealed himself under a log, at the time he espied the Indians in the morning, while hunting for his sheep, still remained in sorrowful silence undiscovered. He had considered it unsafe to move, as a party of the Crow had remained there during the day, and had twice come and stood upon the log under which he lay, without finding him. After collecting their plunder together, and distributing it among them, they burned the house and barn of Mr. Havens, and started for Canada. It was now about two o'clock in the afternoon. They carried off twenty-six prisoners from Royalton, who were all delivered up to the British as prisoners of war. They all obtained their release, and returned in about one year, except Aden Durkee, who died in camp in Montreal.

"Twenty-one dwelling houses and sixteen good new barns, well filled with hay and grain, the hard earnings of industrious young farmers, were laid in ashes by the impious crew. They killed about 150 head of neat cattle, and all the sheep and swine they found. Hogs in their pens and cattle tied in their stalls were burned alive. They destroyed all the household furniture except what was carried away by them. They burned the house of John Hutchinson, and giving his wife a hatchet and a flint, together with a quarter of mutton, told her to 'go and cook for her men.' They took away about thirty horses, which were of little use to them, but rather served to hinder their progress."

On their return they crossed the hills in Tunbridge, lying west of the first branch, and proceeded to Randolph, where they encamped for the first night near the second branch, a distance of ten miles. Of the events of the pursuits by militia under Colonel John House an early chapter has sufficiently narrated; and but for the lack of courage on the part of that officer the whole party might have been captured and the prisoners rescued from their hands. It was on their retreat to Canada that the Indians passed the house of Zadoc Steele, and made a prisoner of that person, the author of the narrative from which this sketch is taken.

In view of this terrible disaster that befell the struggling inhabitants of the newly settled town how else could it be than that the State government should wisely conclude to interfere in their behalf, and arm the grant that had been given to Danforth Keyes, Eliakim Spooner and their associates, and confirm and quiet the actual inhabitants in their possession by granting them a charter? And the Legislature did more than that; they condescended to extend the time of payment of the "grant-

ing fees" for a period of five years, and designated by name the persons to whom the extension should be made, as follows: Timothy Durkee, Heman Durkee, Aden Durkee, Timothy Durkee, jr., David Fisk, Joseph Fisk, David Brewster, Zebulon Lyon, Elias Stevens, Robert Hendee, Calvin Parkhurst, James Cooper, Joseph Parkhurst, Joseph Havens, Elisha Kent, Daniel Rix, Gardner Rix, Joseph John Rix, Medad Benton, Nathan Morgan, John Billings, Benjamin Day, Israel Waldo, Peleg Parkhurst, Phineas Parkhurst, Jabez Parkhurst, Ebenezer Parkhurst, Daniel Gilbert, Simon Shepard, Jeremiah Trescott, Nathaniel Morse, widow Sarah Rood, Isaac Morgan, Elias Curtis, Robert Havens, Daniel Havens, John Evans, Martin Fuller, John Hibbard and Jonathan Benton. This was done by a resolve of the Assembly passed February 22, 1781. And subsequently, on the 26th of February, 1782, the Assembly passed an act "relinquishing to the settlers of Royalton certain taxes therein mentioned, on account of 'the ravages of the enemy' in burning the town."

Of the inhabitants of the town who were not carried off by the Indians a number left the vicinity and made their homes temporarily among friends, while not a few were so disheartened at the losses they had suffered that they left the town never to return. To those who remained fell the work of building up again and re-establishing the town, which required years of toil and hardships. Other families came in and replaced those who were gone, and so rapidly did the population increase that in 1791 Royalton was found to contain 748 inhabitants; and in 1800 the number had increased to 1,501. From this time on, and until 1840, the growth of the town, both in population and industry, was steady and continuous; and in the last named year the maximum of population was reached, there then being 1,917 persons in the town. And from that year to the present the decrease and decline have been in about the same ratio as was the increase formerly, so that to-day Royalton has just about the same population as it had in 1800.

The people of the town, as soon as they had become re-organized, and as soon as their habitations and institutions were rebuilt, became known as among the most progressive of the county. They organized their militia companies from among the determined young men of the town, and although it could hardly be expected that the town would contribute either men or means for the operations of the State during the Revolution, it was expected and the town did furnish both for the

prosecution of the later war with Great Britain, although the imperfect records prevent giving the names of soldiers or the amount of the contribution asked of the town. And during the war of 1861–65 the men of Royalton showed their patriotism and valor, for no town contributed more liberally, in proportion to means and population, than did this. The record of her soldiers is written in the deeds of the regiments to which they respectively belonged, a detail of which will be found in an earlier chapter of this volume; also there will be found the names of the volunteers of the town.

With the earliest settlement, almost, in the town there sprung up a trading center, where was kept a store and a shop, and a post-office when the latter was established in the State generally, and this locality, this pretty though quiet little hamlet, has always been known by the name of the village of Royalton. This is the old historic center of the town, although the later creation, known as South Royalton, has taken away much of the business enterprise and prosperity that naturally belonged to the older town. Here was the trading center of the town one hundred years ago, and here it should be to-day, but circumstances have ordered to the contrary. The business and other institutions of Royalton village of the present time may be briefly summed up in a single store, a hotel, a public school, the Royalton Academy, one or two shops, two churches, and from twenty-five to thirty dwellings within the village proper.

The Royalton Academy is an institution that once was of considerable importance, having been incorporated by the State Legislature, November 11, 1807, and since its erection, immediately after that date, has been in successful operation until within the last quarter of a century. And it is still conducted as an academic institution, though its patronage is not now equal to that of former years.

The churches of Royalton village are First Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal. The first of these has a history that dates back almost to the earliest settlement of the town, its society having been organized in 1777, although not until 1784 was the church edifice erected. This was replaced by a new building in 1790; and in 1834 still a third was erected, being that now in use by the society. Among the earliest ministers of the Congregational Society in the town were Rev. John Searle, the first ordained in 1783; Rev. Azel Washburn, ordained in 1792;

Rev. Martin Fuller, in 1794, died in 1813; Rev. Ebenezer Halping, ordained in 1818, dismissed in 1822; and Rev. Joseph Torrey, pastor from 1824 to 1827. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Mr. Ward, and whose immediate predecessor was Rev. S. P. Giddings. The present membership of the church is about eighty.

St. Paul's Episcopal church was formed during the year 1835, and permanently organized in 1836, during which latter year the church was built. It was consecrated November 3, 1837, by Bishop Hopkins. Among its early officiating rectors were Revs. Parker, Sabine, Potter and Sprague. The present rector is the Rev. Moses P. Stickney.

The first bank in Royalton, Vt, was chartered by the General Assembly of said State November 30, 1853, under the name of "The Bank of Royalton," with a capital of $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of fifty dollars each. Chester Baxter, William Skinner, Stoddard B. Colby, Solon Danforth, Daniel L. Lyman, William W. White, Russell Hyde, E. B. Chase, and Philander D. Bradford were named in the charter as commissioners to receive subscriptions for the capital stock of the bank, and the stock was subscribed in February, 1854. The bank was organized March 10, 1854, by the election of William Skinner, Daniel L. Lyman, Solon Danforth, George Lyman, E. D. Briggs, Perley C. Jones, and Ziba Sprague as its first board of directors. On March 24, 1854, William Skinner was elected president, and Newton Kellogg, of Rutland, cashier, and the first bills of the bank were issued June 7, 1854. Newton Kellogg resigned the office of cashier October 2, 1854, and Lucius L. Tilden, then cashier of the White River Bank at Bethel, Vt., was elected his successor. January 9, 1855, the same board of directors was re-elected, excepting George Lyman, who was succeeded by Chester Baxter. January 8, 1856, the same board was re elected, except the election of Hiram Moore in place of Chester Baxter. Perley C. Jones resigned the office of director September 23, 1856, and Aaron N. King was appointed by the other directors to succeed him. January 13, 1857, the board was still further changed by the election of Dudley C. Denison in place of E. D. Briggs. L. L. Tilden resigned the office of cashier March 3, 1857, and William H. Baxter of Barton, Vt., was elected in his stead, but Mr Tilden continued by request of the directors to assist in the bank till April 1st following. During the autumn of 1857 the bank suffered large losses by insolvent debtors, and the last of October it suspended the re



Chester Downer.

demption of its circulating notes in Boston and at its counter. January 12, 1858, Hiram Moore, Daniel L. Lyman, Ziba Sprague, Aaron N. King, Perley C. Jones, Asa W. Kenney, and William H. Baxter were elected directors, and Perley C. Jones was elected president, which office he continued to hold by re-election till January 9, 1866. The new board of directors without delay made great efforts to collect money enough on the overdue notes to the bank to enable it to resume business, which had been almost wholly suspended from November 1st. Failing to raise money in this way, they borrowed it on their private note, and the bank was thus enabled to resume business and the redemption of its circulation February 24, 1858. Hiram Moore, one of the directors, died May 29, 1858. January 11, 1859, the directors of the previous year were re-elected, except that Silas H. Clark succeeded William H. Baxter, and George W. Bradstreet took the place of Hiram Moore deceased. Mr. Clark soon after resigned. August 2, 1859, William H. Baxter resigned the office of cashier to take effect on the 9th inst., and Asa W. Kenney was elected cashier, which office he continued to hold till "The National Bank of Royalton," which succeeded this bank, was closed in 1882. November 18, 1859, in consequence of losses sustained by the bank in 1857, its capital was reduced by an act of the Legislature to $50,000. January 10, 1860, the number of directors was reduced by a vote of the stockholders to five, and Perley C. Jones, Aaron N. King, Ziba Sprague, Asa W. Kenney and R. H. Hyde were elected, but Mr Hyde soon resigned. January 8, 1861, the same board of directors was re elected, except R. H. Hyde was succeeded by Chester Downer, and this board continued in office by re-election till January 9, 1866. At the last mentioned date Chester Downer, Asa W Kenney, Dudley C. Denison, Crosby Miller and Phineas D. Pierce were elected directors, and continued to be re-elected directors till the close of the National Bank in 1882. Chester Downer was elected president of the bank January 30, 1866, and was continued in that office by annual re-election till January 17, 1879, when he was succeeded by Crosby Miller, who was re elected to said office as long as the bank continued. The Comptroller of the Currency claimed that New England had received under the United States law for establishing national banks more than her proportionate share of circulating notes, and would not grant leave for the

conversion of this bank into a national bank, until the directors had executed a paper waiving all claim on behalf of the bank for circulating notes, which they did. On the 16th day of September, 1867, the bank was converted under the laws of the United States into "The National Bank of Royalton," No 1673, and its capital was increased March 7, 1868, $50,000, making its whole capital $100,000. After this the directors learned that by buying the notes in circulation of national banks which had failed or gone into liquidation, and surrendering them to the Comptroller at Washington, they could obtain from him circulating notes to an equal amount for their own bank, and this they did, paying par and three or four per cent. premium for the broken bank notes until they had obtained in this way $90,000, being their full quota of circulation. On the night of April 26, 1870, the bank vault was blown open by burglars, and the walls of the banking house were badly damaged by the explosion, but they did not succeed in breaking the safe in the vault, and they carried off only about $5 of nickels then lying in the vault. In consequence of the damaged condition of the vault and building the bank was removed May 14, 1870, to South Royalton, about two miles distant. During the summer and autumn of 1871 the vault and banking house were repaired, and the bank was moved back to its old quarters October 23, 1871. Phineas D. Pierce was elected vice-president of the bank January 12, 1875, and was annually re-elected till the close of the bank. Lyman A. Peck, a resident of Royalton, on the 8th day of October, 1877, broke into the banking house for the purpose of stealing money from the drawer of the counter, while the cashier was at dinner, but the money was safely locked in the vault so that he obtained none, but was tried and sentenced to the State prison for five years for his luckless exploit. On the night of October 17, 1881, burglars again entered the bank and drilled through the outer brick wall of the vault to the heavy granite wall, and with powder or some other explosive, blew out a few brick and broke the windows, but obtained no money. January 10, 1882, the stockholders voted to close the bank. In less than six months thereafter all liabilities were paid, and the stock at par was paid back to the stockholders. Afterwards they were paid $21,200 on the capital of $100,000, it being twenty one and one-fifth per cent. more than par.

South Royalton, the junior of the two villages of the town, yet con-

siderably the larger, was brought into existence by the building of the Vermont Central Railroad; and its stores and other buildings, except dwellings, were of the character usually found in localities having a mushroom growth; that is, of frame and not substantial or enduring; neither were they attractive, especially after exposure to the storms of a few years. But, young though the village may have been, it has had its own fire record, and the old unsightly structures "passed away." In their stead there has been built a substantial two-story brick row; plain, yet convenient buildings, and a credit to the town. They front on the park, as also does the large and attractive hotel, the property of Charles H. Woodward; but the hotel and the stores are on opposite sides of the park, and on the other side, the park being in form a parallelogram, is the depot, and opposite to it some fine dwellings and one of the village churches.

The churches of South Royalton village are two in number, a Congregational and a Methodist. The Methodist Society has been in existence many years in the town, although its church home at the South village is comparatively new. Formerly the society had a chapel at Royalton village. The South Royalton Congregational Church Society was formed in 1868, and an offshoot, practically, from the mother church at the other village. The church edifice on the park was built in 1868.

Town Representatives in General Assembly.—1778, October, Joseph Parkhurst; 1779, none; 1780, Calvin Parkhurst; 1781, Comfort Seaver; 1782, Calvin Parkhurst; 1783, Elias Stevens; 1784, Silas Williams; 1785, Elias Stevens; 1786, Calvin Parkhurst; 1787, Elias Stevens; 1788–89, Calvin Parkhurst; 1790, Daniel Fuller; 1791–95, Elias Stevens; 1796, Abel Stevens; 1797, Silas Allen; 1798, Jacob Smith; 1799, Elias Stevens; 1800, Jacob Smith; 1801, Abel Stevens; 1802–03, Elias Stevens; 1804–05, Nathan Page; 1806, Elias Stevens; 1807–12, Jacob Smith; 1813–14, Rodolphus Dewey; 1815, Daniel Rix, jr.; 1816, Elias Stevens; 1817, Daniel Rix, jr., 1818, Rodolphus Dewey; 1819, Moses Cutter; 1820, R. Dewey; 1821–22, Jacob Collamer; 1823–24, R. Dewey; 1825, Oel Billings; 1826, Nathan Kimball; 1827, Jacob Collamer; 1828–29, Harry Bingham; 1830, Jacob Collamer; 1831, William Woodworth; 1832, Calvin Parkhurst; 1833, Nathaniel Sprague; 1834, Samuel Selden; 1835–37, Oramel Sawyer; 1838–39, David Wheelock; 1840–

41, Truman H. Safford; 1842–43, John L. Bowman; 1844, Henry Bingham; 1845, J. L. Bowman; 1846–47, Romanzo Walker; 1848, James Davis; 1849, Daniel Woodward; 1850–51, John Coy; 1852, Azro D. Hutchins; 1853, Rufus Kendrick; 1854–55, Daniel L. Lyman; 1856–57, Ebenezer Atwood; 1858–59, Minot Wheeler; 1860–62, Dudley C. Denison; 1863–64, John S. Marcy; 1865–66, Martin T. Skinner; 1867, Henry H. Denison; 1868–69, William Goff; 1870–71, Cyrus B. Drake; 1872–73, Edward Foster; 1874–75, Ebenezer Winslow; 1876–77, Martin T. Skinner; 1878–79, Martin S. Adams; 1880–81, Charles West; 1882–83, ———; 1884–85, George Ellis; 1886–87, J. F. Shepard; 1888–89, William Skinner.

OLD FAMILIES.

It would be impossible within the compass of this work to give a genealogical sketch of each family that has been connected with the town. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to those who feel and have manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. For sketches received too late for insertion in this chapter please refer to a later chapter of this work.

Bennett, Job, the son of Elisha and Lucretia (Hinkley) Bennett, was born in Chelsea, Vt., May 15, 1798. He became a resident of Royalton in the spring of 1830. He married Jane Greene and had seven children: Warren F., living in Springfield, Mass.; Jeannette (deceased), married, first, Thomas R. Gibson, second, Lewis Barnes; Alma H., a resident of Royalton; Josiah G.; Helen Elizabeth, a resident of Royalton; Charles W., lives at Palmer, Mass.; and Frances J., wife of Norman W. Sewall, of Royalton. Job died June 13, 1876. Josiah Greene, son of Job, was born in Royalton, married Elmina C. Sewall. They have one child, Carrie F., wife of Solon A. Buck, who has one child Glenn Murray. Mr. Bennett is a farmer, and has always lived in Royalton.

Bingham.—The family of this name in Royalton are descended from Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Bingham. He was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, about 1642 and came to America and married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Rudd, December 12, 1666. He was one of the thirty-five proprietors of the town of Norwich, Conn., when it was purchased from the Mohegan Indians. He died in Windham, Conn., January 16, 1729. He had a family of eleven children. Joseph, being next to the youngest, was born in 1688 and married, first, Abigail Scott, of Hartford, Mass., in 1711, by whom he had three children. He married, second, Mrs. Rachel Huntingdon. He died at Windham, Conn., September 4, 1765. Of Joseph's three children Gideon, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of Captain Eleazer Cary. He settled in Plainfield, Conn. By his first marriage he had thirteen children. His wife died in 1758 and he married second, Abigail Baker, by whom he had five children. Thomas, the fifth child, was born July 14, 1742, and married in 1766 Marcia House, of Lebanon, N. H. He emigrated from Connecticut to the latter town and afterwards to Royalton. He served during the whole period of the Revolutionary war as lieutenant. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Princeton, Monmouth, and wintered at Valley Forge in 1780. Thomas had twelve children and died at Royalton, September 23, 1823; his wife died September 10, 1812. William, the

seventh child of the twelve children, mentioned above, was born April 18, 1779, and married, first, May 28, 1801, Olive Havens. He lived in Royalton and was a captain in the War of 1812, and was a man of energy and decision of character. He had three children by this marriage, viz.: Daniel Havens; Mary Ann, married Cail Parkhurst; William Reddington, died unmarried. His wife died August 29, 1819, and he married November 20, 1820, Parmelia Ames, by whom he had three children, viz.: Henry, died young; George; and Olive, died aged fifteen years. William died August 29, 1857. Harry, the tenth child of Thomas and Marcia (House) Bingham, was born August 6, 1786, and married January 27, 1850, Marcia Dodge. He lived in Royalton and was engaged in public business and was a member of the Legislature for several years. He had five children, viz.: Lucy Ann, Alma Jane, Harry A., William, and George. He died February 23, 1862.

Button, John A., was born in Royalton, July 28, 1844, and is the only child of Asaph and Roxanna (Wight) Button. His father was born December 2, 1810; his mother July 27, 1803. He married, first, Martha M., daughter of Landus and Wealtha (Brown) Spear. She was born November 10, 1845. Her father was born October 8, 1811; her mother October 10, 1812. They have one child, Albert, born July 16, 1871. John married, second, Alma J., daughter of Harry and Marcia (Dodge) Bingham. She was born December 15, 1852. Her father was born August 6, 1786; her mother March 26, 1824. Mr. Button, excepting two years, when he resided in Tunbridge, has always lived on the place of his birth, which he now owns and occupies.

Cleveland, Squire, was born in Canterbury, Conn., July 17, 1754, and married, November 16, 1788, Pamelia Green. He came to Royalton in 1788, and settled on the farm now occupied by Seth Moxley. He had nine children: Bradford, died in Royalton; John, died at Braintree, Vt.; Anna, died single; Polly (deceased), married Samuel Babcock; Olive (deceased), married Sanford Hannas; Bethahsa; Pamelia (deceased), married Lucian Lathrop; Zurviah (deceased), married Polydore Williams; and Nahum, died in Vermont. Squire Cleveland died June 14, 1834. Bethahsa, son of Squire, born in Royalton, May 31, 1799, married Philena Luce. They had twelve children: Ronaldo, died in Tunbridge; Enoch, resides in Wolcott, Vt.; George, died in Royalton; Bradford, died in Mansfield, Vt.; Anna, wife of Seth Moxley; Miranda (deceased), married Cooley Anderson; Orlantha, wife of Marshall Cutler, of Red Wing, Minn.; Hiram, died in Royalton; Henry, died at Hyde Park, Vt.; Rosepha, wife of Sylvester Palmer, of Morristown, Vt.; Nelson, resident of Winchendon, Mass.; and Pamelia, died single Bethahsa Cleveland died June 7, 1861.

Dana, Israel Putnam, M. D., of Royalton, was born in Pomfret, February 10, 1855. His father, John Winchester Dana, was thrice married. His first wife was Jerusha Goodspeed. The following were their children: John Winchester, Isaac, Jerusha, Hannah, and Sarah. He married, second, Eleanor Porter Lyon, by whom he had one child, Eleanor P. He married, third, Mary Emeline Wood. The children by this union were Mary Emily, Israel Putnam, Martha Jackman, and Edward Youngs. John Winchester Dana died in Pomfret, August 12, 1862. Dr. Israel P. Dana, after the common school, attended the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., studied medicine with Dr. C. P. Frost, of Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, November 12, 1883. He was employed one year in the Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, Mass. He came to South Royalton, September 20, 1884, where he has since practiced his profession. He married, November 23, 1888, Mary Alice Hillery. Helen Emeline is their only child.

Denison, Hon. Dudley C., of Royalton, the youngest son of Dr. Joseph A. Denison, was born at Royalton, September 13, 1819. After attending the district schools he became an attendant of the Royalton Academy. He entered the University of Vermont in 1836, and was graduated from that institution in 1840. He studied law with John S. Marcy, of Royalton, and was admitted to the Windsor County Bar, May term, 1845. He commenced, the same year, the practice of his profession in his native town, where he

still continues. He was a member of the State Senate in 1853–54, State's Attorney in 1858–60, member of the House of Representatives in 1861, 1862, and 1863, United States District Attorney for a number of years, member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. He married Eunice Dunbar, and they have a family of five children, viz. Joseph D., an attorney, at West Randolph, Vt.; Catharine Amanda (deceased), married Charles H. Woodward; John H., an attorney at Denver, Col.; Gertrude M.; and Lucy D.

Durkee, Seymour, was born in Brookfield, Vt., November 6, 1815, the youngest son of Vine and Sarah (Doane) Durkee. His early life was spent on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he learned the harness trade. He moved to Royalton Center in July, 1844, and for a short time was employed in driving the stage to Montpelier. He then engaged at his trade, and removed to South Royalton, March 23, 1868, where he still continues in the business. During the war he was engaged on government work in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Durkee was never married.

Fish, Edgar J., M. D., of Royalton, was born in Washington, Vt., February 7, 1851, the only child of John P. and Ann (Dufur) Fish. After attending the local schools he attended the Chelsea Academy, and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Story N. Goss, of Chelsea. In the fall of 1872 and winter of 1873 he took a course of lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1874. He commenced the practice of his profession in Tunbridge, Vt., where he remained till May, 1887, when he removed to South Royalton. Dr. Fish is a member of the Vermont State and White River Valley Medical Societies, and was president of the latter in 1887. He married Eliza A. Lyman, of Washington, Vt., and has two children, J. Euclid and Harold.

Fowler.—The families in Royalton and Bethel bearing this name were descended from William Fowler the "Magistrate." He arrived in Boston from London, England, June 26, 1637. In company with others he sailed from Boston, March 30, 1638, for Quinnipiac, the Indian name for New Haven. In the spring of the following year he became one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., being the first named of its trustees, and at the first meeting of the Milford Company was chosen one of the judges. He is the first mentioned in the deed of the town which was executed February 12, 1769. In the organization of the church he was elected one of the "seven pillars." He was elected magistrate and re-appointed yearly to 1654, and died in 1660. Of his family Captain William Fowler married Mary, daughter of Edward and Ann Tapp. Of his family of four children Jonathan, the youngest, was born May 20, 1696, and married Hannah Clark, and became a resident of Coventry, Conn., in 1719, where he died. His eldest son, Rev. Joseph Fowler, born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1722, was graduated from Yale College, and was a Congregational minister at East Haddam, Conn., for twenty-one years, where he died June 10, 1771. He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Lebanon, Conn. Of their family of eight children Elisha Adams, the fifth child, was born at East Haddam, Conn., September 29, 1755, and married June 7, 1781, Mary Burr. He removed to East Bethel, Vt., at an early day, where he died February 20, 1840. He had a family of nine children, viz.: William, died young; Mary, married John F. Pierson; Elizabeth, died at the age of twenty; Electa, died at sixty; Lucinda, died young; Joseph; Elisha; Lucinda, married Lemuel Woodworth; and Sarah, died aged five. Joseph, the son of Elisha Adams Fowler, born December 27, 1793, married August 29, 1817, Cynthia Gifford. Their children were Norman, Lucinda, Alonzo, Edwin, George A., and Joseph Lewis. Joseph Fowler died August, 1849. Alonzo, the third above, was born July, 1828, in Hartford, Vt., and died in Royalton, February 17, 1877. He married Maria C. Ainsworth. Their children were Eva M., died in 1877, aged twenty-four years and seven months; William F., died in 1877, aged nineteen years and six months; Bertie Alonzo, died in 1874, aged fourteen years and six months; and Anna M., died in 1877, aged ten years and two months.

Gage, Harry, born in Enfield, N. H., May 15, 1805, married, first, Mary Goss, by

whom he had two children, Lucy and Mary, both of whom died young. He married, second, Susan Alden Fuller. The issue of this marriage was Henry Fuller Gage. Harry settled on the farm now occupied by his son in 1835.

Gage, Henry Fuller, was born in Royalton, June 4, 1845, and married August 20, 1867, Esther M., daughter of Nelson W. and Jane W. (Greene) Hunt. She was born in Royalton, August 15, 1848. They have five children: George Henry, born June 20, 1868; an infant died unnamed; Benjamin F., born May 2, 1871; Nelson, born November 23, 1873, died September 16, 1877, aged four years; and Bessie M., born July 23, 1883, died June 11, 1890, aged six years.

Greene.—The Greene family of Royalton are descended from William Greene, born in Devonshire, England, October 16, 1591, settled in Charlestown, Mass., and died in Woburn, Mass., January 7, 1654. He married Hannah Carter, who was born in Devonshire, March 20, 1596, and died in Woburn, September 20, 1657. They had a son William, born in Woburn, who married Hannah, daughter of Francis and Mary (Todd) Kendall. She was born in Woburn, January 26, 1655, and died December 20, 1719. Jacob, their son, was born in Woburn, October 14, 1691, and died in Hanover, N. H., December 16, 1790. He married Elizabeth Crouch, who was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., October 27, 1695, and died December 24, 1755. Their son David, born in Shrewsbury, March 2, 1725, died at Stafford, Conn., about April 1, 1780. He married Ruth Rogers of Brimfield, Mass., January 30, 1752. By this marriage was born Josiah, in Stafford, Conn., August 26 1763. He married September 18, 1787, his cousin Susa, daughter of Samuel and Jane (White) Greene. She was born in Stafford, February 5, 1766, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19, 1841. Josiah died at Auburn, N. Y., September 13, 1809. Rannay, of East Randolph, Vt., son of the above, was born in Newport, N. H., April 27, 1788, and married March 7, 1810, Pamella Kelsey, born in Tunbridge, Vt., May 6, 1789. She died at East Randolph, Vt., August 13, 1859. Rannay died January 15, 1873. One of the issues of this marriage was Josiah R., born in Tunbridge, December 21, 1810, and married October 31, 1843, Sarah H. Hanks. She was born September 5, 1817. They had three children, Sarah Hortensia, born January 7, 1845, resides at Royalton; Josiah Fayette, born in Royalton, June 21, 1848, and married October 16, 1884, Ellen Idella, daughter of Oel and Sabrina (Strong) Perrin. Their child, William Lester, born July 6, 1885, died January 24, 1886. Josiah R. died September 29, 1881; his wife November 4, 1881. George Lee, born October 31, 1850, died October 23, 1857.

Kendall, Sumner B., eldest son of Samuel and Hannah (Harvey) Kendall, was born in Marlboro, N. H., May 20, 1815. His father moved to Canada in the spring of 1816, remaining till 1828, when he removed to Montpelier, Vt. Sumner B. continued to reside in the latter place till 1851, when he removed to Royalton. Since 1847 he has been engaged in the railroad business, and was in the employ of the Vermont Central for thirty years. His first wife was Louisa Meade. Of their four children two are living: Annette, wife of George Quimby, lives in Iowa, and Luke, a resident of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Kendall married for his second wife Elizabeth Durkee. His third wife was Sarah Marsh.

Lovejoy, Daniel, a native of Connecticut, settled at an early day in Sharon. He married Lorenza Havens, daughter of Robert Havens, who was one of the first settlers of Sharon. Their children were: Huldah (deceased), married Jonathan Morgan; of Middletown, Vt.; Betsey, married Jonathan Morgan; Thomas, died in Royalton; Charlotte (deceased), married Stephen Clark, of Lawrenceville, N. Y.; Joseph, died in the State of New York; Pamelia (deceased), married Collins Leach, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hannah (deceased), married Ira Curtiss, of Sharon.

Lovejoy, Thomas, son of Daniel, was born in Sharon, married in 1818 Susan Spalding, and had seven children: William I., a farmer, living in Mitchell, Ia.; Jason C., farmer, resides in Michigan; Charles D., living in Royalton; Henry Thomas and George B., living in Mitchell county, Ia.; Eliza (deceased), married John D. Fales; and Daniel W., a physician, died in Royalton, July 18, 1880.

Lovejoy, Charles D., son of Thomas, was born in Sharon, December 30, 1824, and married Laura J., daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Melntyre) Wood. Mrs. Lovejoy was born in Pomfret, July 25, 1836. They have three children, Ada L., widow of John M. Miller; Thomas E., and Mark H. Mr. Lovejoy owns and carries on the homestead farm in Royalton, and has filled the various town offices.

McCullough, James, was born in Shipton, now Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada, February 27, 1813. He removed to Malone, N. Y., in 1837, and became a resident of Royalton in 1850. He married Elizabeth Maria Clapp. They have four children, Frederick, a resident of Wendover, Wyoming Territory; Samuel, resides in Royalton; Clara, wife of Henry Cole, of Hardwick, Vt.; Caroline, wife of Fred Fay, of Everett, Mass. Samuel Clapp, grandfather of Mrs. McCullough, was born in Dorchester, Mass., and had a family of four children, viz.: Stacey, who died during the War of 1812 at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Samuel, died in Bethel single; Thomas, died married. Thomas, son of Samuel, born in Royalton, October 10, 1785, died October 16, 1854, married Betsey Young. Their children were Abiline (deceased), married Franklin Corbin; Paulena (deceased), married Chester Griswold; Caroline (deceased), married Thomas J. Fiske; Carlton, resides in Barre, Vt.; Elizabeth M., wife of James McCullough; Mary, widow of Harper Johonnot, lives in Syracuse, N. Y.; Jennet (deceased), married Roswell D. Lillie; and Clarissa, resides in Royalton, with James McCullough, who lives in the same house built by Samuel Clapp, grandfather of Maria McCullough, 102 years ago, and held in the Clapp family since built.

Madgett, John, an early settler of Tunbridge, Vt., was a hotel-keeper in that town. He married Mary Chambers, and had two children, Ira, and Achsa, who married Ira Riddle, and died in Tunbridge. Ira married Abigail Knight, of Newburyport, N. H. He had six children: Sarah, Mary, Hannah, John, Abigail, Ira. John, of the above family, was born in Tunbridge, February 9, 1829, where he resided until twenty years of age. He then learned the machinist trade in Manchester, N. H., which he followed for twenty years in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California and Vermont. Mr. Madgett enlisted as a private in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry, and received his discharge in April, 1862, and in August, 1863, re-enlisted in Company G, Fourth Vermont Infantry, and received a final discharge January, 1865. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, on which account he receives a pension. In 1877 he patented the "Madgett Hay Tedder," which was re-patented in 1883. This machine has taken more than one hundred first premiums, and is sold in the States, Territories and foreign countries. He has been a resident of South Royalton since 1866, removing from Tunbridge, and devotes his time to the sale of the Hay Tedder. He married, first, Lavina Jane McColley, of New Boston, N. H. They had two children, George A., a telegraph operator in New York city; and Nellie (deceased). He married, second, Mary L. Clifford.

Moxley, Seth, resided in Tunbridge, where he died. He married Marcia Russ, and had a family of five children, none of whom are living. His son Joseph was born in Tunbridge, August 14, 1789, and died in January, 1856. He married Sophia Waldo. Seth, son of Joseph, was born in Tunbridge, October 12, 1828, and married Anna Cleveland. They had ten children: Sarah A., married James Gould, April 19, 1882; Frank H., married N. Hunt, November 19, 1879; Fred G.; Kate A.; M. Lee; Lena L., married H. E. Russ, January 13, 1884; Lettie M., married George Day, September 4, 1890; Charles S.; L. Winifred; and Susie M. Mr. Moxley is a farmer, and has been a resident of Royalton since 1843.

Parker, Charles N., was born in Wilmington, Mass., May 12, 1842, the only child of Newman and Alice (Sloan) Parker. His father moved with his family to Royalton in 1850. He was a shoemaker by trade, but very soon after his coming to Royalton he became a merchant, in which business he remained until his death, which occurred October 8, 1883. His wife died June 23, 1886. They were buried in the North Royalton Cemetery. Mr. Parker attended the Academy School at Royalton. He was employed on the railroad about four years, but at the age of twenty-four he went into company with his father in the mercantile business at Royalton, which was continued till the death of

his father. He then carried on the business till the time of his death, which occurred August 21, 1887. He was postmaster at Royalton seven years. He married Laura, daughter of John and Philena (Freeman) Williams, who was born in Royalton, August 3, 1842.

Parkhurst, Benjamin, came from Plainfield, Conn., to Sharon, one of its early settlers. After a residence there of five years, on what is now known as the Dana farm, he removed to Royalton, settling a farm at the mouth of the second branch of White River. He was the third settler of the town, and was there at the time of the Indian raid. His daughter, Rachel, was the first white female child born in Royalton. He practiced medicine and was the first school teacher in the town. He married Sarah Shepard, and of their twelve children, one died in infancy. The others were Rachel, married Sylvester Day; Amy, married Howe Wheeler, and died over ninety years of age; Betsey, married Abel Stevens; Mary, married Otis Wilson; Sarah, married William Smith; Eunice, married General Lovell Hibbard; Simon, Phineas, Stephen, Coit and Levi. Benjamin died aged ninety-six. Coit Parkhurst, above, was born in Royalton, February 28, 1800, and died in Hinckley, Ill., July 5, 1884. He married Mary Ann, daughter of William Bingham, of Royalton, who died at Hinckley, March 25, 1890. They had six children: Olive, died sixteen years of age; Helen, died aged twenty-four; Benjamin Franklin, born in Royalton, June 28, 1826, married Frances J. Graves, and they have one child, Helen M., and reside in Worcester, Mass.; Agnes, died thirty-three years of age; William Frederick, died in infancy; and Frederica, wife of A. F. Prince, of Hinckley, Ill.

Perrin, Asa, was born in Woodstock, Conn. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and his sword is now in possession of his great-grandson, Horace H. Perrin, of Randolph, Vt. His wife was Olive Bellows, of Canterbury, Conn. Three of his sons, Asa, Nathaniel, and Greenfield, came to Royalton as early as 1786. The latter was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 11, 1763, and married in 1791 Sally, daughter of William and Tammesin (Cady) Ashcroft. She was born in Connecticut, December 3, 1775, and died in Northfield, Vt., while on a visit to her sister, June 18, 1842. Greenfield purchased the farm now in possession of his son, Ira, of Daniel Fuller, the deed being dated June 26, 1786. He died June 2, 1854. They had twelve children, viz.: William, born February 11, 1793, married Nancy Morrill, of Randolph, Vt., and died in Wisconsin; Serepta, born April 16, 1797, died January 4, 1878; Daniel, born February 16, 1799, died January 19, 1855; Fannella, born April 11, 1801, married Alfred Converse, died at Moretown, Vt.; John, born March 8, 1803, married Elsie Herrick, of Northfield, Vt., and lives in Lebanon, N. H.; Oel, born May 30, 1805, married Sabrina Strong, of Randolph, Vt., and lives in Brookfield, Vt.; Eliza, born June 16, 1807, died October 21, 1826; Lucretia, born March 7, 1810, wife of James Murch, of Lebanon, N. H.; Alzina, born May 6, 1812, married Chester Green, died April 29, 1890; Asa, born March 20, 1816, married, first, Hannah Simonds, of Roxbury, Vt., and second, Mary Strong, of Randolph, Vt., and died November 30, 1888; Ira, born in Royalton, June 27, 1818, and married, first, December 21, 1841, Clarissa, daughter of Calvin and Betsey (Hincher) Ellis. Their only child, Lilla, is not living. Mrs. Perrin died in 1863, and he married, second, June 10, 1869, Mrs. Weltha A. Holden, *nee* Simonds.

Rix, Daniel, born in Preston, Conn., in 1738, became a resident of Royalton in 1778, and married Rebecca Johnson. Their children were Gardner, Joseph, Daniel, Elisha, Susannah, Rebecca and Jerusha. Daniel died at Royalton in 1823. Elisha, son of Daniel, born in Preston, Conn., in 1778, married Betsey Flinn. They had eight children, viz.: Almira, Emily, George, Charles, William, Lucy, Susan and Edward. Elisha died in 1853. William, son of Elisha, born in Royalton, July 10, 1810, married Catharine F. Kendall. They have two daughters, Catharine Kendall, wife of William Skinner, of Royalton; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph D. Dennison, at West Randolph, Vt. William Rix is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and from 1834 to 1865 was engaged in mercantile business in the South, since which time he has been a resident of Royalton.

Russ, Jeremiah, one of the early settlers of Royalton, was a native of Connecticut. He married Eunice Moxley and had three children, viz.: Thomas, Eunice died young and Harmma died single.

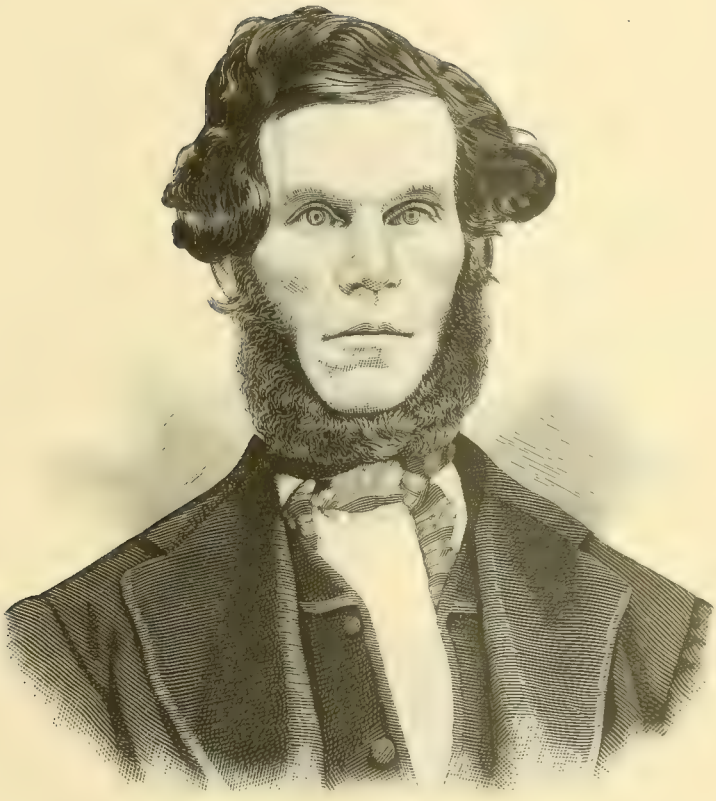
Russ, Thomas, son of Jeremiah, was born in Royalton, March 31, 1789, and married January 1, 1811, Judith Morrill, who was born August 16, 1789. They had six children: Niel, resides in East Bethel, Vt.; Nathaniel, died in Haverhill, Mass.; Jeremiah, died young; Eunice, died young; Jeremiah; and Ira M., resides in Royalton. Thomas died in April, 1869.

Russ, Jeremiah, son of Thomas, born in Royalton, September 28, 1824, married, May 29, 1845, Mary C. Kenworthy. They had two children: Thomas Jeremiah, born in Royalton, July 20, 1848, married Susan Perrin, resides in Brookfield, Vt.; and Martha Eunice (deceased). Mr. Russ resides on the farm settled by his grandfather.

Sewall, Philip G., the son of John, was born at Wilmot, N. H., September 21, 1818. He has been a resident of Royalton since 1835. He married Eunice M. Howe, and has three children, viz.: Elmina C., wife of Josiah G. Bennett, of Royalton; Ellen A., widow of Samuel Heaton, resides in Keene, N. H.; and Norman W., born in Royalton, September 5, 1847, married Frances J. Bennett. They have one child, Blanche C. Norman W. is engaged in farming.

Stickney, Rev. Moses Parsons, was born in Rowley, Mass., July 12, 1807. He spent two years in Demmer Academy in that town, afterwards went to Farmingham Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1825 and remained two years, but was obliged to relinquish his studies on account of ill-health. He afterwards was graduated from Amherst College in 1830. The next two years he was engaged in school teaching. He then became a student at the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he remained two years, when he entered the Theological Department of Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1835. He was ordained at Eastport, Me., 1836, and settled over the Congregational church in that place. In 1841 he became an Episcopalian, and was ordained by Bishop Griswold at St. Ann's church, at Lowell, Mass. His first parish was St. Michael's church, Marblehead, Mass., in 1842, where he remained five years. His next charge was St. Peter's church, Cambridgeport, Mass., where he also remained five years. From 1851 to 1852 he was rector of Burlington College, Burlington, N. J. From the spring of 1853 to the summer of 1871 he was assistant rector of the Church of the Advent at Boston. At the latter period he removed to Vermont, and till 1888 was the rector of Christ's church at Bethel, Vt., and St. Paul's Episcopal church at Royalton, Vt. He married Jane Frances Curry, of St. Andrews, N. B., by whom he had five children, viz.: Elizabeth (deceased), married Nathaniel Whittier; William Brunswick Curry, an attorney at Bethel; Agnes died at fifteen years of age; Henry Storer, died five years of age; Cornelia Loring resides at Boston.

Waldo, Zachariah, born in Pomfret, Conn., December 25, 1765, married Abigail Corbin, of Dudley, Mass. Their children were Sarah, died single; Ralph; William resides in Stoughton, Mass.; Mahala (deceased) married a Mr. Reynolds; Louisa, widow of Isaac Upham, lives at North Grovensdale, Conn.; Sullivan died in Royalton; John died in the West; and Joseph Warren resides in Royalton. Zachariah was killed by falling from the roof of his house, August 3, 1818. Ralph, his son, born in Royalton, September 11, 1797, married, March 31, 1828, Parmelia Wheat, who was born in Pittsfield, Vt., March 11, 1809. Their children were William Leavins; Emma Louisa, wife of George Curtis, of Stoughton, Mass.; Charles Francis; Marie Antoinette (deceased), married Chester D. Clark; Joseph Warren; Mary Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Vesper, resides in Royalton; Benjamin Franklin lives in Santa Cruz county, Cal.; George Washington resides in Allegan, Mich; Henry R. lives in California; Willis Wales died aged thirteen; Flora Adelia, wife of the Rev. Alphonso Dunbar, Second Advent preacher, located in Ohio; and Jennie Adell, widow of Frank Bailey, resides in Royalton. Ralph died January, 1869. Charles Francis, son of Ralph, born in Royalton, October 11, 1833, married March 22, 1860, Fannie, daughter of Mark and Sarah L. (Harris) Bowen. Their



S. S. Abbott.

children are Nellie, died in infancy; Edward C., assistant cashier of the Trader's Bank, of kirwin, Kan.; and Willis C. married Fannie M. Bigelow, of Barnard, and at present resides there.

Waller, (Deacon) Israel, was the first settler of this family in Windsor county and located at Royalton. He was a native of Connecticut. He married Anna Buffington, and among his children were David; Calvin, a lawyer who resided in New York city, where he died; Silas, a doctor who lived and died in New York city; and Sarah. Deacon Waller was related to General Israel Putnam.

Waller, David, son of Israel, was born in Royalton, and was captured during the Indian raid on that town in 1780, was taken to Montreal and was two years away from his home. Among his children were Daniel, Sarah, Anna and Israel.

Waller, Daniel, of the above family, was born in Royalton in 1794, and married Mary Russell of Cambridge, Mass. Their children were Emily, wife of James Gilson of Brookfield, Ill.; Julia, wife of Harvey Ellis of Springfield, Mass.; Patten died in Bethel, aged twenty years; and David F. Daniel died in November, 1878.

Waller, David F., was born in Royalton, February 25, 1824, and married Mary D., daughter of Daniel S. and Lydia B. (Lewis) Hallett, a native of Hyannis, Mass. They had two children, Mary E. and Daniel B. David F. was for a number of years conductor on the Boston and Worcester Railroad and died in Worcester, Mass., July 23, 1867. Daniel B. died July 29, 1867.

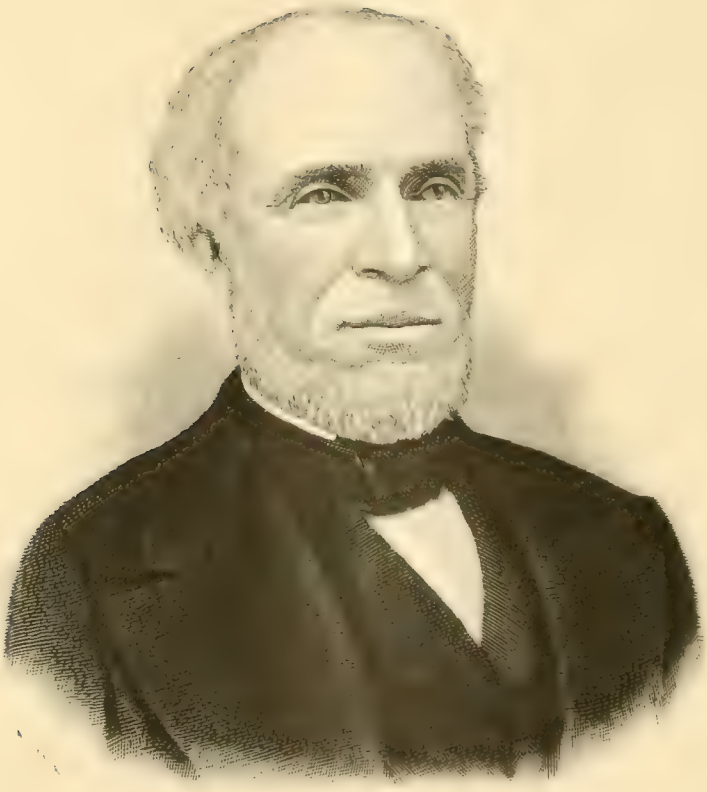
CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ABBOTT, SOLOMON S., was born in Barnard, December 4, 1814. His great-grandfather, Daniel, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Stockbridge. He raised a large family. He died in Stockbridge. His wife survived him, and died in Stockbridge upwards of ninety years of age. Daniel, his son, born in Connecticut, married Eleanor Blodgett. They had ten children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Elam, living in Washington, on the Pacific Coast, and Amanda, wife of Reuben Whitcomb. Of these ten children, Daniel, father of S. S., was born in Randolph, Vt., January 1, 1789, and died in Stockbridge, aged seventy-three. He married Lucy Barnes, born in Barnard, November 20, 1787. Their children were Elvira, born January 16, 1812, widow of William Strong, and lives in Stockbridge; Solomon S.; Roxanna, born February 12, 1816, wife of Nelson Ellison, of Bethel, Vt; Harrison, born August 14, 1820, farmer living in Stockbridge; Lucy, born April 25, 1822, died August 28, 1824; Benjamin F., born November 23, 1824, died August 20, 1825;

Daniel F., born December 17, 1827; Carpenter, lives in Rutland; Lucy Celina, born August 25, 1830, wife of Amos Guernsey, lives in Pittsfield, Vt. *Solomon S.* married, March 10, 1842, Lucy L., daughter of Irad and Sally (Lyon) Taggart. Mrs Abbott was born in Stockbridge, August 31, 1820. Their children were Elbridge I., born March 4, 1844, died in Michigan, October 23, 1884; Francilla S., born October 2, 1845, married Ira Holt, farmer living in Pittsfield, Vt.; Helen M., born April 25, 1848, died April 11, 1852; George L., born July 10, 1855, married June 10, 1879, Anna E. Cady; they have two children, Samuel L. and Lucy M.; George L. is a merchant in Quechee, Vt.; Lillie L., born July 6, 1857, died March 2, 1866; Roxanna, born June 30, 1860, married June 30, 1887, William M. Angier, a grocer merchant of Rutland; she has one child, an infant; Fred S., born May 24, 1864, unmarried, living at home. Mr. Abbott has always been a resident of Stockbridge, a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have been members of the Stockbridge Congregational church for many years.

BISBEE, AARON, was born in Springfield, January 21, 1815. His grandfather, Captain Abner Bisbee, was prominently identified with the early settlement of Springfield, and married Mary, daughter of George Hall, who was also an early settler of the town. Elisha, his father, was born in Springfield, Vt., and married Mary Grout, of Weathersfield, Vt. They had a family of fifteen children, Aaron being the eighth child and fifth son. His education was limited to the district schools of his native town, his early life being spent on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he went West, locating at Ann Arbor, Mich., which place was then in its infancy. Remaining there till 1839, he returned to Vermont, and was for a number of years engaged in the foundry business at Brandon. At the death of his father he purchased the old homestead in Springfield, and engaged in farming. In 1853 he went to Oswego, N. Y., engaged in the roofing business, and finally went to Buffalo, and for one year was connected with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Warren & Bro., in the manufacture of roofing material. He afterwards removed to Long Island City, N. Y., and was for twenty years connected with the Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and was for many years superin-



Henry Burke

tendent of their works. During this time he was also identified with the Warren Bros. Oil Company, M. M. Steel & Co ,at Long Island, Bisbee & Steele, of New Jersey, who were engaged in the gravel roofing business, and E. B. Warren, of Washington, D. C., in the appliance and manufacture of roofing material. He returned to his native town in 1875, where he resided until his death. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Bisbee was but once a candidate for political honors. On the organization of Long Island City, at the earnest request of his party friends, he consented to be their nominee on the Citizens ticket for mayor, but was defeated by a small majority. He married, January 21, 1844, Elvira F , daughter of Jesse and Betsey (Jackson) Warren. She was born in Dedham, Mass., February 10, 1817. They had two children: Charles Eugene resides in Springfield, and Fred Warren died unmarried. Mr. Bisbee died September 14, 1882.

BURKE, UDNEY, the third son of Elijah and Grace (Jeffers) Burke, was born in Westminster, Vt., September 1, 1806. In his early life he learned the trade of tanner and currier, and removed to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he followed his trade for a number of years. In 1836 he removed to Michigan City, Ind., where, after remaining four years, he came to Springfield. From this time till 1878 he was engaged in the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the latter town; was one of the organizers and members of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Springfield Mr. Burke was originally a Democrat in politics, but after the organization of the Republican party became one of its supporters. He married, January 1, 1833, Mary, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Chaplin) McKinstery. She was born in Royalton, Vt., August 17, 1812. They had three children, viz.: Edmund Chaplin; Olivia Adelade, born February 4, 1835, married, October 26, 1857, Lieut. Henry W. Closson, U. S. A., and died at Fort Schuyler, New York city, June 21, 1866, leaving two children, Henry Burke and Olivia Texeta; and Ellen Adell, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Burke lost his wife April 14, 1866, and during the last ten years of his life withdrew from all active business. His death occurred May 7, 1888.

Edmund Chaplin Burke, mentioned above, was born in Stanstead, October 5, 1833, and married, first, January 15, 1857, Elnora Mason.

Their child, Arthur Udney, was born in Springfield, March 25, 1859, and was married at Independence, Mo., June 27, 1886, to Ida Blankinship; they reside in Kansas City, Mo., and have one child, Velma Elnora. Mr. E. C. Burke married, second, September 6, 1864, Loantha, daughter of Gardner and Lucy Herrick. She was born in Springfield, June 25, 1844. Their child, Mary Edna, married, June 29, 1887, Charles H. Moore; they have one child, Edmund Burke, born May 12, 1888, and reside in Springfield.

CALL JOSEPH A., the only son in a family of eleven children of Ira and Hannah (Hastings) Call, was born in Colerain, Mass., December 19, 1828. His father was a farmer, and our subject received only the benefit of a common school education. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of weaver in C. T. Shattuck's cotton-mill, located in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he was overseer of the weave-room, and afterwards became superintendent of the works. In 1865 he acquired a quarter interest in the mill, the firm being then Shattuck & Whitton, and retained his interest till 1869, when he removed to Perkinsville and became an equal owner in the cotton-mills at that place, under the firm name of Whitton & Call. This firm suffered disastrous losses in the flood of 1869, and at the death of the senior partner in 1873 Mr. Call became sole owner and carried on the works successfully till 1886, when he retired from active business. In politics a Republican, Mr. Call was never an aspirant for political honors. He married, July 5, 1848, Emily, daughter of Charles and Philana (Lyon) Elmer. She was born in Ashfield, Mass., September 3, 1829. They had three children, viz.: Ira, died at two years of age; Edwin I., born in Colerain, October 10, 1857, married Adelaine, daughter of George C. and Emily (Houghton) Shedd; they have one child, Fred E.; and Joseph W., born in Weathersfield, February 10, 1873. The two brothers carry on the business on the site occupied by their father under the firm name of Call Manufacturing Company. Mr. Call died February 4, 1889.

DILLON, WILLIAM, born in the parish of Glanverth, County Cork, Ireland, March 5, 1834, is the eldest son of John and Mary (Sullivan) Dillon. His parents emigrated to America in 1846, with a

family of two sons and three daughters, one of whom died on the passage. They landed in New York city December 3, 1846. Our subject's early education was attained at a private school in his native town. His father was engaged in farming in the old country, but soon after his arrival in America obtained employment in a woolen-mill in Oxford, Mass. Mr. Dillon, then only a youth of twelve years, commenced work in the carding-room, where he was employed till 1854. The next three years he was an employee in a woolen-mill at Millbury, Mass. From 1857 to 1864 he was superintendent of the carding-room of the Otter River Manufacturing Company, at Otter River, Mass., and filled the same position from 1864 to 1866 at the Pascoag Woolen-Mills, at Pascoag, R. I. In the latter year he removed to Ballston Spa, N. Y., and for one year had charge of the carding-room of the Glen Woolen Company. He then returned to Burrillsville, R. I., and till July, 1871, was superintendent of the carding-room of the Granite Mills. Removing to Springfield at the date last mentioned he formed a partnership with Michael Collins and Hamlin Whitmore, under the firm name of Collins, Dillon & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of woolens. After three years the senior member retired from the firm, and in 1880 Mr. Whitmore's interest was purchased by Mr. Dillon, who has since conducted the business alone. In politics till 1884 Mr. Dillon was a Democrat, but upon that party advancing free trade doctrines, he joined the Republican party, and has since affiliated with that party. He married Ellen Berrigan, and has had five children, viz.: Mary Ellen, resides at home; Kate Agnes, wife of Hugh Quinn, of Springfield; John Emmett; Frederick William; and Edward Franklin, who was killed at the Hartford bridge disaster on the Central Vermont Railroad.

FORBUSH, HON. CHARLES A., the eldest son of Rufus and Fedilia (Hapgood) Forbush, was born in Reading, Vt., January 8, 1823. After attending the district schools he became a student at the Unity Academy, Unity, N. H., under the tutelage of James Ashton Hull. He afterwards, for several terms, attended the South Woodstock Academy. He taught school for five or six winters, and by this means completed his education. He engaged in the mercantile business, and was for seven years a clerk in a general store at Felchville, Vt. In 1853

he opened a store in Springfield, which he successfully conducted for ten years, doing during that period the largest business in the village. He helped to organize the First National Bank of Springfield in 1863, and is still an active member of its board of directors. In 1874 he was elected president of the Springfield Savings Bank, and on the death of the treasurer in 1880 he was elected treasurer, which position he now holds. But few men have done more in the past twenty years to elevate the public schools in his town than Mr. Forbush He was a member of the Board of Directors of the State Prison for several years, and for twenty years in the Board of Directors of Windsor County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He served for a number of years as first selectman, and represented the town in the Legislature of the State in 1864–65. Mr. Forbush married Elizabeth Davis, and has one son, Frank Davis, a graduate of Vermont University, at present engaged in the furniture manufacturing business at Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAVES, LELAND J., M. D., was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., May 24, 1812. His grandfather, a native of Massachusetts, married a Miss Jewett, reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, all except one of whom reached adult age and reared families. His father, David J. Graves, born October 29, 1785, at Leominster, Mass., was the second of the boys. After the death of his father his mother married for her second husband Colonel John Boynton, and he came with the latter from Massachusetts and settled in Weathersfield, Vt. He married at Chester, Vt., first, Mary Leland, born at Grafton, Mass., December 26, 1786, and had children as follows: Sereno W., born October 11, 1810; Leland J.; Calvin Jewett, born April 17, 1814; and Zuinglius Franklin, born September 10, 1815, died March 7, 1829. Sereno W. and Calvin J. are farmers, living in Rutland, Wis. Mary Leland Graves died at Berkshire, Vt., July 4, 1817. David J. married, second, Sarah Colbath. The children by this union were Mary L., born June 16, 1818, died June 11, 1871; Hannah B., born November 17, 1820, died December 31, 1870; she was the wife of Simeon Morse; Lydia S., born September 13, 1824, married, first, a Mr. Robson, second, Hiram Spenser; Joanna, born in 1826, married, first, Mark Hardy, second, Platt Gregory. Lydia S., a widow, and

Joanna are residents of San José, Cal. David Jewett Graves died at Rutland, Wis., December 31, 1873, aged eighty-nine. *Leland J.* lived at home until seventeen years of age, and up to this time had been kept upon the farm, with extremely limited attendance at school. Having a thirst for education, he left home in 1829, and hired out to his uncle, Cyrus Boynton, of Weathersfield, with the stipulation that he should have three months' schooling during the year. This life of hard labor was continued for four years, his father receiving all his wages beyond what he needed for clothes. On attaining his majority his first thought was school, and having made good use of his scanty advantages he had prepared himself for teaching, and he taught for nine successive winters, working at farming in the summer. At intervals he attended the academies at Chester, Cavendish and Ludlow, and in these schools was fitted for college. But his unceasing labors in school and on the farm proved too much for his health, and a long disease, from the effects of which he has never recovered, held him prisoner during the four years he had proposed to pass in college. The treatment, or, as he regarded it, the maltreatment of his case, determined him in his choice of profession. He became satisfied an improvement ought to be made upon the practice of physicians, with whom *sal*vation and *sali*vation were synonymous terms. He entered the office of Dr. Lowell, with whom he studied one year. He then attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and afterwards was a private student under Drs. Crosby, Peaslee and Hubbard, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, May 10, 1842. On May 24, 1842, he located in practice at Langdon, N. H. From this as a center it extended eventually into the neighboring towns of Alstead, Acworth, Walpole, Charlestown, Bellows Falls, and other towns. He remained at Langdon twenty-six years. In 1868 he purchased the home in Claremont, N. H., where he has since resided. It was his intention to retire from active practice, but he has continued to answer calls of some of his old families. He married, May 24, 1843, Caroline E., daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (McEwen) Strow, born October 6, 1819, in Weathersfield, and died in Claremont, August 29, 1885. She was a woman of superior mental endowment, and previous to her marriage was a teacher in the Unity Scientific and Military School, where she gave great satisfaction. She was a highly conscien-

tious and religious worker, and possessed richly of those Christian virtues which so round and complete character. She was universally esteemed and at her death was mourned by a large circle of friends. Dr. Graves is a member of the Connecticut River Medical Association and New Hampshire Medical Association. Whig and Republican in politics, he represented Langdon in 1867–68 in the State Legislature. As a laborer in scientific fields, the Doctor was well-known. He has pursued the studies of botany and geology with zeal. His botanical researches have extended from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, and few have been more conversant with the practical details of the scientific analysis of plants. He has made a large geological collection, which has taken years to gather. He has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, especially those relating to education. He was fourteen years superintendent of schools. In religion he is a Baptist; a member of that church in Springfield fifty years, now of the Claremont church. He has been for many years a prominent member of the order of Free Masons. Dr. Graves stands well with his professional brethren, has honored his social and official relations, and enjoys in the highest measure the esteem of the entire community where he resides. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Graves were Mary E., born January 9, 1846, principal for eleven years past of the Acadia Female Seminary, Wolfville, Novia Scotia, now a student of German Literature and Art at Berlin, Germany; Harriet M., born October 17, 1849, died in Kansas City, June 21, 1886, was the wife of James M. Coburn, and who left two children, Mary Agnes, born January 3, 1874, and Grace Eleanor, born August 25, 1876; Agnes J., born March 20, 1851, married, October 15, 1879, Pascal P. Coburn. She resides at the homestead. They have two children, Elizabeth Ames, born July 30, 1881, and Harriet Graves, born April 27, 1889.

KIDDER, REV. MOSES, was born in Walpole, N. H., November 14, 1817, the third son, and sixth child, in a family of ten children, of Abiah and Achsah (Winchester) Kidder. His father was born in Tewksbury, Mass., September 14, 1786, and at the age of two years came to Walpole to live with his grandfather, Dr. Jesseniah Kittridge. The latter was a celebrated physician of that locality, and was famous for his skill in all bone diseases, and was the originator of the "Kittridge Oint



A. A. Marlin

ment." Mr. Kidder attended the local schools of his native town; also the Literary and Scientific Institute of Hancock, N. H., and the Hampton Falls Academy, of Hampton Falls, N. H. He finished his studies in the latter institution in the summer term of 1841. He came to Woodstock in June, 1842, and was ordained as a minister in the Christian church, March 15, 1843. After his ordination he preached part of the time in connection with Mr. Hazen, to January, 1847, since which time he has been the pastor of that church in Woodstock. During his ministerial career he has married 1,172 couples, and preached 2,364 funeral sermons. These statistics, coupled with the fact of his almost forty-eight years of continued services in one pulpit, abundantly attest the estimation in which he is held by his church and the community in which he has passed his professional life. Mr. Kidder married, August 29, 1844, Laura W., daughter of Rev. Jasper and Abigail C. (Thomas) Hazen. She was born in Woodstock, September 30, 1822. They have had a family of four children, viz.: Ella, died in infancy; Ellery W., born June 12, 1849, a resident of Woodstock; Warton H., born January 31, 1852, was engaged in railroad business, and died in Council Bluffs, October 7, 1883; and Fred T., born October 14, 1858. The latter, after attending the public schools, prepared for college under a private tutor, and entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated from that institution in 1880. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Edwin E. Hazen, of Woodstock, and, after three courses of lectures, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1883. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of his profession in Woodstock. Dr. Kidder is a member of the State and the White River Medical Societies.

MARTIN, ALONZO A., was born in Nashua, N. H., December 2, 1842, the fourth in a family of seven children of Nason C. and Cynthia G. (Center) Martin. His father, a native of New York State, was born April 9, 1810. He moved from York State and settled in Litchfield, N. H., where he married, in 1836, Cynthia G. Center, born in Litchfield in 1817. After his marriage he removed from Litchfield to Nashua, N. H., where all his children were born. In 1852 he went to

California, and was engaged in business at Sacramento city for two years. Upon his return East he moved from Nashua to Barnard, Vt., where he remained three years, when he moved to Woodstock, Vt., where he lived till 1863; he then moved to Hartland, and in company with his son, Alonzo A., carried on the sash, door, and blind manufacture. He also carried on a woolen manufactory. The establishment of these manufactories by the Martins gave the name of "Martinsville" to the hamlet in Hartland where they are situated. The father retired from business in 1870, removing to Claremont, N. H., where he died April 12, 1874. His widow survives him, and lives in Martinsville. Their six children were William D., dealer in machinery in Chicago; Eliza A., wife of George Thompson, a retired farmer, living in Claremont, N. H.; Alonzo A.; Henrietta, died, aged two years; Frank P., manufacturer in company with Charles Stickney, at Martinsville; and Clarence L., jobber and contractor, living in Claremont.

Alonzo A. received his education in the common schools of his native town. At the age of nineteen, and on his birthday, he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Vermont Regiment. He received his discharge, on account of disability, June 23, 1863, at St. Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. Upon his return from the war he engaged with his father in the manufacturing business at Martinsville. He purchased his father's interest in the business in 1866, and has carried it on by himself ever since. His business will average from $20,000 to $30,000 per year. He married, September 28, 1868, Ella M. French, born in Windsor, January 19, 1850, daughter of Robert E. and Lucia A. (Bagley) French. They have no children.

MORGAN, HARVEY D., was born in Stockbridge, December 1, 1816. Justin Morgan, his grandfather, came from Springfield, Mass., with his family, and settled in Randolph, Vt., and died there. He married Elizabeth Lee, and reared a family of seven children, one son and six daughters. Of the latter, Mrs. Emily Edgerton was a prominent lady of her time. He introduced into the State the world-wide famed "Morgan" breed of horses. Justin, his only son, and father of Harvey D., was born in Springfield, Mass. He married Sally Durkee, and died in Stockbridge. His wife died in Binghamton, N. Y., but was

buried with her husband in Stockbridge. Their children were Justin, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Walter Mahony, of Columbus, O., is his only child living; Harvey D; Charles, died in Rochester, Vt.; Azro B., died in Troy, N.Y.; and Elizabeth, wife of Josiah B. Rogers, farmer, in Binghamton, N. Y. They have one child, Annie Morgan.

Harvey D., when a young man, clerked in the store of Cushman & Flint, at Warren, Addison county, Vt., and subsequently became a partner with them. Afterwards Mr. Flint retired, and the business was continued in the name of Cushman & Morgan. Mr. Morgan then went to Columbus, O., where, for five years, he clerked in the hardware store of Gere & Abbott. In 1860 he returned to Stockbridge, where he purchased half of the homestead farm of Dr. Timothy Fay, his wife's father, which he carried on till his death. He also carried on the mercantile business during the same period. He was postmaster from 1861 to 1886. He was a thorough business man, filled a number of the town offices, and commanded the esteem of the entire community in which he lived. He married, June 14, 1841, Emily D., daughter of Dr. Timothy Paige and Eunice (Denison) Fay, born December 25, 1817, in Stockbridge. Her father, born in Hardwick, Mass., May 9, 1788, came with his parents to Vermont when six years of age, settling in Gilead, town of Bethel. He practiced his profession in Stockbridge many years, and died there August 29, 1865. His wife, Eunice, was a daughter of Daniel and Eunice (Stanton) Denison, born in Lisbon, Conn., June 17, 1785, and died in Stockbridge, September 29, 1839. They had eight children, five of whom, all daughters, lived to adult age, and were married. All are deceased except Mrs. Morgan. Mr. Morgan died at his residence in Stockbridge, November 3, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have no children living. Mrs. Morgan survives her husband, and owns and carries on the homestead farm in Stockbridge.

PAUL, HON. NORMAN, was born in Pomfret, Vt., February 29, 1832, the third in a family of four children, of Ora and Abigail (Harvey) Paul. Hial Paul, his grandfather, came with his family from Walpole, N. H., and settled in Hartland, Vt., in 1808, on the place now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, William S. Crooker. He married Betsey Stevens, and had children as follows: Ora; Hial, lived and died

in Hartland; Eliza, was the wife of Landrus Spaulding, and died in Hartland; Rebecca, was the wife of Isaac Seavy, and died in Woodstock; Paulina, was the wife of William S. Crooker, and died at the old homestead in Hartland; Candace, died unmarried in Pomfret; Alba, died in Le Roy, N. Y.; and Holland F., died in Iowa. Hial Paul died in Hartland, December 28, 1832; his wife died August 3, 1852.

Ora Paul was born in Walpole, October 3, 1799. He was nine years old when his father moved to Hartland. He became a resident of Pomfret December 21, 1825, represented the town in the Legislature in 1840–41 and held various town offices. He married Abigail Harvey, born February 22, 1799. He died in Pomfret, August 29, 1863; his wife died March 27, 1825. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who reached adult age were Isabel, born December 26, 1823, married Charles M. Case, a farmer living in Woodstock. Their children are Ella I., Ora E., Edwin, George B., Norman R., and Abbie M. George W., born January 24, 1830, married Jennie Paul. They have no children. He was educated in the common school and at the Newbury Seminary. He served three months in the War of the Rebellion as a member of the Woodstock Light Infantry. He has been a merchant for many years in Woodstock, has served as its town clerk for eight years and has held other village and town offices. Ora, born June 25, 1836, married Sarah E. Grover, of Harvard, Mass. Clarence J., clerk in the store of Frank J. Simmons, is his only child. Ora was educated in the common schools and at Newbury Seminary and the Green Mountain Perkins Academy. He served three months in the war as a member of the Woodstock Light Infantry, and at the expiration of that term of service he went again, August 9, 1862, as captain of Company B, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, and received his discharge, at the expiration of his term of service, July 14, 1863. In 1866 he was elected town Representative from Pomfret, and re-elected in 1867, and again in 1876. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Proctor a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was its chairman for two years. He was State Senator in 1880 and 1881, and served as one of the trustees of the Otta Quechee Savings Bank for several years, which office he held at the time of his death. He was appointed by the County Court road commissioner for the county of Windsor, which office he held

for a number of years. He was secretary of the Windsor County Agricultural Society, and filled the several offices of selectman, lister, town agent and justice of the peace. He was often employed in the settlement of estates. He died in Pomfret, January 15, 1886. His widow lives with her son in Woodstock.

Norman Paul received his primary education in the common schools of Pomfret, for several terms under the instruction of Hosea Doton. He prepared for college at Newbury Seminary and at the Green Mountain Perkins Academy. He entered the University of Vermont in 1856 and was graduated from that institution in 1860. He then commenced the study of law with Washburn & Marsh at Woodstock, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In February, 1863, he began the practice of his profession in Woodstock and has occupied the same office ever since. He was State's Attorney from 1876–78, and State Senator in 1884–85. He was treasurer of the Windsor County Agricultural Society seventeen years, and is the present chairman of the County Board of Road Commissioners. He was for a number of years the secretary of the Otta Quechee Savings Bank of Woodstock, and is one of its present trustees.

POTTER, SANFORD H. Captain Freeman Potter, grandfather of Sanford H., was a native of England and emigrated to America prior to the War for Independence. He was a soldier in that war, and a captain in the War of 1812. After his marriage he settled in St. Albans, Vt., and died there about 1847. His children were Mosley, Solon, Darwin, Freeborn, Lyman, Fidelia, Daniel R. and Dolly. All were married and reared families. Only Daniel R. is living.

Daniel R., of the above, married Adeline Marsh and had children as follows: Eliza J., the wife of Truman Warner, lives in Georgia, Vt.; Sanford H.; Ellen S., married, first, Albert Johnson, second, Charles Warner, both deceased. Mrs. Warner lives in St. Albans, Vt. Emma is the wife of O. B. Johnson, lives in St. Albans, Vt.; Adeline is the wife of Henry Jennison, lives in Iowa; and Mary is the wife of Charles Warner, lives in St. Albans. Adeline Potter, the mother, died in St. Albans in 1855. Daniel R. is still (1890) living in St. Albans, the owner of the Potter homestead, a well preserved man at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Sanford H. Potter was born in St. Albans, October 21, 1839. After attending the common school he prepared for college at the St. Albans Academy, but owing to the death of his mother did not enter upon a college course. At the age of seventeen he began the study of theology with the Rev J. E. Rankin, a Congregational clergyman of St. Albans, with the view of entering the ministry, but at the expiration of six months, becoming satisfied he could not conscientiously become a preacher of that faith, he abandoned it. In 1859 he became an employee of the Vermont Central Railroad as fireman, in which capacity he served until the breaking out of the war. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as private in Company L, First Vermont Cavalry. During the time of his service he filled the positions of bugler and quartermaster-sergeant. He was not absent a day from the service, and was present in forty-five different engagements, and came out of the war unharmed. He received his discharge at the close of the war. Upon his return to Vermont in 1865 he again entered the service of the Vermont Central Railroad as locomotive engineer and continued in that capacity until 1885.

Mr. Potter is a Democrat in politics and has been the candidate of his party for town Representative three times, and for State Senator once. When Cleveland became President he received from him the appointment of postmaster at White River Junction, a position which he held four years. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He is a Knight Templer in the Masonic Order, a member of the I. O. O. F., a Post Commander of the Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 85, G. A. R., and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

He married, first, Sarah Patterson, second, Etta Phillips, and third, Eva Britton, daughter of Wilson Britton, of Hartland. May, a daughter by the second marriage, is his only child. She is the wife of Frederick Short, a farmer living in Amsden, Vt. They have one child, Raymond. Mr. Potter has been a resident of White River Junction since 1870.

RAYMOND, JUDGE ISAIAH, was born in Woodstock, Vt, February 15, 1788. He descends in direct line from John Raymond, who emigrated with his brother William from Essex county, England, and settled in Beverly, Mass., about 1662, where he died January 18, 1703, aged eighty-seven. John, eldest son of John and Rachel (Scruggs)

Raymond, born in 1650, is mentioned in history as the first soldier to enter the fort in the battle with the Narraganset Indians, which occurred in December, 1675. He died at Middleboro, Mass., June 5, 1725. John, son of John and Martha Raymond, who first lived at Beverly, subsequently moved to Middleboro. He married for his first wife Deborah Perry. Barnabas, the third son of the above, was born at Middleboro, May 21, 1710, and married Alice ————. William, born July 2, 1744, married November 30, 1769, Phœbe Thomas, of Middleboro. He moved to Woodstock, Vt, in 1780, and died September 20, 1822. His wife died April 27, 1829. Isaiah, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of William and Phœbe Raymond. He was a resident of Bridgewater, Vt., and Judge of Probate ten years. He was a merchant by occupation, and represented the town in the Legislature. He married, October 4, 1814, Abigail, daughter of James Topliff, of Bridgewater. They had two children, viz.: Charles Stewart, born September 20, 1815, and Mary Ann, born January 21, 1821. The latter was married to Dr. Ripley Clark, August 9, 1848, and now resides in Windsor, Vt. The have one son, Isaiah Raymond, born January 1, 1853, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '73, and now a member of the law firm of Ranney & Clark, Boston, Mass. He married Kate R. Cummings, November 14, 1878. Charles Stewart married, July 15, 1840, Charlotte M., daughter of Charles Dana, of Woodstock. They had four sons, viz.: Charles, born June 16, 1841; William Cushing, born November 9, 1844; Edward Dana, born July 27, 1847, died March 20, 1851; and Frank Isaiah, born June 30, 1853, died July 24, 1861. Charles S. was a merchant by occupation. He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was a member of the last convention called to amend the State constitution. He died June 20, 1883. His widow resides with her son in Bridgewater. Their oldest son, Charles, married Ellen Walker, November 17, 1868. They have two sons, Charles S., born April 22, 1875, and Frank S., born February 5, 1886. Charles Raymond is a merchant, and is located in Ludlow, Vt. William Cushing married Lucia Ann Merrill, January 1, 1866. They have one son, Edward Dana, born June 8, 1868, a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1890. William C. was for fifteen years engaged in mercantile business in Bridgewater. He was a member of the State Legislature in

1882–83, census enumerator 1880 and 1890, justice of the peace fourteen years, and town auditor twelve years. Judge Raymond died in Bridgewater, December 22, 1868. His wife died June 7, 1866. We add the following from the pen of one who knew him well: "Sound judgment may be considered as the chief characteristic of Isaiah Raymond's merit. This quality developed early, and predominated in all the business transactions of a long life. His estimate of men, as a rule, was very correct, and to this must be attributed in large measure the success that attended all his operations in the business world. Being from the first a moneyed man, it may be said that for a long period of years, when banks were few and money was scarce, he acted as a sort of general banker among his neighbors, with this principle, among others, carefully observed, namely, that his bank was a place of loans only, never of deposits. Another principle he observed was that in all loans there should be good security with moderate rate of interest, six per cent. being the fixed limit with him in all transactions of this character. Indeed, the offer to pay him more than this he looked upon with suspicion, because in his opinion no man could afford to pay more. Another proof of his moderation of spirit he gave towards the close of his life. To the common remark that the more a man has, the more he wants, he replied, 'The rule has its exceptions, and my case is one; I have all I want, and don't care to make my life bigger.' In social life Judge Raymond was a man of singularly amiable and cheerful spirit. His temper was never ruffled, and in consequence his deportment was uniformly cheerful and friendly towards all his neighbors. His affection for his children and grandchildren was extreme. He bestowed upon them liberally of his means, and sought in every way to promote their comfort and welfare."

STOCKER, SAMUEL RUSSELL, was born in West Windsor, Vt., (then Windsor,) November 12, 1815. His grandfather, Samuel, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1737, was twice married. His second wife was Hannah Morrison, born in 1742, by whom he had six children, of whom Eben, father of Samuel R., born in 1779, married, first, Abigail Kimball, and had six children, as follows: Lydia, who was the wife of Lewis Patrick, died in Windsor; Clarissa, the wife of David Hunter (the oldest man now, 1890, living in Windsor). She died in Wind-

sor. Emma, the only one of the children now living, is the widow of Harry Shedd, and lives in Hartland; Eben M., formerly a merchant in Hartland, then an insurance agent in Hartford, Conn., where he died; Samuel R.; and Ormond, died in Hartland. Eben Stocker, the father, married, second, Sally G. Parsons, of South Woodstock; no children. He died in Hartland, November, 1859. Samuel R. Stocker spent his childhood on the home farm in West Windsor. His first employment away from home was as clerk in the store of Gilman Shedd, at Sheddsville, then with Dr. George B. Green, at Windsor, and finally in Hartland, in the store of Stocker & Bates. He eventually became owner of this store, but subsequently sold it to his brother, E. M. Stocker. In December, 1847, he came to Windsor, where, for about eighteen months, he carried on a restaurant in company with his nephew, N. W. Patrick. He then opened a dry-goods store in the old Constitution House. He next formed a partnership with Luther C. White, under the firm name of Stocker & White, and for many years this firm did the leading business in the town. He eventually purchased White's interest, and for a few years carried on the business in his own name. In 1861 he sold to M. C. Hubbard and Major L. C. Fay, and at the same time purchased the mills and water-power at North Enfield, N. H., and established there the Mascoma Woolen-Mills, and carried them on in partnership with Allen Hayes. Upon the dissolution of this partnership he rented out the mills for a number of years, again opening a dry-goods store in Windsor in company with Charles Story, the firm becoming Stocker & Story, and at the termination of this partnership he formed another with H. C. Phillips, and his son, L. W. Stocker, and carried it on under the title "One Price Store," until his death, which occurred April 21, 1885. Mr. Stocker married, first, Martha Ann Hayes, of Hartland. Abbie Kimball, born October 4, 1841, died in Indianapolis, Ind., February 12, 1881, was the only child by this marriage. She was the wife of Daniel E. Stone. They had six children, viz.: Mary E., Nettie S. (deceased), John S., Carrie L., Emma, and Jet C. Martha Ann, his first wife, died March, 1843. He married, second, April 13, 1845, Betsey, daughter of Zebina and Abigail (Spaulding) Spaulding. Mrs. Stocker was born November 24, 1822, in Hartland. They had nine children, viz.: Samuel F., born April 18, 1847, married, first, September 25, 1870,

Mary Ella Houston, second, Kate Caldwell. He is a fruit dealer in Spokane Falls, Washington. Henry Walbridge, born February 22, 1849, married, November 25, 1879, Lizzie Ann Edminster. They have two children, Henry Samuel, born September 2, 1881, and Howard Edminster, born May 6, 1890. Henry is a merchant in Windsor. Luther White, born October 17, 1850, married Mary Frances Jones; no children. He is engaged in the real estate business at Spokane Falls. George Kendall, born October 8, 1852, married, August 30, 1877, Clara C. Twitchell; no children. He is a partner in the firm of Tilton, Stocker, Frye & Co., at Spokane Falls, and one of the leading business men of that place. Mary Lizzie, born October 17, 1854, died May 19, 1874. Mary Hollis, born January 15, 1857, married, November 18, 1885, Nettie Church, of Farmington, Ia. Their children are Samuel Church, born August 25, 1887, and Alvin Ormond, born March, 1889. He is a druggist in Indianapolis, Ind. An infant son died in November, 1858. Minnie Amelia, born March, 1860, lives at home. Ormond Sylvester was born July 21, 1862. He was in company with his brother, Luther W., in the mercantile business at Windsor for a number of years, but at this time (1890) they have closed out their business at Windsor, with the view of all six brothers settling at Spokane Falls in the near future. Samuel R. Stocker, though a Democrat in politics, was yet selected to fill the offices of selectman, lister, and justice of the peace. He rendered efficient service as selectman in filling the quota of the town for soldiers during the war period. He was one of the prime movers and principal owner of the stock of the Windsor Aqueduct Company. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the order I. O. O. F. Scrupulously honest in all business relations, genial and entertaining in society and in the home circle, the community felt they had indeed suffered a loss in the death of Mr. Stocker.

ALDRICH, HON. JOSHUA MADISON, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., June 12, 1809, and was the son of Joshua and Lucretia (Gowing) Aldrich. His father emigrated from Westmoreland, N. H., to Weathersfield, and was by trade a carpenter, though he settled and car



J. R. Stocker

ried on a part of the farm now occupied by Charles F. Aldrich. Our subject received only the benefits of a common school education. In politics, though originally a Whig, he afterwards acted with the Free Soil party, and upon the organization of the Republican party became one of its active members. He was deeply interested in freeing the slaves, and was one of the early exponents of anti-slavery principles. Mr. Aldrich was a civil magistrate for over twenty years, and besides holding the various town offices was a member of both branches of the Vermont Legislature. He became a member of the Baptist church in 1832, and was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Perkinsville Baptist church. On October 5, 1837, Mr. Aldrich married Mary Williams, daughter of Rufus and Esther (Gile) Atwood. She was born in Chester, July 19, 1815. By this union there were five children, four of whom died in infancy; the survivor, Maria L., married O. D. Crockett, but died in 1883. Mr. Aldrich died May 27, 1880; his wife February 21, 1885. Upon the old homestead now resides Charles Frank Aldrich, the adopted son of the above couple. He was born in Springfield, Vt., March 28, 1843, and married Abbie L., daughter of Rev. Alvah Spaulding, who was for many years pastor of the Congregational church at Cornish Center, N. H. They have seven children, viz.: Charles Spaulding, Willis Wood, Mary Fidelia, Jessie Marion, Fannie Maria, James Madison, and Augustus Wheeler.

BROCKWAY, JOHN. Edward Brockway, grandfather of John, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 21, 1737, and married Mary Ely, May 1, 1760. Their children were Azuba, Mary, John N., Edward, jr., Clara, Bridget, and Lucinda. Edward Brockway's first wife died February 23, 1796. He married, second, February 23, 1800, Martha Morgan, who died August 27, 1824. He died October 5, 1828. John N. Brockway, their third child, and father of John, was born in Hartford, Vt., November 29, 1766, and married Hannah Simonds. Their children were William Ely, born February 16, 1791; Sally, born August 30, 1792; Linus, born August 1, 1794, died January 9, 1796; Linus, 2d, born May 17, 1796, died in 1799; Lyman, born December 5, 1798, died July, 1833; Desire, born November 18, 1801; Mary, born May 8, 1803; Simon, born February 11, 1806; and John, born April 21, 1807.

All these children, except the eldest two, were born in Sharon, Vt., and all except Lyman raised families and settled in Windsor county, and with the exception of Simon, who died in Randolph, Orange county, died in Windsor county. John N. died in Hartford, October 28, 1842; his wife, Hannah, there in 1855. John Brockway was twelve years old when his father purchased of John Udall the farm in the east part of Pomfret and moved there from Sharon in 1819. The farm then consisted of 300 acres, but by subsequent purchase by John and his son Henry it now embraces 700 acres, a portion of which is in the town of Hartford. In 1836 John bought the farm of his father, and carried it on until his death. He married, first, January 1, 1834, Desire M. Simonds, of Bridgewater, born January 26, 1808, who died in Pomfret, September 2, 1844. He married, second, Ann H., daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Hawkes) Gile, September 17, 1847. She was born in Enfield, N. H., February 19, 1818. The children by the first marriage were William L., born October 21, 1837, married November 16, 1858, Lydia A Williams He lives in Lynn, Mass. Sarah A., born June 8, 1837, married November 9, 1860, Andrew Lamb The latter died November 23, 1884. Mrs Lamb makes her home with her brother, George C. Brockway. Julia A., born September 22, 1838, married, March 25, 1872, Carlos Hazen, and resides in Lowell, Mass. John S., born September 20, 1840, married November 16, 1869, Mary Gibson. He died December 31, 1871. Children by the second marriage were: Daniel G., born October 4, 1847, married June 15, 1874, Fanny Howe, of Manchester, N. H. Her father, Dr. L. B. Howe, is Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. Daniel G. was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870 and from the Medical Department of New York University in 1873, settled in Lebanon, N. H., in 1874, and has practiced his profession there since. George C., born September 1, 1849, married November 8, 1881, Emma Stone, born August 12, 1860, in Hartford. He was educated in the Kimball Union Academy, Norwich Academy, and two years in the Scientific Department of Dartmouth. In 1890 he was elected representative from Hartford. He owns and carries on a farm in West Hartford. His children are John, born September 23, 1882; Anna Laura, born June 24, 1884; Jennie Hazen, born December 23, 1885. Henry, born April 23, 1852, married, October 18, 1883, Flora

Doyle, of Royalton, born January 6, 1866. He prepared for college in Norwich and Kimball Academies, and was graduated from the Scientific Department of Dartmouth in 1874. He is the owner of and carries on the homestead farm. He is justice of the peace, town lister, and was the representative of the town in the State Legislature in 1888. His children are Daniel, born November 5, 1884; Andrew L., born November 13, 1886; and William L., born April 22, 1888. John Brockway was one of Pomfret's most successful farmers. He was for many years selectman, town lister, and was town representative in the Legislature in 1870–71. He was often employed in settlement of estates, and enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. He died at his residence in Pomfret, January 8, 1887. His widow survives him, and lives with her son, Henry, at the homestead.

COOK, SELDEN, is descended from Thomas Cook, who came from Johnston, R. I., to Springfield about 1795. He married Mrs. Betsey Turner, whose maiden name was Cook. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Hopestill died aged two years; Edward removed to Canada, where he died; Oliver died in infancy; Oliver; Whipple died in Canada; Otis died in Springfield; and Charlotte, who died single aged eighty years. Thomas, the pioneer settler in Windsor county, died in New York State. Oliver, mentioned above, who was the father of our subject, was born in Johnston, R. I., August 29, 1781, and married in 1804 Polly, daughter of Joseph and Philadelphia (Wheeler) Bruce. Her parents were early settlers of Baltimore, Vt. They were Quakers and died the same day, and were buried in the same grave. Her grandfather was an aid on General Washington's staff during the Revolution. Oliver and Polly (Bruce) Cook had eight children, viz: Barna A. resides in Chester, Vt.; Selden; Seymour O. died in Chester; Mary Ann died single; Franklin B. died young; Charlotte R., widow of Rev. Isaiah Shipman, lives at Lisbon, N. H.; Lewis E. died in North Springfield, Vt; Susan B., widow of Solomon Winchester, resides in North Springfield. Oliver died August 20, 1863. *Selden*, of the above family, was born in North Springfield, May 4, 1808. He spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the district schools, and at the age of twenty-one commenced his mercantile life. He was for two years engaged in the shoe business at Proctorsville, Vt., after which he

came to Springfield, and was until his death a merchant in that town. In politics originally a Whig, he joined the Republican party on its organization. Mr Cook married, January 15, 1829, Mary, daughter of Edmund and Rachel (Barlett) Bachelder. She was born in Baltimore, Vt., November 14, 1808. They were both members of the Congregational Church of Springfield for over forty years. They had a family of seven children: Mary Ellen, born in Cavendish, June 5, 1830, died August 6, 1832; Rosella, born in Springfield, November 21, 1833, died August 31, 1842. Selden, jr., born in Springfield, December 25, 1834, died December 26, 1835; Ellen Maria, born in Springfield, February 7, 1840, widow of Colonel O. S. Tuttle, resides in her native town; George Selden, born in Springfield, September 27, 1841, lives at Bellows Falls, Vt; Adams Perkins, born in Springfield, October 2, 1844, died August 26, 1846; and Everett B., born in Springfield, January 30, 1852, married Jennie O. Wolfe. They have two children, Bernice May and Bruce. He is a boot and shoe merchant in Springfield. Selden died January 16, 1882, his wife February 24, 1872.

DEWEY, HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, the oldest child of John and Mary (Wright) Dewey, was born in Hartford, Vt, December 16, 1805. He was a member of the seventh generation in lineal descent from Thomas Dewey, who emigrated to America in 1633 from Sandwich, Kent, England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. His father was a farmer of limited means and died November 23, 1833, leaving a wife and five children, three of whom were under eight years of age, to the care and support of Albert G., then eighteen years of age. His early education was of the most limited character, consisting of only a few terms' attendance at the district school. He served a full apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade, and afterwards worked at that trade for several years. In 1831 he obtained employment in the machine shop of Daniels & Co., builders of woolen machinery at Woodstock, and was soon sent out by them to set up their machinery in different places, which he followed until 1836, when he, in company with others, built the factory known as Dewey's Mills, near Quechee village, in Hartford, and commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, which he continued till his death. Mr Dewey was always interested in every-

thing promotive of the growth and prosperity of his section, and was a friend to all internal improvements. He was an active promoter and one of the original incorporators of the railroad from White River Junction to Woodstock, and on the organization of the company was elected as a member of its board of directors. In February, 1870, he was chosen its president, which he retained till January 1, 1883, when he declined a re-election. In political life he acceptably filled all offices of trust committed to him. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in 1850–51, 1863–64. In 1858 he was elected one of the board of selectmen and held that office continuously until 1866. In 1869 he was elected State Senator from Windsor county, and was re-elected in 1870 for two years. He married, June 18, 1840, Emily, daughter of Hon. William Strong of Hartford. The issue of this marriage was three children, William S., John J., and Emma F., wife of Henry C. Denison, of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Dewey died April 23, 1875, and on August 26, 1876, he married Miss Eveline Trumbull of Hartford. Mr. Dewey possessed eminent business qualifications, was firm in his convictions, prompt and energetic in the performance of duty, frank, thoroughly conscientious, modest and deferential, genial and agreeable, by which qualities he gained the confidence of all with whom he had social or business relations. He died at Hartford, August 26, 1886.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, was born in Belfast, Me., September 9, 1776, and was the eldest of three sons of John and Mary (Lancaster) Davidson. His father was engaged in farming and during the boyhood of our subject removed to Windham, N. H. Mr. Davidson received only a common school education and previous to his coming of age worked on a farm. He then came to Acworth, N. H., and afterwards learnt the trade of cabinet-making at Charlestown, N. H. He followed the cabinet trade and carpentering for a number of years. During this time he invented a churn, and afterwards a cloth-dressing machine. He commenced the manufacture of the latter article at Acworth, N. H., and in 1829 removed his works to Springfield to obtain better facilities for power. Mr. Davidson married Miss Abigail Prouty, who was born in Langdon, N. H., June 8, 1778. Of their eight children all but two died in infancy.

The others were Elvira and Mary; the latter married Amasa Woolson and died in Springfield. In religious belief Mr. Davidson was a Congregationalist, and in politics in his later day he affiliated with the Whigs. He died March 24, 1850, his wife April 17, 1859.

PARKS, FREDERICK, was born in Charlestown, N. H., April 13, 1801, being the tenth child in a family of twelve children of Aaron and Anna (Jennison) Parks. He passed his life till he was twenty one years of age on his father's farm. His education was obtained at the district schools of his native town. In 1823 he came to Acworth, N. H., and learned the trade of machinist and after his marriage became a partner with his father-in-law, Mr. Davidson, and came to Springfield on the removal of the factory to that place in 1829. He was a practical machinist and up to the time of his death was connected with the works which he and his father-in law established at Springfield. Though an active worker in the Republican party Mr. Parks would not accept any public office, but was always interested in all improvements that tended to increase the prosperity of Springfield. A Congregationalist in religious belief, he was always willing to help and encourage all enterprises for the religious benefit of his fellow citizens. Mr. Parks married November 17, 1827, Elvira, daughter of John and Abigail (Prouty) Davidson. She was born in Acworth, N. H., May 6, 1808. They had five children, none of whom are living; three died in infancy; L. Milan, a member of Company E, First Vermont Cavalry, was killed during a reconnoitering expedition before Richmond, Va.; John Milton died at eighteen years of age. Mr. Parks died September 28, 1877; his widow still survives him and resides in Springfield.

HARLOW, HERMON W., was born in Charlestown, N. H., November 16, 1835, and is the only son of Willard B. and Lucretia (Britton) Harlow. His father removed to Springfield in 1836, he being a native of that town. Our subject's education was attained at the public schools of Springfield and Windsor, and he was also a student at the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary. He has been engaged in mercantile business in Springfield and New York city, but since 1865 has been a permanent resident of Springfield. A Republican in politics, he has

been called upon to fill various positions. He was Representative from Springfield in the Legislature of 1890, and was chairman of the House committee on grand list. He has been many times moderator of the annual town meetings; also has held the offices of town auditor, lister two years, member of the Windsor county board of education one year, was ten years committee of graded schools, and has held many other minor town and village offices. Mr. Harlow married, August 27, 1863, Miss Nettie L. Parks, the adopted daughter of Frederick Parks. They have two sons, viz: Frederick M. and Milan P.

MORGAN, CHARLES, was born in Bethel, Vt., July 30, 1818. (For genealogy of the Morgan family see article in this volume under title Harvey D. Morgan.) He married, September 3, 1851, Julana, daughter of Hiram and Lucinda (McWain) Hodgkins, born in Stockbridge, January 4, 1825. Her grandfather, Thomas, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was a native of Connecticut, and moved from Hampton, in that State, and settled in Rochester at an early date. He married Tryphena Durkee, and reared a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased. Colonel Thomas and his wife died in Rochester, and are buried there. Hiram, her father, born in Rochester, December 14, 1799, married Lucinda McWain, and had four children, viz: Julana; Diana, born December 23, 1827, died October 21, 1852; Jane, born August 10, 1829, was the wife of Philander Baker, died in Rochester, August 4, 1869; Hiram, born August 17, 1831, married Frances, daughter of John Emerson, of Rochester. They have three children, viz.: Lana, Georgiana and Royal T. He lives in Ames, Ia. Ann B., born May 17, 1836, died October 12, 1840. Hiram, her father, died January 30, 1881, in Rochester. His wife died in Binghamton, N. Y., March 1, 1883.

Charles Morgan received his education in the district schools of Bethel, and at an academy at East Randolph. He was clerk in stores at Bethel and Rochester in the early years of his life. He became a permanent resident of Rochester in 1830, where he engaged in general merchandising. He was postmaster for many years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1877–78. He was State Inspector of

Finance in 1875 and 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan had one child, Willis H., born December 30, 1852, died March 27, 1856. They have adopted one child, Jessie M., born October 19, 1868.

MARSH, FREDERICK W., is descended from Rev. Elisha Marsh, a graduate of Harvard College, and who was pastor of a Congregational church at Westminster, Mass., from October 20, 1742, till 1757. He afterwards removed to Walpole, N. H., and practiced law, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cheshire county, N. H. He had a large family, and one of his sons, Benjamin by name, born June 7, 1754, settled in Chesterfield, N. H., about 1785. He married, in 1788, Mrs. Hannah Graves, who was born in November, 1757. Benjamin died April 17, 1811. His wife died April 12, 1819. They had a family of two sons and two daughters. Asa, their youngest son, and the father of our subject, was born April 22, 1791, and married, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hall. They had a family of six children. Frederick W., the fourth child and third son, was born at Chesterfield, January 14, 1831. After attending the district schools he became a student at Chesterfield Academy, where he remained till he was eighteen years of age. He then was employed by Zelatus Dickinson in the dry-goods trade at Brattleboro, Vt., with whom he remained a year. He afterwards was employed for a year by John Frost, who carried on the grocery business in the same town. In 1852 Mr. Marsh went to California, but returning the fall of the same year he became a partner in the firm of J. L. Pierce & Co., at Londonderry, Vt. They carried on a general store, and the partnership continued till 1859. Mr. Marsh continued to reside at Londonderry till the spring of 1864, when he came to Chester. In the fall of 1865 he formed a partnership with P. H. Robbins, which continued for 23 years. Mr. Marsh has been a life-long Democrat, having followed his father's footsteps. Though differing with a majority of his townsmen in politics, he has been called upon to fill various offices. He has held the positions of justice of the peace and town grand juryman for a number of years. He married, first, Miss Mary Jane Robinson, of Boston. His second wife was Miss Ellen M. Allen, of Boston. The issue of this marriage is one child, George F., born February 2, 1877.



Wm. G. Roberts

ROBERTS, WILLIAM G., was born in Sharon, Vt., July 28, 1835, the third child in a family of eight children, of John and Lydia (Gordon) Roberts. His parents died in Sharon, and of their family but three are living, Cyrus, section foreman on the Passumpsic division of the B. & M. Railroad; Mrs. Charles H. Maxham, of Pomfret; and William G. The latter, upon the death of his mother, then seventeen years of age, bought his time of his father, and worked on a farm about a year for Mr. Tilden, at Centerville, when he came to Hartford, Vt., as an employee of the Vermont Central Railroad. He was soon promoted to a foremanship, which position he filled till 1871, when he was appointed roadmaster on the New London and Northern Railroad, being located at Palmer, Mass. He continued in the employ of this railroad for two years, when he received the appointment as roadmaster on the Passumpsic division of the B. & M. Railroad, in charge of the track from White River Junction to Lyndonville; afterwards his supervision was extended to Sherbrook, P. Q. Mr. Roberts married, October 7, 1856, Mary A., daughter of Joshua and Deborah (Neal) Huntoon. She was born in Hartford, Vt., April 14, 1838. She has three brothers and one sister living, viz.: Neal, Francis and Sylvester, farmers living in Hartford, and Laura, widow of John Chandler, resides in Alstead, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have four children: Josie M., born August 5, 1858, the wife of George D. Mowe, of Franklin Falls, N. H.; Lena M., born January 7, 1861, the wife of William M. Kendall, jr., editor in Manchester, N. H.; Edith M., born July 8, 1864, the wife of Herbert H. Thayer, an employee of the B. & M. Railroad; and Willie G., born March 10, 1869, married Alice M. Clough, of Lisbon, N. H., and is an employee of the B. & M. Railroad.

RUGG, DAVID FLETCHER, M. D., was born in Londonderry, Vt., December 15, 1852. His great-grandfather, Daniel, was born in Massachusetts, April 17, 1751; died in 1834. He married Sarah Bancroft, born June 4, 1754, died June 6, 1837. They moved to Hinsdale, N. H., about 1790, and died there. Elijah, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Framingham, Mass., May 3, 1775, and died at South Londonderry, Vt., September 2, 1848. He married, about 1796, Lu-

cretia Farr, who was born December 22, 1776, at Chesterfield, N. H., and died at South Londonderry, May 26, 1857. About 1800 they lived in Baltimore, Windsor county. They had nine children, eight of whom lived to be upwards of fifty-two years. Their son, William W., father of the doctor, was born in Windham, Vt., November 4, 1810, and died in South Londonderry, August 2, 1863. He married, February 11, 1836, at Londonderry, Rachel Dodge, who was born in Andover, Vt., November 18, 1814, and died at South Londonderry, July 29, 1871. They had five children, as follows: William Henry, born in South Londonderry, April 9, 1838, married Fannie M. Webster, at Wallingford, April 6, 1870. William H. is the present clerk of the town of Weathersfield, Vt. Elijah Francis, born in South Londonderry, February 1, 1840, married Mrs. Harriet Augusta Buxton, at Bellows Falls, Vt., December 31, 1868, who died at South Londonderry, November, 1889. Rachel Lucretia, born in South Londonderry, March 6, 1843, married Charles Hamilton, January, 1862. John Quincy Adams, born in South Londonderry, August 4, 1847, married Mary Louisa Kirby, at Burlington, Vt., October 18, 1871. Dr. David Fletcher, their youngest child, after the district school of his native place, attended the West River, Chester and Black River Academies. He began teaching when fifteen years of age, and taught the winter schools in Winhall, Shaftsbury, Ludlow and Weathersfield, from 1868–70. While engaged in teaching he also prosecuted the study of medicine. After studying with Dr. William F. Eddy, of Londonderry, he attended his first course of lectures at the Medical Department of Vermont University, his second course in the Medical Department of Dartmouth in the fall of 1875, and was graduated from the first named college June 27, 1876. He was valedictorian of his class, and received the faculty prize for the best thesis. In August, 1876, he commenced the practice of his profession in Hartland, where he has continued ever since. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Vermont State Medical Society, the White River Valley Medical Association and the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C., in 1887. He was vice-president of the Vermont Medical Society in 1883. He has been chair-



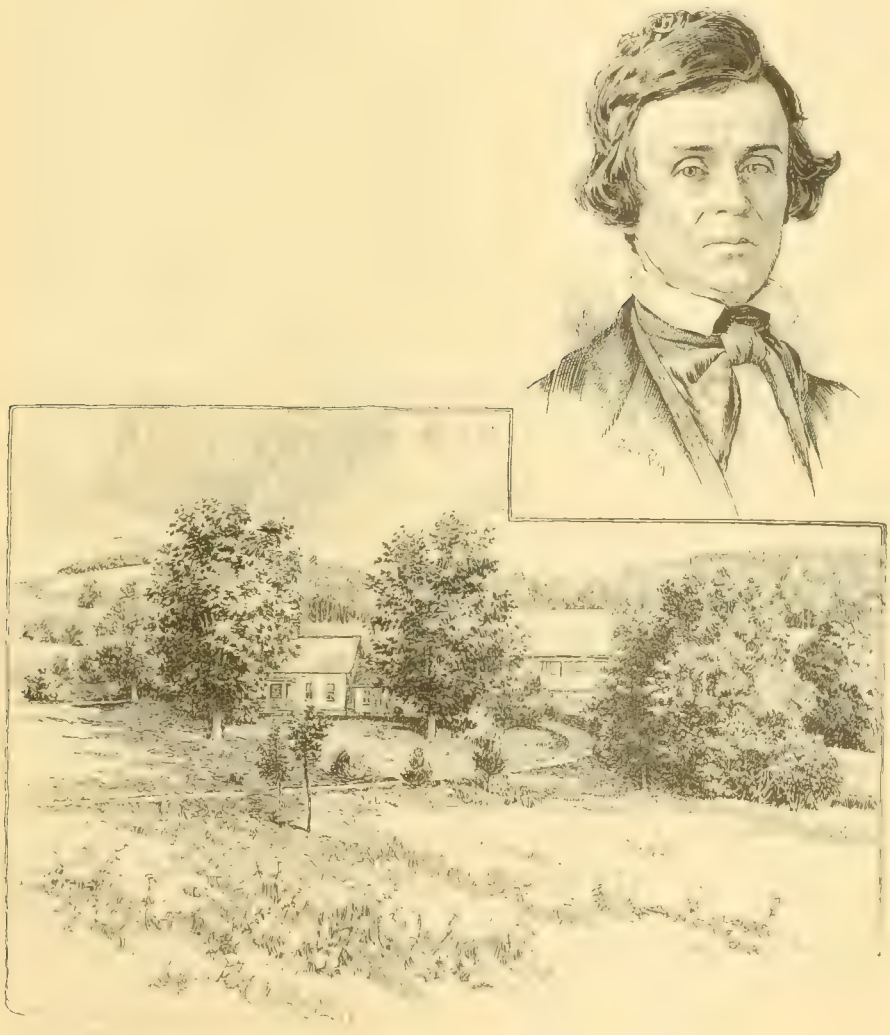
D. F. Rugg M.D.

man of the Board of Censors for the State of Vermont. He has been a member of the order I. O. O. F. since 1883. A Republican in politics the doctor takes an active part in the local politics of his locality. He was town superintendent of schools three years, and is a member of the County Board of Education and its present secretary. The doctor married, December 28, 1881, Julia A., daughter of Albert D. and Sarah (Goddard) Hager, born in Proctorsville, Vt., August 21, 1853. Her father was State geologist for Vermont for a number of years. Mrs. Rugg was his eldest daughter. Her sister, Sarah, is the wife of Charles Goddard, of Ludlow. Her brother, Charles C., lives with his mother at Proctorsville. The doctor and Mrs. Rugg have but one child, Harold Goddard, born January 21, 1883.

SLACK, JOHN A., was born in Springfield, December 29, 1818, and was the youngest child, and only son, in a family of five children of John and Hannah (Taylor) Slack. His father purchased the farm on which John A. now resides, and settled on the same in 1805. It is pleasantly situated on Black River, and is now known as Riverview. The daughters of John and Hannah (Taylor) Slack were Sally, who died single; Emily (deceased), married Stephen P. Cady, of West Windsor, Vt.; Pluma, a widow, resides in Clinton, Ia.; and Hannah (deceased), married John W. Heath. John A. Slack, after attending the district schools, became a student at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one he went to Lowell, Mass., and was for about two years employed in the carding-room of the Tremont Cotton-Mills in that city. Returning to his native town till 1846 he carried on farming, besides working in the cotton-mill of Fullerton & Martin. In the spring of that year he learned the trade of machinist, and has ever since been engaged with the Parks & Woolson Machine Co. An old-time Whig in politics, he cast his first presidential vote for General William Henry Harrison. Since the organization of the Republican party he has always voted that ticket. Mr. Slack has been for about fifty years a member of the Methodist church. He married, first, January 1, 1843, at Lowell, Mass., Miss Mary A. McAllister, a native of Fryeburg, Me. The result of this union was six

children, viz.: William H. H., senior member of the firm of Slack Bros., shoddy manufacturers, of Springfield; Eliza, wife of J. P. Way, of Springfield; Frances A., wife of Professor J. W. Freley, of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; Ella, wife of W. R. Jacobs, of Springfield; John T., born in Springfield, August 3, 1857, married Lilla E. Bowman, and is a member of the firm of Slack Bros., of Springfield; and Effie H., wife of Elmer T. Merritt, of Springfield. Mr. Slack married, second, January 1, 1870, Mrs. Jane C. Jacobs, *nee* Knights, and was united in marriage the third time June 1, 1881, to Miss Emma M. Cady.

VAIL, THE FAMILY. The first settler of the family in Pomfret was Thomas Vail, known as "Leftenant Vail." He was of the fifth generation from Jeremiah Vail, the emigrant ancestor of the Vail family. Jeremiah landed at Salem Mass., in 1644, and subsequently removed to Southampton, Long Island. Four generations bearing the family name Jeremiah lived in Southold and Oyster Pond, Long Island. Jeremiah, the father of the first settler in Pomfret, married April 16, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Joshua Young, who was a descendant of Rev. John Young, the first minister of Southold. Thomas, the second son of this marriage, was born at Southold, August 18, 1734. He was sergeant in Captain Terry's company of Colonel De Lancy's New York battalion, and was at the capture of Fort Niagara in the summer of 1759. The following year he was promoted to lieutenant and served under General Amherst, and was present at the siege of Fort Levi and the capture of Montreal. At the time of Thomas Vail's service under Amherst he had been married two years to Hannah, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Hawkes) Brown, of Oyster Pond (now Orient, L. I.). At the close of the war Lieutenant Vail settled on Long Island and engaged in farming, and some twelve years later removed to Lebanon, Conn. Here he purchased of the original grantees of Pomfret, Vt., their rights to land in that town. Lot 52 was purchased by John Abbe for eleven pounds, being originally owned by Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College. On January 27, 1773, he purchased from William Newcomb a lot originally drawn in the name of John Winchester. A knoll on the farm has since been known as Newcomb Camp; this was probably the first clearing on the



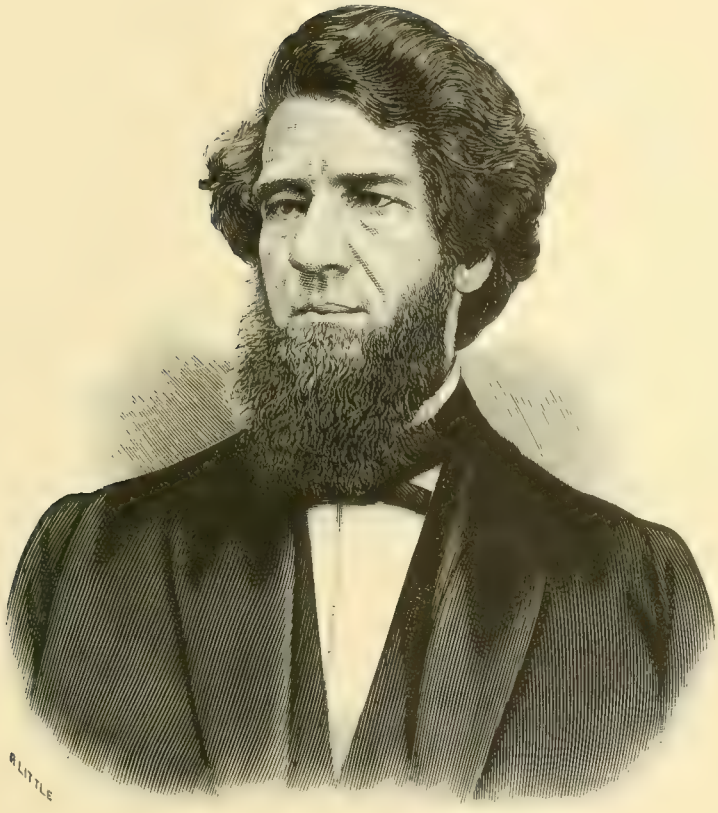
Portrait of Joshua Vail and view of the Vail Homestead in Pittstown

farm which was occupied by Thomas Vail in June, 1771, and has been held by his descendants ever since. Under date of May 8, 1776, Thomas Vail was commissioned lieutenant of militia company of foot in Pomfret by the Provincial Congress of New York. He cleared his farm and built a large frame house and died on the Vail homestead in Pomfret at the age of seventy-five years. He had a family of ten children; the eldest six were born at Oyster Pond, Long Island, the others in Pomfret. Thomas, born January 11, 1760, died in Pomfret, in March, 1820; Gamaliel, born January 7, 1762, studied medicine and probably died at Charlestown, Ind.; Hannah, born November 18, 1763, married Ransom Durkee; Elizabeth, born September 17, 1765, married John W. Throop, and died at Baton Rouge, La.; Augustus, born September 6, 1767; Cynthia, born August 12, 1770, died unmarried; Anna, born June 18, 1772, married John Hutchinson, and died near Batavia, N. Y.; Mehitable, born July 28, 1774, married Benjamin Merritt; Samuel, born January 1, 1778, printed the first paper issued at Louisville, Ky., in 1800. He afterwards joined the United States army and was breveted major for gallant conduct at the battle of New Orleans. He died at Baton Rouge, La., in 1848. Joshua was born Sept. 7, 1779, the date of his death not known. Augustus, of the above family, followed farming and carried on the homestead farm in Pomfret. He married Lavinia Leonard, who was born at Bridgewater, Mass., May 6, 1777. They had nine children, the eldest two died in infancy. They adopted Sybele (Parsons) Vail, born January, 1798, and died February 26, 1813. Their other children were Hiram, born June 3, 1800, died October 7, 1826; Joshua, born February 10, 1804; Elvira, born November 17, 1806, died August 27, 1826; Thomas, born August 5, 1809, died March 1, 1813; Hannah, born March 29, 1812, died March 12, 1886; Harry, born April 29, 1815, died February 28, 1889, without issue; and Fanny, born December 21, 1818, died March 17, 1819. Augustus Vail was an easy, good humored man, short, and in his old age somewhat fleshy. He was known as Captain Vail from his rank in the militia. He died in Pomfret. Joshua, mentioned above, was born in Pomfret, and married at Royalton, Vt., June 1, 1836, Harriet Warren, daughter of Jonas Warren and Elizabeth Russell. She was born June 12, 1814. The issue of this marriage was George Thomas,

born June 15, 1837, removed to Clinton, Mo., in 1868; the following year he went to the Pacific coast, locating in California; from there he went to Alaska. He finally settled near Joseph, Union county, Oregon, where he has a horse ranch. He is unmarried. Henry Hobart, born May 27, 1839, graduated at Middlebury College in 1860 and went to Ohio; taught school at Dayton, served in the 131st Regiment, O. V. I., in the civil war, became a resident of Cincinnati in 1866, where he became a publisher, and moved to New York in 1890. He married, October 10, 1867, Minerva Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Sylvester M. and Catherine (Miles) Hewitt. She was born June 10, 1846. Their children were Cora Lucy, born July 7, 1868, died January 2, 1884; Bessie Hewitt, born August 27, 1869; Mary Catherine, born June 9, 1872; and Clara Warren, born November 3, 1875. Homer Warren, born August 5, 1842, married March 9, 1880, Sarah Angier, daughter of Jackson A. and Sarah H. (Angier) Vail. She was born in Montpelier, Vt., April 18, 1852. Their children are Ralph Warren, born June 9, 1881, died June 20, 1881; Solon Joshua, born August 23, 1884; Henry George, born November 14, 1886; and Homer Jackson, born June 19, 1890. Homer Vail is widely known throughout the State. He served two terms in the Legislature, and has been a useful member of the State Board of Agriculture. Laura Matilda, born July 28, 1844, married July 12, 1870, Andrew Price Morgan. They reside at Preston, O. Clara Warren, born December 10, 1849, married Robert Perkins, and resides at Rutland, Vt.; Lucia Harriet, born December 13, 1853, married Edward George O'Connor, and resides at Montreal, Canada; Mary Elizabeth, born August 7, 1855, married October 5, 1882, John Thompson Snodgrass. They reside at Riverside, Ill. Joshua Vail was a man of excellent business qualifications and held office as justice of the peace and as selectman. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1849 and 1851. He died at Pomfret, December 30, 1871.

WASHBURN, HON. PETER THACHER, was born in Lynn, Mass., September 7, 1814, and in 1817 his father's family moved to Cavendish. After attending the district school he became a student in the Black River Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1835.

Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of law with his father, where he remained excepting some three months, when he was in the office of Hon. William Upham, an eminent lawyer of Montpelier, until admitted to the Windsor County Bar in the December term of 1838. In January of the following year he began the practice of his profession at Ludlow. In 1844 he moved to Woodstock and entered into partnership with Charles P. Marsh, and the law firm of Washburn & Marsh became one of the most widely known in the State. This partnership continued until his death, February 7, 1870. General Washburn, by which title he was better known throughout Vermont, held many political offices. He was from October, 1844, to October, 1851, inclusive, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and represented Woodstock in the Legislature of 1853–54. On the breaking out of the war he went to the front as captain of the Woodstock Light Infantry, was subsequently lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of his services was colonel of his regiment. He fully intended to continue in the service, but on account of his health it was thought by him and his friends that he could do better service in the place to which he was appointed soon after his return to Vermont. In October, 1861, he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont, which position he filled until the close of the war. The character of his work as adjutant and inspector-general was exceptional in its extent and thoroughness, and his reports were models of their kind. At the State election held in September, 1869, General Washburn was chosen governor of Vermont and was in office at the time of his death; he was also at this time trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and president of the Woodstock Railroad. He always took an active interest in the political and educational interests of the State. Governor Washburn was twice married, his first wife being Miss Almira Ferris, of Swanton, Vt. By this marriage there were two children, viz.: Ferris Thacher, died at the age of eighteen, while a student of Dartmouth College; Emily May, died at the age of six years. His second wife was Miss Almira Hopkins, of Glens Falls, N. Y. Of their family of four children, three are living, viz.: Elizabeth Almira, wife of Prof. T. W. D. Worthen, of Dartmouth College; Mary Hannah, wife of George B. Parkinson, an



P. L. Washburn

attorney of Cincinnati, O.; Charles Hopkins, engaged in the railroad business at St. Paul, Minn.

WESTON, HORACE, was born in Rockingham, Vt., December 27, 1802. He was the second in a family of eight children of Joseph and Lucinda Weston. Joseph was born March 31, 1774, and married Lucinda Mather, February 5, 1801; the latter was born November 17, 1780. Joseph died January 14, 1838. The brothers and sisters of Horace were Lewis, born October 14, 1801, married Sophia White, January 23, 1834, died in Springfield, Vt.; Horace; Jehial, born July 31, 1804, married Almira Bates, January 23, 1834, died in Springfield; Randilla, born June 14, 1806, is the widow of Aaron Leland Thompson, and lives in Bellows Falls, Vt.; James, born January 24, 1808, married Mary A. Murray, November 12, 1835, died in Weathersfield, Vt.; Lucinda, born November 16, 1809, was the wife of William Dana, died in Charlestown, N. H.; Joseph, born October 1, 1813, married Marianna Savage, April 10, 1838, died in Weathersfield; Reuben, born December 16, 1816, married April 2, 1839, Mary Jane Barrett, died in Windsor. James Weston and all his sons were farmers. Horace received only a common school education. From the time he was old enough, and up to the time of his majority, he worked out, his wages going to the support of the family. When twenty one years of age he hired out to John Davis, afterwards his father-in-law, for $150 per year, a large sum for those days. He worked for him until the time of his marriage. He married May 1, 1827, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herrick) Davis. She was born November 16, 1804. After his marriage he bought on credit the "Asa Locke farm" in Rockingham, Vt., and stocked it with the money saved while in Mr. Davis's employ. In 1834 he sold this farm, and purchased the farm of 150 acres in Springfield, known as "Parker's Place," on Parker Hill, south part of Springfield. Here he lived nineteen years, during which time he had paid for the farm, also another farm adjoining of 150 acres. In 1853 he sold out, and purchased in Windsor the property known as the "old Engolsal" farm consisting of 500 acres. The price paid was $15,000,

all of which, except $3,000, he paid down. He carried on this farm up to the time of his death, which occurred May 20, 1871. The question often raised whether farming in Vermont pays, the above facts in the life of one of its successful farmers would seem to answer emphatically in the affirmative. Mr. Weston represented Springfield in the Legislature of Vermont in 1852, and filled the positions of selectman and lister in both Springfield and Windsor. In physique he was large and robust with great power of endurance His judgment in all business matters was sound. He was fond of reading, and a great home man. He was a member of the Universalist church in Springfield, one of its most active members, and a liberal contributor to its support. His children are Albert Weston, born in Rockingham, Vt., August 19, 1830, married November 4, 1855, Almira, daughter of John and Anna Allison, of Weathersfield. She was born November 23, 1836. Her father, born in Dublin, N. H., February 26, 1790, married, first, Jerusha Sweet, of Hanover, N. H., born January 1, 1824, died July 23, 1829, and had three children, viz.: Boliver, James Stockwell, and Jerusha. He married, second, Mrs. Anna Mann, *nee* Porter, of Bradford, February, 1832. She was born December 16, 1800. The five children by this union were Lutetia, John Q., Almira, De Forest, and Cynthia Ann. Only one of the former and all of the latter set of children are living. Her father, Allison, died July 29, 1863; her mother died February 20, 1845. Albert and Almira Weston have had one child, John Albert, born December 31, 1856, died August 30, 1870. Upon the death of his father Albert came into joint possession, with his brother Horace, of the home farm in Windsor, and until 1871 carried it on together He then sold his interest to his brother. In 1885 he purchased the Stoughton mansion in Windsor village, and has resided there ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Weston have spent their last eight winters in the South and California. They are members of the All Souls church at Windsor. Horace Weston, born in Springfield, October 31, 1835, was eighteen years of age when his father moved to Windsor. He received his education in the common schools of Springfield, and fitted for college in the Wesleyan Seminary of that place, but decided not to take a college course. As before stated, he became sole owner of the large home farm in Windsor,

and in addition thereto has purchased land in the town of Weathersfield amounting to 700 acres. He is one of the most extensive farmers in the region. He represented Windsor in the Legislature in 1872–73, was selectman seventeen years, fifteen years in succession, town lister thirteen years, and justice of the peace twenty years. He married December 6, 1859, Sarah C., daughter of George and Susan (Wait) Dake. Mrs. Weston was born December 18, 1838, in Windsor. They have three children living, viz.: George D., born August 9, 1860, a graduate of Dartmouth College, in class of 1884, studied medicine, and received his diploma from the Medical Department of the Philadelphia University, and is now practicing his profession in Fort Payne, Ala.; Fred H., born April 7, 1863, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1885, is now head clerk for Joseph Whitcomb & Co., in Springfield, Mass.; Charles A., born October 19, 1873, a student in the High School at Windsor.

DAVIS, HON. GILBERT A., was born in Chester, Vt., December 18, 1835. He descends the fifth generation from William Davis, of Roxbury, Mass., born in England in 1617. His son, Jacob, the fourth child of eight children, born in Roxbury, September 17, 1742, married, October 30, 1764, Dorothy Baker of Dedham, Mass. Stephen, the eldest of eight children of Jacob, born in Roxbury, March 20, 1765, died March, 1821. He married Martha Tileston, and had eight children, of whom Asa, father of Gilbert A., born in Roxbury, August 22, 1789, married, October 12, 1815, Mary Hosmer, born in Chester, Vt., March 21, 1799, daughter of Amos and Sibbel (Parker) Hosmer, who came to Chester from Concord, Mass. They had children as follows: Charles L., Martha T., and Gilbert A. Asa Davis came to Chester, Vt., in 1812, and died in Reading, January 13, 1873, at the home of his son. He was a hatter by trade. His wife died in Chester, March 22, 1872. Gilbert A. received his education in the district school and at the Chester Academy. When fifteen years of age he commenced teaching school in Vermont, and in 1852 went to New Jersey, where for four years he taught in Port Colden and Belvidere, in Warren county, and at Mount Pleasant, in Hunterdon county. When in Belvidere he began

the study of law with the Hon. J. G. Shipman, a prominent lawyer of the latter place. Upon his return to Chester he continued the study with the Hon. William Rounds, of that place. In 1858–59 he studied in the office of Washburn & Marsh, at Woodstock, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in the May term of the latter year in his native county. He remained with Washburn & Marsh until March, 1860. He then settled at Felchville, in Reading, where he first opened a law office, remaining there until June, 1879, when he removed to Windsor, where he has since resided, but has always kept a branch office at Felchville, where he has had a large clientage. Mr. Davis has been identified politically with the Republican party, and often a member of the county and State conventions. In 1858 and in 1861 he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, being assigned to the duty of making up the grand list. He was Register of the Probate Court of the District of Windsor, Vt., from December 1, 1864, to February, 1869. In addition to numerous minor offices he was town superintendent of schools, town agent, and auditor of Reading for ten consecutive years, represented the town of Reading in the State Legislature in 1872–74 and 1874–76, serving on Committee on Education, of which he was chairman at the latter session; was State Senator in 1876–78, serving as chairman of the Committee on Education, and on the Judiciary, and State's Attorney for Windsor county from December 1, 1878, to December 1, 1880. By appointment of Governor Peck he compiled the "School Laws of Vermont" in 1875, and compiled and published the "History of Reading" in 1874, a publication requiring much patient research, and by it has been gathered many facts of local interest. He delivered the oration at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Reading, in 1872, and was also orator on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution and the name of the State, held at Windsor, August 9, 1877. He was a delegate from Vermont to the Anti Saloon Conference held at Chicago in 1887, serving on the Committee on Credentials, and was acting delegate from Vermont at the Chicago Republican Convention in 1888. He has been identified actively with the public improvements in Windsor; was one of the commissioners to put in the water-works, and was trustee of the village in 1889–90; is a

director of the Windsor Electric Light Co., and the president, treasurer, director, and the largest stockholder in the Windsor Machine Company, a successful enterprise established in 1888, and is the largest resident taxpayer. He has a large and carefully selected law library, and has been a diligent student both of professional and miscellaneous topics. He has had with him from time to time young men who have pursued the study of the law under his supervision. Few men have been more often called upon to act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee. His legal practice has taken a wide range in the courts of Vermont and New Hampshire, and in the United States courts, and before the Pension and Treasury Departments at Washington. His Vermont Supreme Court practice commenced in 1864, with the case of Town *vs.* Lamphere, reported 37 Vt., 52, February term, 1864, and cases with which he has been connected as counsel are to be found in every volume of Vermont reports since, and his briefs show careful study and preparation. Mr. Davis is a member of the Congregational church at Windsor, its clerk, and Sabbath-school superintendent since 1881, one of its prudential committee, and has ever been ready to do whatever he could to promote its interests, to aid other churches of the Congregational faith, and when residing at Reading was for many years the superintendent of the Sunday-school there. He has for many years been an officer of the Vermont Historical Society, and taken an active interest in the preservation of the materials which go to make up the source of the history of the State and the towns and county where he has resided. He was a delegate to the Triennial Congregational Council held in Worcester, Mass., in 1889. He is a member of the Vermont Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Davis was married, April 13, 1862, by the Rev. J. T. Hanna, in the Methodist church at Turner, Du Page county, Ill., to Delia I., daughter of Lemuel and Mary A. (Weaver) Bolles. Mrs. Davis was born in Grafton, Vt., January 13, 1840. They have had four children, viz.: Charles Esek, born at Reading, January 10, 1864, died at Turner, Ill., August 24, 1865; George Gilbert, born at Reading, December 7, 1866, died at Reading, September 5, 1868; Mary Isabella, born at Reading, July 1, 1872, a graduate of Windsor High School, now a member of the Freshman class of Smith College, Northampton,

Mass.; and Gilbert Franklin, born at Reading, June 19, 1877, living at home. For many years Mr. Davis has been active in the cause of temperance, having been frequently a speaker at temperance meetings, a member and officer of temperance organizations, the Sons of Temperance and I. O of G. T., and twice has been elected a delegate from Vermont to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, but has each time been prevented by business from attending the session

---

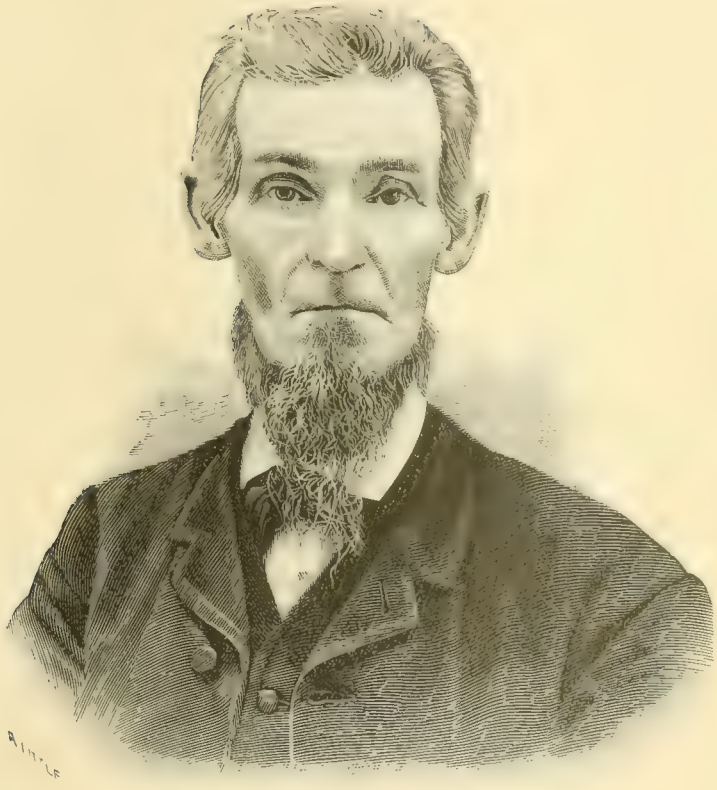
FIELD, HON. ABNER. The Field family was first settled in Windsor county by Pardon Field. He was born at Cranston, R. I., April 13, 1761, and was the son of James, who was the son of Jeremiah. He became a resident of Chester, Vt., between 1784–88. He married Elizabeth Williams, who was descended from Roger Williams, being of the fifth generation. Their children were Hannah, who married John Kibbling; Lydia, married Robert Field; James; Jeremiah; Abner; Joseph; Sarah, married Stephen Austin; Welcome; Elizabeth; and Pardon. The pioneer of the family died October 28, 1842 Our subject was born in Chester, November 28, 1793. His education was limited to the common schools of his native town. When twenty-two years of age he commenced his mercantile life by entering the store of Peter Adams, on "East Hill," in the town of Andover, where he remained seven years. He then returned to his native town and engaged in trade with Nathaniel Fullerton. In 1831 he removed to North Springfield and formed a co-partnership with Sylvester Burke, and opened the store now occupied by his son. He continued business at this point till about 1845. It was through his instrumentality that a post-office was established at North Springfield, and he was appointed the first postmaster. He was one of the incorporators of the Windsor County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Springfield Savings Bank, and of the Bank of Black River, being for a number of years president of the latter institution. In politics he was originally a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party became one of its members In 1835 and 1837 he represented Springfield in the General Assembly, and was Senator from Windsor

county in 1842–43. He was regarded as a man of good judgment, with the courage to express his own opinions as well as to form them. Mr. Field married, February 16, 1832, Louisa, daughter of Daniel and Annah Lenthal (Ames) Griswold. She was born in Springfield, December 5, 1807. They had four children, all of whom were born in Springfield, viz.: Walbridge Abner; Cordelia Louisa, died at eight years of age; Fred Griswold; and Isadore L., wife of Durant J. Boynton, of Springfield. Abner died December 19, 1864.

Walbridge A. Field, the eldest son of Abner, was born April 26, 1833, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1855, having attended the preparatory school at Perkinsville, Springfield Wesleyan Academy at Springfield, and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He served as a tutor at Dartmouth College for two years, attended Harvard Law School, and studied law with Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, Mass., was a member of the Boston City Council, and assistant United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, under Richard H. Dana, jr. In 1869, during General Grant's administration, he was assistant attorney-general of United States, under Attorney-General E. R. Hoar, and resigned that position to practice law in Boston; was member of the law firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field, afterwards Jewell, Field & Shepard. In 1876 he received the certificate of election of representative from the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, but the seat was contested, and was finally decided against him, but he was returned from that district in 1878. At the expiration of his term in Congress in 1880 Governor John D. Long appointed him one of the justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1890 he was elevated to the position of chief justice, which position he now holds. Judge Field married, October 4, 1869, Miss Ellen Eliza McLoon, of Rockland, Me., by whom he had two daughters, viz.: Eleanor Louise and Elizabeth Lenthal. His wife died March 8, 1877, and in 1882 he married Miss Frances Farwell, of Rockland, Me. Fred G., the youngest son of Abner, was born January 1, 1842. He is a merchant engaged in business at North Springfield. He represented Springfield in the Legislature of 1870 and 1872, and was Senator from Windsor county in 1880. He married, July 2, 1872, Miss Anna M. Tarbell, of Cavendish, Vt. They have two children, viz.: Fred Tarbell, born December 24, 1876, and Bertha Isadore.

ROBBINS, CHARLES, was born in Chester, April 20, 1818, and is the eldest son of Philemon and Patty (Duncan, *nee* Carter) Robbins. He finished his education at the age of fifteen years, having only attended the district schools of his native town. He then engaged in the mercantile business, being employed by Cummings & Manning, of Ludlow, Vt. He remained with this firm two years, and was employed the two following years by William Marsh, of Cuttingsville, Vt. Returning to Chester he was for a year in the employ of Sherwin & Richardson, who had a general store on the North street. By the advice of physicians he gave up indoor work, and in 1840 commenced driving stage on the mail route between Boston and Burlington, which he followed until December, 1846. He married, November 27, 1846, Miss Elizabeth Hicks, but there was no issue from this marriage. After his marriage Mr. Robbins, in company with George Orcutt, became proprietor of the Franklin House in Rutland, Vt. In less than a year he sold his interest to his partner and purchased and ran what is now the Bomoseen House in Castleton, Vt. After running the latter hotel for a year he sold it, and till December, 1849, drove stage between Rutland and Middlebury. The Rutland and Burlington Railroad being at this time put in operation Mr. Robbins was appointed station agent at Cuttingsville, Vt., where he remained eighteen months, and in May, 1851, was appointed station agent at Chester, which position he filled till May, 1856. He then accepted the position of station agent at Kewanee, Ill., a station on the C. B. and Q. Railroad. He remained West till April, 1860, when he returned to Chester and became a clerk in his brother's store, where he remained till March, 1873, when he was elected town clerk and treasurer. Mr. Robbins filled these positions till 1888, when he positively refused a re-election. He was assistant postmaster at Chester Depot from 1873 to 1876, and from the latter date, till he resigned in 1890, postmaster; he has also been a notary public for seventeen years.

ROBBINS, PHILEMON H., was born in Chester, July 25, 1825, and is the youngest son of Philemon and Patty (Duncan, *nee* Carter) Robbins. His father was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1783 and came to Chester from Templeton, Mass., in 1806. He married for his first wife



Thos Robbins

Lucy Sawyer and they had five children: Hannah and Orrick L., both died single; Otis died in Cavendish without issue; Lucy (deceased) married D. H. Onion; and Sophia died single at the age of sixty-seven years. He married, second, Mrs. Patty Duncan, *nee* Carter. Their children were Charles, James, died single, and Philemon H. The elder Philemon was a harness-maker by trade, but in 1819 opened a hotel on the North street, which he ran for twenty-seven years. Our subject received a common school education, also attended the Chester Academy, but at the age of fifteen was obliged to leave school, his father having become paralyzed, and from this time till he was of age he had the sole charge of his father's business. Upon reaching his maturity he commenced his mercantile life and entered the employ of Joshua C. Dana, who carried on a general store in Chester. He was in Mr. Dana's employ for one year, after which he was clerk in William Marsh's store at Cuttingsville, Vt. Owing to the failure of Mr. Marsh our subject was only four months in his employ and for the next two years and eight months worked for Jones & Dow, who succeeded William Marsh at Cuttingsville. In 1850 Mr. Robbins in company with his brother-in-law, Charles C. Holden, under firm name of Robbins & Holden, purchased Messrs. Jones & Dow's interest in the Cuttingsville store. They continued business till 1854, when they purchased a stock of goods of Brown & Gleason and associated with them as partner Austin P. Storey, the firm being Robbins, Holden & Co. This firm was dissolved in 1857 and on April 15th of the following year Mr. Robbins retired to his native town. At this time there was but one mercantile house at Chester Depot, and Mr. Robbins then built his present store room and engaged in the hardware, iron, steel, flour, grain and grocery business. He continued business alone till 1863, when he formed a partnership with George D. Barton, the firm name being Robbins & Barton. This firm was dissolved in 1865, when Mr. Robbins was alone for a few months, and in the same year he formed a partnership with Frederick W. Marsh, the firm being Robbins & Marsh. This partnership continued till April 1, 1888, when Mr. Marsh's interest was purchased by the senior member of the firm. The original store has been enlarged from time to time so that it is now 120 x 28 feet, the front of the building being in addition

twelve feet wider than the back. A store-room 30 x 80 feet is also located on the side of the railroad track. A two-story building 30 x 30 feet is used for the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Robbins's trade is not confined to Chester, but extends over a radius of thirty miles. He carries the largest stock of blacksmith supplies of any retail house in the State. His assortment of bar iron is not equaled by any competing house in Vermont. Mr. Robbins does some jobbing trade, but is mostly confined to retailing, and the fixtures of the retail department of his store are not excelled in any of the cities of Vermont. Mr. Robbins, politically, is a Republican and has never been an aspirant for official honors. He has been a member of the Universalist church for over twenty years. He married November 10, 1853, Martha H., daughter of Harry and Elizabeth Green (Spencer) Holden. She was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., January 16, 1832. They have two children: Charles O., born March 4, 1860, was educated at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and married Alice Weston of Westfield, Mass., and is engaged in the hardware business at Brattleboro, Vt.; and Martha Elizabeth, born January 11, 1865, is the wife of Frank J. Smith, of Chester Depot.

HARLOW, COLONEL HIRAM, was born in Rockingham, Vt., October 16, 1810, the oldest in a family of four children of William and Margaret (Campbell) Harlow. His father was twice married. He married, first, Margaret Campbell, and had children as follows: Hiram; Amelia was the wife of Urbane Britton, of Springfield, Vt.; George died in Neenah, Wis.; and John died in New York city. He married, second, Amelia Fling and had eight children, viz.: Lucia, Alvord, Horace, Frank, Susan, Henry, Mary, and Ellen. William died in Windsor, his first wife in Rockingham, his second in Windsor. Colonel Harlow, as he was familiarly known, losing his mother when six years of age, lived with his grandfather, Campbell, until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to Springfield, where he learned the millwright trade, which he followed there for a few years, then purchased a farm and carried it on until 1845, when he was elected superintendent of the Vermont State prison, which necessitated his removal to Windsor. He had,

while a resident of Springfield, taken an active part in public affairs, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1843–44 and 1845. He held the office of superintendent of the State prison eighteen years. This position was at first an arduous and trying one. Under his administration all of the affairs of the institution were systematized, and thenceforth conducted with that vigor, efficiency and integrity which characterized all his business transactions. He was widely and favorably known in business and political circles, and was repeatedly called to positions of trust and honor, not only by his townsmen, but by his county and State. He served in the Legislature as representative from Windsor in 1849, 1850 and 1851, and again in 1859. He was elected to the State Senate in 1866, and declined a nomination in 1857. In 1884 he was chosen one of the electors-at large in the presidential canvass. He was much interested in municipal affairs, and his judgment could be and was relied upon as to the best management of all public affairs. For twenty-two years he served as selectman, and to his prudence and sagacity much is due for the excellent condition of the town's finances. He was closely identified with many of the business interests of Windsor, and to him the village is chiefly indebted for the aqueduct, gas works, and other public improvements. He was deeply interested in the new cemetery, the land for which he presented to the town, and which, through his own generous contribution and earnest solicitations, has been so far improved and beautified. Upon the resignation of the Hon. Allen Wardner as president of the Ascutney National Bank, Colonel Harlow was chosen president, which office he acceptably filled till the bank went into voluntary liquidation. Later he was elected president of the Windsor National Bank, which office he held at the time of his decease. He was also president of the Jones-Lamson Machine Company and the Ascutney Cemetery Association. His high sense of honor and strict integrity inspired the fullest confidence of all with whom his business relations brought him in contact. Universally esteemed he deservedly occupied the high position he held in the community. Colonel Harlow died at his home in Windsor, July 26, 1886. On the occasion of his funeral all places of business were closed, and many people from neighboring towns joined with the residents of the place in paying

the last token of respect to the deceased. Colonel Harlow married, March 23, 1835, Rachel S., daughter of Jeremiah and Sally (Farrar) Abbott. Mrs. Harlow was born in Springfield, Vt., August 24, 1813. Her paternal ancestor in this country was George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1638, was among the first settlers of Andover, Mass., and died in 1657. Her grandfather, Jeremiah Abbott, married Susan Baldwin, of Tewksbury, Mass., August 19, 1768, and had nine children, of whom her father, Jeremiah, the eldest son, was born February 26, 1772. He married Sally Farrar in May, 1800. The latter was born April 17, 1775, died June 1, 1819. Jeremiah Abbott, her father, died in Springfield, Vt., October, 1850.

HAZELTON, DANIEL W., M. D., of Springfield, was born in Hebron, N. H., May 11, 1824, being the eighth child in a family of nine children, of Daniel and Mary (Walker) Hazelton. He had an academical course of study in his native town, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell, Mass. He graduated from the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., in 1848. The following year he was appointed house physician of one of the city institutions of Boston, then located at South Boston, now on Deer Isle. He first started for himself in his chosen profession in 1850, at Antrim, N. H., remaining there three years, when he was obliged to relinquish his practice for a year owing to ill-health. In 1855 he located at Stoddard, N. H., where he practiced till the spring of 1857, when he removed to Cavendish, Vt. He remained at the latter place till 1878, when he removed to Springfield, where he is now located. In the fall of 1861 a large amount of sickness was prevalent among the troops of the First Vermont Brigade, and Dr. Hazelton was commissioned by Governor Holbrook, and ordered to report to the general of that brigade, which was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. Though never mustered into the United States' service Dr. Hazelton at different times during the war was engaged on the field of action. During the illness of the surgeon of the Fourth Vermont he occupied the position of surgeon in that regiment. He was present at the battles of the Wilder-

ness, Cold Harbor and several others that took place in Virginia He is a member of the State and Connecticut River Medical Associations. Dr. Hazelton married Laurette H. Hammond, and has one child, William F., born in Cavendish, Vt., January 5, 1860, who fitted for college at the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vt., after which he studied medicine with his father, and attended the University of Vermont one year, graduating in 1884 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, where he had been two years. He was on the house staff at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, eighteen months, and is now engaged in business with his father.

———

GUERNSEY, Rev. GEORGE SMITH, was born in Westminster, Windham county, Vt., December 30, 1818. Amos, his grandfather, was born in Richmond, N. H., April 9, 1768, and married, first, August 30, 1789, Abigail Bolls. On the 9th of March following he moved from Richmond and settled in Westminster, Vt, and here five children were born. They were Lucy, born October 30, 1791, married Jedutham Russell, and died at Saxton's River; Reuben, father of George S.; Eunice, born March 12, 1797, died in Pittsfield, Vt.; Phebe and Simeon both died in infancy. Abigail, his wife, died June 30, 1801. Amos married, second, March 13, 1803, Mrs. Elizabeth Kittridge, *nee* Eaton, and by this marriage there were five children, viz.: Willard and Wilder, twins; Allen and Deborah, twins; and Corrinna C. Amos died August 21, 1841, in Westminster, aged 73 years. Reuben above, born October 18, 1793, married Achsah Smith, eldest daughter of George and Eurania Smith, of Westminster, Vt., born June 21, 1795, and had thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to adult age were Lorinda, the wife of Ransom R. Farnsworth, and died at Saxton's River, aged 52 years; George S.; Amos F., blacksmith, lives in Pittsfield, Vt, and married Lucy C., daughter of Daniel and Lucy Abbott, of Stockbridge, Vt.; Lucy J., the wife of Jonathan H. Ranney, a farmer of Pittsfield, Vt.; Lucinda, widow of Norman Durkee, lives in Bethel, Vt.; Moses R., died in Barton, Vt., aged 24 years; Lora Ann, was the wife of Charles S. Mason, of Ludlow, and died September 16, 1864, aged 31 years; Lorilla, the wife of A. E. Baker, a farmer of Stock-

bridge; Ransom A., married Adelaide Brown, of Stockbridge, and is a coal merchant living in Hudson, Mass. Reuben, in the fall of 1834, with his family, moved from Westminster to Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vt., and bought the farm where he died, October 14, 1878, aged eighty-five Achsah, his wife, died March 3, 1875, aged seventy nine. George S. prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and at the Liberal Institute, Lebanon, N. H., and was assistant teacher in the former and associate principal in the latter. He taught school six years, common and select, in Rochester, Vt., and vicinity, and had students in his family for private instruction for many years. Instead of entering college he entered the ministry, preaching his first sermon in Rochester on the third Sunday in August, 1843, and in the spring of 1844 became the settled pastor of the Universalist parish in said town, and occupied that position sixteen years. During his pastorate, and mainly through his influence, their present house of worship was built, being dedicated February 6, 1850, the pastor preaching the dedicatory sermon. Mr. Guernsey received the fellowship of the Vermont State Convention of Universalists at its session in Plainfield in August, 1843, and was ordained by a council held in Rochester, March 6, 1844. And while he has made Rochester his permanent home, he has filled the pulpits of his denomination at nearly fifty different places, and some of them for many years. He married, first, November 26, 1844, Elizabeth R., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Merrifield) Eaton, born in Westminster, Vt., March 23, 1824. They have two sons, George Rolla, born May 11, 1846, married, January 26, 1870, Susie B., daughter of Celim E. and Emmalissa E. (Chamberlain) French, of Barnard, Vt. They have one son, George French, and live in Windsor, Vt. Frank Eaton, born June 7, 1855, married, September 19, 1880, Louisa Frank, and lives in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Guernsey died December 5, 1863, aged thirty-nine. Mr Guernsey married, second, January 26, 1865, Mrs. Elmira Lamb, *nee* Steele, born January 22, 1833, in Roxbury, Vt., daughter of Israel and Ervilla Steele. Mr. Guernsey was town superintendent of schools for many years, and postmaster 12 years under the administrations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson and Cleveland. He has been an active member of I. O. O. F. for forty years. He has officiated at 553

funerals, and married 648 persons, and was secretary of the Vermont State Convention of Universalists for nine years. He now lives in the same house he moved into forty-seven years ago.

SANDERS, COLEMAN, was born in Windsor, Vt., October 2, 1820, and was the eldest child in a family of eight children of Levi and Betsey (Lewis) Sanders. His father was a shoe-maker by trade and was a native of Weathersfield, Vt. He removed to his native town when Coleman was five years of age and carried on a farm in connection with his trade. Our subject attended the local schools, also the Perkinsville Academy, and on becoming of age was employed as clerk in a general store at Perkinsville, where he remained two years. He then went to Claremont, N. H., and worked three years for William Farwell, and afterward one year for Jonathan Chase, of Springfield. In 1848 he came to Chester and was for four years clerk in F. E. Fullerton's store. In the spring of 1852 he formed a partnership with David Gray under the firm name of Gray & Sanders, and opened a store on the South street, and in the fall of the same year they removed to what is now Chester Depot. The store-room, now occupied by his son, was built for them and was the first building, except the depot, that was erected at Chester Depot. This firm continued business for two years, when Mr. Gray's interest was bought by Mr. Sanders. The latter continued the business alone till 1873, excepting that Charles Heald was his partner for one year and Horace Parmenter for one year. After his retirement from business Mr. Sanders carried on a farm until his death. In politics a Republican, he was called upon by his fellow citizens, at different times, to fill the office of selectman. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian. On May 27, 1847, he married Celinda, daughter of Elias and Mehitable (Marcy) Hoadley. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, her mother of New Hampshire. She was born in Hartland, Vt., June 6, 1828. They had four children, all natives of Chester, viz.: Coleman H., born April 24, 1849, married P. Ellen Carpenter and has two children, viz.: Roy L. and Emily; Ella C., born

September 2, 1851, died September 3, 1854; Willie F., born April 12, 1856, married Ella Sawyer, resides at Winchester, N. H.; and Cora, born August 31, 1862, is the wife of Henry W. Brownell, of Chester. Mr. Sanders died August 17, 1888.

GILLETTE, DANIEL O. This gentleman traces his descent back to one John Gillette, one of the fifty-one charter proprietors of Lebanon, Conn. He had a son John, who married Abigail, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Woodward) Lee. They had several children, among whom was Ebenezer, born June 5, 1705. He was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, Vt., and received as his share in the first division lot No. 16, lying on the Connecticut River north of White River. He never became a resident of Hartford, but made subsequent purchases, which he afterwards deeded to his sons, John and Israel. He married, September 23, 1730, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Wright) Ordway. She was born August 16, 1712. They had children as follows: Israel, Rhoda, Ezekiel, John, Mary, Isaac, Rebecca, Ebenezer, and Jacob. He died October 19, 1776; his wife September 4, 1791.

Israel, of the above family, was born September 17, 1738, and married, first, January 8, 1761, Martha, daughter of William and Elizabeth Thrope, of Lebanon, Conn. She was born May 17, 1739, and died July 4, 1763, leaving one child, Daniel Ordway, born in Lebanon, Conn., March 23, 1762, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1787, went West and there died in 1823. He married, second, November 15, 1764, Susanna Durkee, of Woodbury, Conn. Their children were: Martha, born in Lebanon, Conn., September 21, 1765, married, December 9, 1802, David Haze, and was accidentally drowned in the Connecticut River, June 17, 1833; Roger, born in Lebanon, August 6, 1767, died in Hartford; Susanna, born January 31, 1769, died December 18, 1779; Mary, born July 22, 1770, married, October 19, 1809, John Smith, of Hanover, N. H.; Ebenezer, born June 27, 1772, died April 24, 1859; Abel, born May 17, 1774, died May 15, 1852; Israel; Rhoda, born April 17, 1778, died October 23, 1780; Jacob, born March 9, 1780, died in 1866; and Susanna R., born September 4, 1783, married John

Smith, of Hanover, N. H. Israel moved from Lebanon, Conn., to Hartford, Vt., about 1768, and first settled in the immediate vicinity of the village of Olcott. He built and lived in the house now occupied by his grandson, Daniel O., where he died July 8, 1829. His wife died July 26, 1821. He participated largely in the affairs of the town, was selectman from 1769 to 1771, one of the Committee of Safety in 1777, took an active part in military matters and was a lieutenant. Israel, son of Lieutenant Israel, born April 7, 1776, married Mary Sanborn, of Haverhill, N. H. She was born May 12, 1779. He was a farmer in Hartford. His children were: Elizabeth S., born September 21, 1801, married Edward P. Harris; Nathan, born September 18, 1803, died in Hartford, July 15, 1878; Justus, born April 12, 1806, died December 22, 1845; Martin S., born June 26, 1808; Athela, born July 17, 1810, married Jedediah Sprague; Nancy M., born February 27, 1813, married Albert Buel; John, born in 1815, died aged twenty-four years; Mary, born January 15, 1817, married Wolcott Hatch; Cummings, born in 1821, died in Michigan when twenty-one years old; and Daniel O. Israel died January 5, 1835; his wife February 29, 1856. Daniel O., the youngest of the above family, was born March 21, 1819, and married, September 20, 1843, Julia A., daughter of Jacob B. C. and Susan (Loveland) Burton. She was born October 23, 1821, and died October 21, 1873, leaving two children, Susan A., born October 8, 1850, married, November 29, 1879, Charles C., son of John and Julia A. (Heath) Kinsman. He was born July 30, 1852. They have children as follows: Harry G., born January 16, 1881; Julia B., born February 28, 1884; Belle H., born August 10, 1885; and Lawrence C., born June 11, 1888. Bennie Burton, born July 21, 1865, graduated from Dartmouth in 1888, an organist and teacher of music in Boston. Daniel O. is a farmer and extensive landowner, resides on the old homestead, was selectman from 1858–65, and is a public spirited, hospitable and worthy citizen.

FLETCHER, HON. RYLAND, the youngest child of Dr. Asaph Fletcher, was born in Cavendish, February 18, 1799. His early opportunities for an education were limited to the common schools of

his native town and a brief attendance upon the military academy of Captain Alden Partridge, at Norwich, Vt. At the age of seventeen he taught the winter terms of school for five years, the rest of the year being spent in laboring upon his father's farm. He early took a great interest in the militia of the State, and at his first appearance for parade was chosen a sergeant in the militia company in his native town. He was then eighteen years of age. The following year he was made a lieutenant, and two years afterwards a captain. In December, 1826, he was commissioned a major, in July, 1828, a lieutenant-colonel, and in November, 1830, colonel of his regiment. He attained the rank of brigadier-general in November, 1835, which position he filled a year, when he resigned. In early days of temperance and temperance legislation he became an active worker in the cause. He became prominently known in his native State, and also abroad, for his positive opinions on the questions of slavery and temperance; and was a co-laborer with Garrison, Phillips, Birney, Slade and other prominent agitators for freedom of the slave, being actively engaged in the cause from 1837 until Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that slavery was no more. In politics Governor Fletcher was an active Whig, but became identified with the Free Soil party, and in 1854 received the nomination as lieutenant governor on the coalition of the Whig and Free Soil parties in Vermont. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1854 and 1855, and in 1856 governor, holding the latter position two years. At the time of the election of Governor Fletcher as the chief executive of the State the law requiring the enrolled militia to do military duty, excepting in cases of insurrections and wars, had been repealed for more than fifteen years. The State had ceased to make appropriations for the support of the militia, and the uniformed companies had one by one disbanded, so in 1856 there had not been for ten years a semblance of a military organization. Governor Fletcher, having the foresight to see that slavery was bound to throw the country into a civil war, also having been connected with the militia under the old *régime*, felt a strong interest in its revival. In the summer of 1858 an invitation was extended to the various companies in the State to muster at Brandon for inspection and review. Nine companies responded to this invitation, and about 450 muskets

were mustered on this occasion During the second day a sham battle was given, the governor taking the command of the forces. This muster generated a public interest in military affairs throughout the State, and company after company was formed, and thereby Vermont was in position to successfully fill her quota on the first call for troops made in 1861 by President Lincoln. Governor Fletcher, in his first message, speaking in regard to slavery, said as follows: "The change in the relation of slavery to the National government is total and complete. At first it was merely a local institution admitted to be an evil, its existence deeply deplored and only tolerated on account of the supposed difficulty and danger of its sudden abolition, while on the other hand its extension was universally depreciated and positively prohibited. Now it has become an aggressive and powerful principle which has taken possession of every department of the Federal government except the popular branch of the Legislature." In the same message he recommended improvements and efficiency in the State militia, which were acted upon, also the establishing of a reform school for juvenile offenders, previously to this they having been consigned to the State prison as a place of confinement. During his administration the State House was burned and he called an extra session of the Legislature, which passed the bill building the present edifice. Governor Fletcher's administrations were noted for their economy and progress. At the close of his term of office he returned to Cavendish, occupying his time in farming. He became a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1862 and 1863, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. He attended two National Republican Conventions, and was a member of the Electoral College of 1864. Governor Fletcher married Mary Ann, daughter of Eleazer May, of Westminster, Vt., and had three children, viz.: Addison, died young; Ann May, died unmarried; and Henry Addison. Governor Fletcher died from a disease of the heart, December 19, 1885, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Henry Addison Fletcher was born in Cavendish, December 11, 1839. He received his education in the common schools of his native town and in Chester and Ludlow Academies. He enlisted as a private in August, 1862, being mustered into the United States service October

22, 1862, as first sergeant of Company C, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment. He was appointed March 9, 1863, sergeant-major, and commissioned April 2, 1863, second lieutenant of Company C; mustered out August 10, 1863, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. He represented Cavendish in the General Assembly of 1867–68, 1878–80, and 1882, and served on the general committee in 1878, on the revision of laws in 1880, and as chairman of the committee on banks in 1882. He was appointed by Governor Redfield Proctor aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel. In 1886–87 he was one of the senators to the popular branch of the Legislature from Windsor county. He is the present lieutenant-governor of the State of Vermont, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket in 1890. He resides on the farm which was settled by his grandfather, and follows the occupation of a farmer.

STEELE, FRED E., M. D., of Stockbridge, son of Samuel Warren Steele, was born in Northfield, Vt., May 28, 1859. His great-grandfather, James, was born in New Hampshire, and moved from there and settled in Roxbury, Vt. James, his son, born in New Hampshire, came to Vermont with his father, married Esther Smith and had six children. Samuel Warren Steele married March 10, 1857, Martha L. Cram, who was born in Williamstown, Vt., April 15, 1838. Their four children were Clarence W., Fred E., Henry D., and Flora E. Samuel Warren Steele is a tinsmith by trade and resides in Northfield. Fred E., after attending the common schools of Northfield, was a student in the Northfield High School, and afterward for one year at the Norwich University. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. B. Mayo, of Northfield, who was his preceptor for three years. During that period he attended two courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Chicago, and secured his diploma from that institution February, 1882. He has been much interested in the cause of education, was superintendent of schools from 1883 to 1887, and represented the town of Stockbridge in the State Legislature in 1890. The March following he located in the village of Gaysville, where he



F. E. Stuck M.D.

has since continued in the practice of his chosen profession. He was united in marriage to Luna May, daughter of Josiah P. and Fanny (Densmore) Brooks, who was born on the 29th of August, 1860. They have had born to them two children, namely, Fred E., who was born September 11, 1883; and Roy, who was born September 17, 1889, and died September 19, 1889.

ROBBINS, OTIS, was born in Templeton, Mass., June 13, 1805. He passed his early life in Chester, attending the common schools, and in 1822 he went to Cavendish village and became a clerk with Ingalls & Fletcher, they being located at the old red store in that village. The senior member of the above firm retiring from the business in 1827, his interest was purchased by Mr. Robbins and the firm became Fletcher & Robbins. The death of Mr. Fletcher necessitated another change in the firm, and Mr. Robbins took as a partner Mr. Williams, who after a few years removed West, and Joseph A. White became a partner, the style of the firm being Robbins & White. This firm carried on business at Cavendish village for over forty years, and was dissolved on account of the death of its junior member. Mr. Robbins carried on the business till 1881, but during the latter years of his life retired from active business. He held the office of town clerk of Cavendish for over sixteen years, and during his term of office the records are exceptional specimens of penmanship and neatness. Mr. Robbins was also for a number of years one of the board of selectmen of Cavendish. He married in 1835 Susan White, and there was no issue of the marriage. Mrs. Robbins died February 24, 1883. Mr. Robbins died at Cavendish, Vermont, on the 7th of March, 1887.

TAYLOR, JAMES C., was born in West Windsor, September 22, 1845. Abram, his great-grandfather, married a Miss Davis, of Reading, came to West Windsor prior to 1800, located on the farm now

owned and occupied by Charles Stearns, where he reared a family of ten children, nine of whom reached adult age, viz.: Levi, Simeon, John, Reuben, Justin, Lois, Chloe, Olive, and Sally. Abram and his wife died in this place, and were buried in the Sheddsville burying ground, West Windsor. Levi, of the above, married Sally Robinson, and after his marriage purchased what was then known as the Wilson place, and lived there until his death, which occurred October 17, 1864. His wife died there January 20, 1879. Of his children only one is living (1890), viz.: Susan Maria, born April 20, 1817, widow of Jonas V. Bowers. She has four children living, viz: Oscar, Arletta, De Forest, and Alma. She resides with the latter, now Mrs. E. B. Lord. James Madison, father of James C., born in West Windsor, August 29, 1812, was the only one of Levi's sons who reached adult age. He married Emeline Elvira, born January 13, 1818, daughter of Noah and Hannah (Davis) Cady. Upon the death of his father he came into the possession of the home farm, and built in 1849 the present stone farm house. He died there February 12, 1888; his wife died December 3, 1880. They had three children: Adelaide Ann, born March 12, 1842, married March 13, 1864, W. H. H. Ralph, farmer living in West Windsor, and has two children, Etta Emeline and Hugh Henry; James Clinton, born September 22, 1845; and Albert Cady, born October 12, 1854, died July 7, 1864. James Clinton has always lived on the farm named above, which came into his possession on the death of his father, consisting then of upwards of 200 acres, to which he has added, by purchase, 100. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in the public interests of the town. He has filled the positions of lister, selectman, and represented the town in the Legislature of 1886–87, also 1890–91. In religious belief Mr. Taylor is a Universalist. He married, January 12, 1870, Charlotte A., daughter of Bezaleel and Emily Sophia (Bagley) Bridge, born June 6, 1849. Of her nine brothers and sisters only two are living, viz: Corodon S., a provision merchant in Boston, and George Colamer, farmer living in West Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had five children: the eldest two died infants unnamed. Those living are Luna Mabel, born December 15, 1872; Guy Cady, born May 31, 1878; and Emily Gertrude, born September 4, 1884.



J. C. Taylor

WEBBER, HON. SUMNER ALLEN, was born in Rutland, Vt., December 19, 1798. He was a son of Christopher Webber, who moved from Rutland and settled in Cavendish, Vt., where Sumner A. spent his boyhood. He received his education in the district school in Cavendish, and at the Norwich Military Academy. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar commenced the practice of his profession in Rochester, Vt., attaining a high position as a counselor and advocate, ranking with the foremost men of his day in the profession. He was cotemporary with Judge Colamer, Hon. Andrew Tracy, and ex-Governors Washburn and Converse. He served two terms in the House of the State Legislature, and one term in the Senate. He took an active part in the political discussions of the day and was among the earliest advocates of the principles of the Free Soil party, and was at one time the candidate of that party for Congress. As a speaker he was logical, forcible and effective, and was also an able writer. He was especially regarded as a safe counselor, oftentimes to his own seeming personal disadvantage advising a settlement of causes rather than make expensive litigation for his clients. In his social life he was genial and entertaining. His home was noted for its hospitality. He married, January 5, 1831, Phebe J., daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Jefferson) Guernsey. She was born in Rochester, September 9, 1810. They had children as follows: an infant son, born January 21, 1832, died the same day; Sumner Jefferson, born June 29, 1833, died August 18, 1834; Christopher Allen, born August 8, 1837, educated at Barre and West Randolph Academies, studied law with his father and practiced his profession in company with him until the death of the latter, and thereafter till his death, which occurred July, 1878; married October 16, 1862, Julia E. Cooper, and have had three children, Eveline, La Fayette and Marvelle Christopher; Phebe Augusta, born January 22, 1840, died September 13, 1849; Adaline Electa, born October 9, 1842, married Dr. Frederick Langdon Morse, born July 27, 1847, son of Joseph L. and Eliza (Chandler) Morse. Dr. Morse was a graduate from the Medical College at Ann Arbor in 1871, and practiced his profession in Windsor until his death, which occurred June 11, 1888. Mrs. Morse keeps house for her father-in-law in Windsor. Charles Sumner, born

November 12, 1848, died September 24, 1849. Sumner A. Webber died at Rochester, May 20, 1862, and his wife died there September 29, 1860

WALKER, HON. WILLIAM HARRIS, of Vermont, was born in Windham, Vt., February 2, 1832, and is the second son of Ephraim and Lydia (Harris) Walker. His mother was a sister of the late Judge William Harris, for whom our subject was named. After attending the Leland Academy of Townshend, Vt., for one term, he entered Black River Academy in 1852, where he remained one year. His classical education was attained at Middlebury College, from which he graduated with full honors, and has been one of its trustees for many years. He then accepted the position of principal of the Little Falls Academy at Little Falls, N. Y., being engaged there two years. While filling the above position his leisure hours were employed in studying law in the office of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, a prominent attorney of Little Falls. Judge Walker came to Ludlow in the fall of 1860 and completed his studies with Hon. F. C. Robbins, and became a member of the Windsor County Bar in the fall of 1861. The practice of his profession was commenced in Ludlow the year he was admitted, and has been continued to the present time. Judge Walker has not only been called by his townsmen but by the citizens of his native State to fill various positions of political and judicial trust. He was Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1857, member of the Vermont House of Representatives of 1865–66 and 1884, member of the State Senate from Windsor county in 1867–68. State's Attorney in 1874–76, Supervisor of the Insane 1878–80, Probate Judge of Windsor District from 1878 to 1884, and in the latter year was elected by the Legislature a member of the Supreme Bench, which position he was obliged to resign in 1887 on account of ill-health. Judge Walker married Ann Eliza, daughter of Dr. Ardain G. Taylor, of Ludlow, and has one child, Frank A.

Walker, Frank A., was born in Londonderry, Vt., March 7, 1860. He took an academical course at Black River Academy; graduated from Middlebury College in 1882. He studied law with his father and Mar-

tin H. Goddard, became a member of the Windsor County Bar in 1886, and resides and practices law at Ludlow, Vt. He married Miss Jennie A. Leland, and has one child, Carmen.

WARNER, HIRAM LINDSAY, was born in Mount Holly, Vt., July 4, 1825, and is the youngest son of Aaron and Esther (Pierce) Warner. His father was a farmer, and our subject only had the benefit of a common school education. Before he became of age he purchased a mountain covered with timber in his native town, and from that time till 1864 he was engaged in lumbering and farming. In the latter year he enlisted in Company I, Second Vermont Regiment, and served till the close of the war. He then returned to his native town, and in the spring of 1866 came to Ludlow and was employed by Lawson Dawley, at that time proprietor of the Ludlow House. He was in Mr Dawley's employ seven or eight months, and in 1867 he purchased a hotel at East Wallingford, Vt, which he carried on about nine years. Mr. Warner then spent some months traveling in the West, but returned to Athol, Mass., and in December, 1876, rented the Batchelder House at North Brookfield, Mass., which he ran for five years. He then went West again, remaining a short time, and returned to Winsted, Conn., and carried on the Beardsley House for about six months. In 1882 he bought the Ludlow House, and successfully ran the same for five years, when he rented the property, and built a residence two miles from Ludlow village, and engaged in farming. Mr. Warner was a Republican in politics till 1884, in which year he voted for Grover Cleveland for President, and has since affiliated with the Democrats. He was the first Democratic member of the Vermont House of Representatives ever elected from Ludlow, representing the town in 1890. He is one of the present selectmen of the town, and was a member of the Board of 1889 Mr. Warner married, May, 1849, Drusilla, daughter of Ethan and Hannah (Dawley) Priest. She was born in Mount Holly, June 27, 1830. They have two children: Ina L., born in Mount Holly, August 5, 1853, is the widow of Eugene Dickerman, and has one child,

Lindsay M., born in East Wallingford, April 26, 1884; Irwin, born in Mount Holly, December 7, 1856, married Mattie Holt, and has two children: William L., born in North Brookfield, Mass., October 5, 1879, and Arthur E., born in Mount Holly, July 23, 1881.

MACKENZIE FAMILY, THE. Among the old families of Scotland were the Monros and Mackenzies. Captain David Monro, who was shot at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Davis, of Whitehall, Carrickfergus. They had one son, Joseph, who in 1695 married Elizabeth Ross of Balblain. They had two children, David and Margaret. David became a distinguished lawyer in Edinburgh, and was a writer to the *Signet*. From 1720 to 1760 he was a prominent and successful business man of Edinburgh and thereby was enabled to redeem his ancestral estate, which, during his father's life, had suffered from lawsuits and various unjust attempts that were made on the property. Included in his purchase was the estate of Mickle Allan. He died in 1767, unmarried. Margaret, the sister of David, married John Mackenzie, who owned corn-mills and resided near Inverness. Five sons were the issue of this marriage, viz: David, Malcomb, Alexander, Charles and Joseph. Charles, mentioned above, at the request of his uncle, David Monro, took his name and settled on the estate of Mickle Allan. He married, first, Mary MacLeod, daughter of Laird of Granils, in 1769. She died in 1800, leaving no issue, and he married, second, Catharine, eldest daughter of Hugh Houston, esq., of Craik, Sutherlandshire. They had a family of two sons and four daughters. Charles died in 1818. David, son of Charles, served for a few years as ensign in H. M. 76th Regiment, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of William Bennett, esq. Of their family of eight children, six were sons, viz.: Charles, born in 1834, was a lieutenant in the Fourth Bombay Rifles, and died in 1855 on board the steamship *Euxine*, and was buried in the Bay of Biscay; William served as ensign in the Seventy-sixth Regiment; David, a lieutenant in the Madras Staff Corps



D. Mackenzie

and inspector-general of Constabulary of Scotland, married Louisa, daughter of Hon. Charles Pelly of the Madras Civil Service; Francis, captain in the Madras army, married Eugenia, daughter of Charles Mackey, an officer of the Madras Civil Service, by whom he had one child, Archie Claude Allen Monro, born at Raepore, India, February 28, 1872, was adopted in 1881 by Frank S. Mackenzie, and resides in Woodstock, Vt.; Robert Clifford Lloyd was lost at sea in January, 1855, when a midshipman on the *Madagascar;* George Alexander Ross, lieutenant Fourth King's Own Regiment, died in the twenty-first year of his age. Joseph, son of John and Margaret (Monro) Mackenzie, was born at Paisley, Scotland, January 1, 1733, and married December 7, 1761, Elizabeth Calhoun, who was born in Edinburgh, March 23, 1744. He learned the weaver's trade in Edinburgh, and in June, 1775, embarked with his family from Greenwich, England, for America. The British at this time occupied Boston Harbor, and after a voyage of sixteen weeks Mr. Mackenzie landed at Marblehead, Mass. He finally came to Londonderry, N. H., where he remained nine years, then removed to New Boston, N. H. After eight years' residence at the latter place he removed to Hartland, Vt, where he died July 30, 1825; his wife January 10, 1827. He had a family of nine children, viz.: John and David died in infancy; Charles, born November 29, 1768, died at Hartland, January 5, 1847; Peter, born July 20, 1771, died at Berlin, Vt., June 4, 1810; John, born January 3, 1774, became a blacksmith, and settled in Woodstock, where he died July 29, 1854; Joseph; Betsey, born September 22, 1779, died at Hartland, August 11, 1858; Margaret, born March 23, 1782, died at Woodstock, March 2, 1848; and David, born November 15, 1785, died at Hartland, November 13, 1800. Joseph, above, born at Londonderry, N. H., August 11, 1776, married September 5, 1805, Mercy, daughter of George Thomas of Woodstock. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and purchased the farm now occupied by Joseph C. Mackenzie in Woodstock with Continental money received for his services during the war. Joseph Mackenzie came to Woodstock in 1799 as apprentice to his brother John, and from that time till his death, December 16, 1869, was a resident of the town. His wife died June 28, 1856, aged seventy-two years. Their children were

Mary, born July 20, 1806, married Bela F. Simmons, and died in Woodstock; George T., born in 1808, married Angeline Comstock, and in 1835 settled at Adrian, Mich., where he died; Joseph C. and John F., twins, born April 11, 1813; the former resides in Woodstock; the latter died August 13, 1841; Justin F.; Theresa, born October 24, 1819, married Ransom M. Russell, and resides in Woodstock; Harriet, born February 10, 1822, married R. C. M. Howe and resides at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; and Valucia, died in infancy. Justin F., of the above family, was born in Woodstock, May 5, 1810, and lived till he was eighteen years of age on his father's farm. In May, 1834, he emigrated West with his brother, locating at Adrian, Mich. The following year he returned to his native town, having contracted fever and ague in Michigan. In 1836 he was employed by Jasper Strong, at Quechee, in erecting a woolen-mill at that point, and with A. G. Dewey made all the leather belts by hand used in supplying the mill. Mr. Mackenzie continued to be employed at these mills till the spring of 1838, when, owing to financial difficulties, they were shut down. From this time till the fall of 1839 he had charge of the dye house of Mallory & Co., at Quechee, and from the latter date till 1842 he was employed by Francis Kidder & Co., of Bristol, N. H., as head dyer. On account of the failure of Messrs. Kidder & Co. Mr. Mackenzie returned to Quechee, and for a short time was employed in the mills there; but in the latter part of 1842 he purchased a farm in the northwestern part of Woodstock. From this time till 1858 he was engaged in farming, though at different intervals he was employed in woolen-mills; from 1854 to 1858 he had charge of the dyeing at the Woodward mills. In the winter of 1858 Mr. Mackenzie formed a partnership with A. G. Dewey and William S. Carter, under the firm name of A. G. Dewey & Co., and manufactured woolens at the lower mill in Quechee. He retained this interest till his death, July 25, 1889. Mr. Mackenzie married, December 26, 1842, Mary, daughter of John Dewey. They had two children, Frank S. and Charles. He removed from his farm to Quechee, where he continued to reside till the winter of 1869, when he came to Woodstock village, purchasing the property situated at the head of the park, the house having been built by the late Dr. John D. Powers. Mr. Mackenzie was largely interested

in the building of the Woodstock railroad, and was at the time of his death its vice-president. He represented Woodstock in the Vermont House of Representatives in 1884. In 1885 he superintended the building of the Norman Williams Memorial Library, and also obtained the charter for the Woodstock Aqueduct Company.

MORRISON, MARQUIS F., was born in Windsor, Vt., March 2, 1825. He descends the fifth generation from (1) Robert, probably born in Ireland, died in Londonderry, N. H.; settled there in 1719, was one of the 119 persons to whom the charter of the town was given. His wife's name was Elizabeth. They had three children, viz.: Robert, William and Sally. Robert, born in Ireland in 1714, was half owner with his brother William of the homestead farm in Londonderry, an elder in the West Parish church, never married, and died February 7, 1794. Sally married a Mr. Coburn, and lived and died in Derry, N. H. (2) William, born in Londonderry, November 30, 1726, died February 28, 1788. His wife was Jane Rogers; she died in 1794. Their children were: Robert, Hannah, Jane, Lizzie, David and Mary. Of these (3) David, grandfather of Marquis F., born in Londonderry, October 14, 1756, settled in Windsor, Vt., about 1794, and died there January 5, 1826. He took a deed of his farm in Windsor, October 12, 1795. His wife was Margaret McGrath, born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 5, 1766. Her father was a native of Ireland. In February, 1781, he went as a soldier in the army of the Revolution. She died August 30, 1843, aged seventy-seven years. The children of David and Margaret Morrison were William, Hannah, John Bush, Eliza, Daniel, Diadama, Relief and Lorenzo. Of these children (4) Daniel, father of Marquis F., was born in Windsor, November 9, 1796, and died there January 12, 1839. He married, June 2, 1822, Chloe Bishop, born in Barre, Vt., June 12, 1800. She died June 10, 1852. Daniel Morrison was a shoemaker as well as farmer, working at his trade after his day's work on the farm was done. Their children were Solon, Marquis F., Lorenzo and David. Solon, born April 14, 1823, was educated at the academy at Unity, N. H., at

Meriden, N. H., the New England Seminary at Windsor, Vt., at Longueuil, and three years in college at St. Hyacinth. He paid especial attention to the study of the languages, having acquired the ability to speak and write in seven different languages. While in Longueuil he wrote his first letter as correspondent of the *Vermont Journal*, a correspondence which he has kept up for forty-five years. At the centennial celebration held in Windsor, July 4, 1874, he delivered the poem. He has followed the profession of teaching in the main as an occupation, but at the present time has retired from active work. He resides at Rougemont, Canada. Lorenzo, born June 5, 1827, married February 4, 1850, Adaline L., daughter of Jonathan and Sophia (Lull) Davis, born November 14, 1833. He was educated for the medical profession, but practiced it but a short time. He lives at Windsor with his daughter, Mrs. Roswell Boyd. David, born May 4, 1830, died April 5, 1877, and was twice married, first, to Ellen Blood, born September 13, 1831, died March 6, 1864; second to Sarah D. Towne, born September 4, 1833. David filled positions of trust in Windsor and West Windsor, and was selectman of Windsor at the time of his death. Marquis F. lived till nine years of age on the place of his birth, the farm now owned by A. B. Blood. In 1834 his father purchased and moved onto the Zimri Kimball farm, and here he has lived ever since. The present farm house and most of the barns were built by him in 1858, and soon after the death of his father he purchased the interest of the heirs in the place, and became its owner. To the original sixty acres he has added, by purchase, ninety acres adjoining. His education was limited to attendance upon the common school. Farming has been his life work, but it is speaking within bounds to say that no man in the region about has been oftener called upon to attend to matters of public interest. Between the years of 1858 and 1875 he was selectman, fourteen years, and most of the time first selectman. Eight years of that time he was overseer of the poor, representative of the town in the Legislature in 1864, 1865 and 1880, administrator and executor on many different estates, and for the past forty years has been guardian of more or less minor children and orphans. He was district clerk and treasurer for more than twenty years, and lister two years. He is a Universalist in religious be-

lief He married, December 16, 1847, Caroline S., daughter of Jonathan and Sophia (Lull) Davis, born June 3, 1830. Their children were, Alice L., born April 5, 1849, married, March 15, 1870, John S. Ainsworth, born in Hartland, Vt., February 9, 1844, farmer residing in Reading, and their children were Lena A., born April 5, 1876, and Ethel M., born September 1, 1881; Alma E., born October 4, 1851, died April 27, 1852; Galo, born June 27, 1853, died September 18, 1859; Lola S., born August 24, 1859, married May 12, 1885, Sidney A. Boyden, farmer living in Woodstock, and have one child, Mabel, born May 24, 1886; Milo, born July 14, 1860, died July 29, 1860; Isabel, born March 27, 1863, married April 5, 1889, Frank D. Brannock, she lives at home, and has one child, Verne Clinton, born October 2, 1889; Hattie C., born April 14, 1864, married, March 10, 1885, Dr. George W. Worcester, a practicing physician and surgeon in Newburyport, Mass., they have had two children, Hazel A., born October 18, 1887, died October 28, 1889, and Ercell C., born August 24, 1890; Etta, born January 18, 1866, died April 2, 1866; Galen H., born August 11, 1869, died December 10, 1869, and Eva F., born November 11, 1870, died February 24, 1871. There have been eleven births and eleven deaths in the house since Mr. Morrison resided there.

POWERS FAMILY. The first settlers of this family in America were Thomas and Walter Power. They were natives of Waterford, Ireland, and settled in this country about 1680. Their wives were named Bonnie, and were of East India extraction An additional s was added to the name by these settlers. But little is known of the two generations succeeding these first settlers. Benjamin Powers, of Old Hardwick, Mass., was a farmer. Of his large family of children, Stephen was born in 1735. On his arrival at manhood, with the permission of his father, he decided to study medicine. There were at that time limited facilities for obtaining a medical education, but Stephen, by diligent and faithful exertions, fitted himself for his chosen profession. He located in Middleboro, Mass., and there began the practice of his profession. After remaining there a few years, in 1772, he determined to investigate the North West. His course took him directly to Woodstock, Vt., and in that year he made his first purchase of land in that town. It consisted of ninety acres situ-

ated between Quechee River and Mount Tom. He subsequently purchased other tracts of land, the whole amounting to some three hundred acres. He returned to Middleboro, and in 1774 moved his family, consisting of his wife and five children, up into the wilderness. He brought with him a thirteen year old negro boy, named Cato Boston, as a slave, for whom he had paid one hundred dollars, or five pounds. His wife was Lydia, daughter of John and Sarah Drew, of Halifax, Mass. Their children were, Susanna, born December 14, 1760, died of fever December 2, 1777; Mary, born March 2, 1766, married first, Jason Richardson, second, Oliver Williams; Stephen born August 6, 1767, married Sally Perry, and had a family of nine children, of whom Hiram, the sculptor, was the eighth child, and in 1818 he moved West; John Drew; Lydia, born March 16, 1772, became the second wife of Robert Paddock and moved to Barre. She died April 23, 1815.

Dr Powers, the pioneer physician in this part of the country, had a large and extensive practice. His name was widely known and his reputation stood high among the learned of his own profession. In height he was about six feet, good proportion, black eyes and hair, dark complexion, form active and vigorous, and capable of enduring great fatigue. In politics the doctor was a staunch Whig. He died in Woodstock November 27, 1809. His wife died August 29, 1823, aged eighty-eight.

POWERS, DR. JOHN D, the youngest son of Dr. Stephen Powers, was born November 17, 1769, in Middleboro, Mass. He received only such an education as could be obtained in a newly settled country. He concluded to follow his father's profession, and began the study of medicine under his care, rode with him, and thus soon picked up ample information to qualify him for a practicing physician. He established himself in his profession as early as 1793, and about the beginning of the century settled on the place at the head of the park, where he lived during his life. He married, first, Sally, daughter of Sylvanus Raymond, by whom he had four sons, viz.: Casper, died aged two; Volney, died aged ten; John Drew, and Thomas E. He married, second, Mrs. Abigail Holton, *nee* Robinson, of Shrewsbury, Vt., by whom he had three children, viz.: Mary, who died, aged twenty-two; Calvin Robinson; and Susan, widow of Charles G. Eastman, who died January 18, 1891, at

Emmetsburgh, Ia. Dr. Powers was a man of medium size, but compact frame, complexion light, with lips firmly compressed. During the last few years of his life he mostly gave up the practice of his profession. He died in 1855.

POWERS, JOHN D., the third son of Dr. John D. Powers, was born in Woodstock, January 6, 1806. His education, up to the age of thirteen, was obtained in the district schools of his native town, and was completed at the Randolph Academy in Randolph, at the American Literary Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, and the Chester Academy at Chester. The object of his education was to fit him for the study of medicine, but becoming satisfied that it was not his calling in life, he decided to engage in agricultural pursuits. His father purchased for him farming implements, and live stock, and placed him on his farm in the spring of 1822. He continued farming until he became of age, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of ill health. He then learned the comb trade in Woodstock, and followed it for ten years. For the next twenty years he was an employee of the Daniels' Machine Company of Woodstock, and afterwards with A. W. Whitney & Co. for five years. He then again turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his retirement from active business in 1875. He built, in 1829, a brick mansion, which he occupied for thirty years, where the new cemetery of Woodstock is now located. Up to the age of twelve years he attended the Congregational Church and believed in its doctrines. He then heard a Universalist preacher, who changed his views, until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he obtained the "Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine, and was for seventeen years a subscriber to the *Investigator*. In 1850 he became a believer in the principles of spiritualism. At this time there were but three adherents of this faith in Woodstock. By spiritual direction, conveyed to him in the following words: "Brother, ere the leaves fall the second time, we ask you to call a convention of Spiritualists at Woodstock," such a convention was called by him, and was the first of the kind held in Vermont. The convention was addressed by Austin E. Simmons, Mrs. Newton, now Mrs. Wood, and Miss Achsa W. Sprague. He was also a writing medium and clairvoyant for the last thirty years. Politically Mr. Powers was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, but since the organi-

zation of the Republican party he has been identified with it. He has not been an aspirant for public honors. He married Jane B., daughter of John Carlton, a native of New Boston, N. H. Of their four children, the two eldest, John and Charles, died in infancy. Susan Eastman is the wife of John M. Currier, M. D., of Newport, Vt., and Laura Carlton is the wife of James Russell Murdock, a jeweler, of Woodstock. Mr. Powers is the last survivor of the large family of Dr. John D. Powers.

POWERS, DR THOMAS E., the youngest son of Dr. John D. Powers, by his first marriage, was born in Woodstock, November 14, 1808. He received his education in the district schools and at the Royalton Academy. Having decided to follow his father's profession he entered the Dartmouth Medical School, and was graduated in 1827. He then entered his father's office to further pursue his studies, and soon after as his father's partner, he began the practice of his profession. After a few years he went to Hartland to live, but after about one year he returned to Woodstock, where he continued to reside up to the close of his life.

The practice of medicine was not agreeable to him, and he gradually withdrew from it, till in the latter part of his life he withdrew from it altogether. Other fields of activity suited his temperament better. The stirring scenes of public life he preferred to the quiet of the sick room, and in preference to the management of difficult cases of disease, sought rather the management of public affairs, for the successful conduct of which he in due time proved himself qualified in a high degree. In the year 1850 he was elected representative from the town of Woodstock, to Montpelier, and was re-elected the two following years, and again in 1855 and 1856. Upon becoming a member of the House, he was elected speaker, and justified the choice of his supporters by proving himself one of the best presiding officers the House ever had. During this time also, and indeed for many years previous, he gave all his energies to the cause of temperance in this State; and in connection therewith, in 1852, he took the editorial management of the *Vermont Standard*. In 1857 he was appointed by the governor to superintend the rebuilding of the State House. In 1862 he was appointed by the United States government, assessor for the second district of Vermont, and remained in this office nine years. He was endowed with great abilities, that fully made



Calvin R. Powers.

up for any lack of education, and possessed an intellectual force that was felt wherever he moved, and in whatever department of life he saw fit to exert himself. Few men in the State were so influential in the popular assembly. Here, indeed, was the field in which he most delighted to display his varied energies, and he did not find many among his associates and rivals who cared much to meet him there. Fertile in expedients, swift to see the best point of attack, self-reliant, with physical strength to back up all the forces of his mind, it is no wonder he was so formidable in debate, and held such sway over the popular mind. He married Mary E. Warren, and had one child, Ada, who married Charles Anderson, who died in Woodstock, without issue. Dr. Powers died in Woodstock, December 27, 1876

POWERS, CALVIN ROBINSON, the only son of Dr. John D. Powers, by his second marriage, was born in Woodstock, November 14, 1818. His education was limited to attendance upon the district school of his native town, and in an academy of a neighboring town. On reaching his majority he apprenticed himself to John H. Witt, of Woodstock, to learn the tailor's trade. He carried on this business during his life, being at one time located on the southeast corner of the public square. He was a Republican in politics, but sought no official positions. He was a life-long resident of Woodstock. He was of medium height and weight, with blue eyes and fair complexion, and a cheerful disposition. He was a good neighbor, true to his friends, very reliable, and respected by all who knew him. He married Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Elisha F. and Mary (Nay) Woods. Her father was one of the original settlers of Bridgewater, of which town she was a native. Mr. Powers died in Woodstock, August 28, 1877, without issue.

BAXTER, EDWARD K., M.D., of Sharon, was born in Barton, Orleans county, Vt., February 3, 1840, the youngest in a family of seven children of Harry and Deborah (Steele) Baxter. Elihu, his grandfather, born in Norwich, Conn., 1749, died at Norwich, Vt., August 6, 1835. He married Tryphena Taylor, born in Norwich, Conn., 1762, died in Norwich, Vt., March 14, 1825. They had fifteen children, viz.: William, lawyer, practiced his profession in Brownington, Vt., and died there;

Ira, lived and died at Norwich; Elihu, physician in Portland, Me., where he died; Chester, a prominent business man of Sharon, where he died; Tryphena, died in Monroe, Mich.; Lavina first, died in infancy; Erastus, died at Gorham, N. Y.; Lavina second and Climena, twins, the former died in infancy, the latter aged twenty; James, died at Stanstead, P. Q; John, died at Lebanon, N. H.; Zilpha, wife of Dr. William Sweatt, of Union village, where she died; Harry, died at Barton, Vt., March 10, 1852; Hiram, died aged six years; and Statira, died in Sharon. All were born in Norwich, Vt. Harry, above, born September 13, 1799, was twice married. His first wife was Deborah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Steele, of Sharon, and sister of Judge William Steele. Seven children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: William H., died at Burlington, Vt., January 4, 1886; Charles D., died in St. Louis, Mo., July 8, 1848; Don Carlos, a graduate of Dartmouth, and one of the editors of the *New Orleans Bee*, in which city he died, August 8, 1858; Ellen M., wife of J. H. French, living in Beloit, Wis.; Susan F., died aged three years; Sophia S., is Mrs. F. B. Powell, of Woodstock, Vt.; and Edward K. Harry married second, Adaline W. Thompson, by whom he had three children, viz.: Carrie E., Mrs. N. T. Ayers, living in New York City; Harry G., died October 25, 1877; and Hattie A., living in New York City. Edward K. received an academic education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; studied medicine with Drs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby, of Hanover, N. H.; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1864. He has been assistant physician at the Hartford, Conn., Insane Retreat, and at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I. Dr. Baxter has been superintendent of schools in Sharon, and also represented the town in the General Assembly of the State in 1886. He married Sarah S., daughter of Colonel Gardner and Susan (Steele) Burbank, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4, 1842. They have no children.

COLLAMER, JUDGE JACOB, was born in Troy, N. Y., January 8, 1791, one of a family of three sons and five daughters. His father was of colonial English origin, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His mother was colonial Dutch. His father

was a house carpenter. He moved from Troy to Burlington, Vt., when Jacob was about four years old, and there he spent the residue of his life. As Jacob advanced in boyhood, his instinctive impulses, encouraged by the faculty of the college (Vermont University), caused him to aspire to a place in those halls of learning, and he prepared for entrance, under the instruction of some members of the faculty, at so early an age as to be admitted in 1806, at the age of about fifteen and a half years. He was the youngest member of his class, save one, the late Hon. Norman Williams, who was about nine months the younger. The class consisting of seventeen, graduated in 1810. On graduating, he commenced the study of law and pursued it in St. Albans, under Mr. Langworthy and Hon. Benjamin Swift, subsequently a senator from Vermont in Congress, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1812 he was drafted into the detailed militia service, and served during the period of the draft as lieutenant of artillery in the frontier campaign. On being admitted to the bar, he visited Barre, in the hope of arranging a business connection with Dennison Smith, then already established there as a young lawyer in successful practice. While there, an incident occurred which he used to relate with a mirthful relish. Mr. Smith was to attend a justice trial in a neighboring town; young Collamer accompanied him, to avail himself of an opportunity to make his first argument in the trial of a cause. It was in the winter season. He wore a long surtout. In riding to the court they got upset, and Collamer's pants suffered such an unseemly rent that he was compelled to wear the surtout throughout the trial. In due time they left, and on getting to his quarters, he betook himself to his bed, while his friend Smith got the unfortunate breech repaired. With such a *debut*, he entered upon the career that bore him to the summit of professional and public renown. Not making the proposed arrangement, he went to Randolph Center and opened an office, doing such professional work as he could get to do, and helping his income by collecting what is known as the United States' "war tax." In 1814 he was *aide* to General French and went forward with him and the forces under his command to join the army at Plattsburgh, arriving however in the evening just after the battle was over. Inducements presented themselves which led Judge Collamer to remove to Royalton, Vt, in 1816, and there he remained till April, 1836, when he removed to Woodstock to reside during the remainder of his

life. In the early years of his professional life, he held the office of register of probate. On the 13th day of July, 1817, he was married at St. Albans, to Miss Mary Stone. He four times represented Royalton in the Legislature in the years 1821, 1822, 1827, and 1828. He was State's Attorney for the county of Windsor for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824. At the Commencement anniversary of his *Alma Mater* in 1828, he delivered the oration before the *Phi Sigma Nu* Society, which was printed by order of the society. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of January, 1836, which amended the constitution by creating the Senate as a branch of the Legislature. That amendment has ever been largely attributed to the ability and zeal with which he urged it. In 1833 he was elected one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court. The bench was filled by Williams, Chief Judge Royce, Phelps, Collamer, and Mattocks. Judge Collamer remained on the bench till 1842, when he declined a re-election On leaving the bench he opened an office and resumed the practice of the law in Woodstock, and did not entirely abandon it except while he was postmaster-general and circuit judge of Vermont, though after 1848 he did not hold himself out for general business, nor keep an open office. In November, 1843, he was elected a representative in Congress. After three elections the judge declined a fourth, closing his membership of the lower house of Congress with the 3d day of March, 1849. He was then selected for postmaster-general in General Taylor's cabinet, and held the office till the death of the president in July, 1850. In 1849 he was the first of her graduates to be honored by his *Alma Mater* with the degree of *Doctor of Laws*. In 1855 he received the like honor from Dartmouth. On the breaking up of the Taylor Cabinet Judge Collamer returned home with his family, and by the Legislature that fall he was elected Circuit Judge, which office he held until he was elected Senator in Congress in October, 1854, to which office he was again elected in October, 1860. He was wearing his senatorial robes with ever increasing dignity and grace, till, on the evening of the 9th day of November, 1865, he

> "Wrapped the drapery of his couch about him,
> And lay down to pleasant dreams,"

He died at his home in Woodstock. But few citizens of Vermont have been called to so many positions of trust and honor as was Jacob Colla

mer, and few, indeed, have performed such varied duties with stricter fidelity, with more marked ability, or reflected greater honor upon the State than he did. Some of her public men may have shone with a greater brilliancy, but none with a steadier or more enduring light. As lawyer and judge in Vermont, as representative of the State in both houses of the national legislative body, he easily ranked among the foremost men of his time. In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Vermont in 1872, a statue of Judge Collamer, executed by Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, (a native of Windsor county, Vt.) was placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C. The only other citizen of Vermont having received a like honor from the State being that of General Ethan Allen. Mary (Stone) Collamer, wife of Judge Collamer, died at her residence in Woodstock, Vt., May 10, 1870. Three children of Judge Collamer are now living, viz.: Mrs. Harriet A. Johnson, widow of Eliakim Johnson; Mrs. Mary C. Hunt, widow of Horace Hunt; and Frances Collamer. The four children who are deceased were Elizabeth, twin sister of Mrs. Hunt; William, died unmarried; Edward, and Ellen C., was the wife of Thomas G. Rice. His grandchildren living are Hon. William E. Johnson, of Woodstock, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Woodard, Louise L. McKenzie, children of Mrs. Johnson; Mary F. Collamer, daughter of Edward; Henry G. and Mary, children of Ellen C. Rice.

HARRINGTON, EDWIN, was born in Stockbridge, April 4, 1825, the second in a family of eight children of Enoch and Lucinda (Davis) Harrington. His father was born in Pomfret, Vt., and died in Pittsfield, Vt., a farmer by occupation. His mother was the daughter of Joshua and Polly (Smith) Davis. She died in Barnard. They are buried in the Ranney burial-ground, Stockbridge. Their children were Maria, wife of Alexander Packard, died in Stockbridge; Edwin, Stephen, lives in Massachusetts; Martha, wife of Lyman Parmenter, died in Pittsfield, Vt.; Sherman C., farmer, resides in Gaysville; Almira, wife of Philander Packard, died in Stockbridge; Orwell, resides in Gaysville, and Emma S. Woodard, resides in Bethel. Edwin Harrington passed his minority in Stockbridge, receiving his primary education in the district school, and completing a business education in a business college at Worcester, Mass. At the age of twenty he left home and went

to Fitchburg, Mass., where he commenced to learn the machinist trade, remaining there one year. He continued to work at his trade, first at Clinton, Mass, then at Worcester, Mass., up to 1867. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he built up one of the most extensive machine manufactories in the country, employing in its different departments 250 men. A number of the machines manufactured were his own patents, such as portable hoists, overhead tramways, lathes, planes and drills. Mr. Harrington continued at the head of the business until 1889. In August of that year he received a stroke of paralysis, which compelled his withdrawal from active business, and from the effect of which he has not recovered. The business at Philadelphia is now carried on by his sons, under the firm name of Edwin Harrington, Sons & Co. In 1890 Mr. Harrington built a fine residence in Bethel, and makes his home there. He married, October 8, 1848, Mary E., daughter of Elihu and Lucy (Whitcomb) Holland. Mrs. Harrington was born in Stockbridge March 12, 1829. They have four children, viz.: Melvin H., born in Worcester, Mass., September 21, 1849, married, May 16, 1877, Mary E. Hobbs, of Worcester. They have three children, Allen H., Arthur M., and M. Helen. He is a partner in the firm of Edwin Harrington, Sons & Co. Edwin Leroy, born in Worcester, September 12, 1854, married Mary C. Jarden of Philadelphia, November 21, 1883; Mary Ella, born in Worcester, October 12, 1857, died in Philadelphia August 28, 1870, and Nellie Louise, born in Philadelphia, February 10, 1872, living at home.

KENNEY, ASA W., the youngest son of Zurishaddai and Rachel (Belding) Kenney, was born in Barnard, Vt., September 22, 1819. His father was a farmer, and in early life Asa W. followed that occupation, having only the advantages of a common school till 1836 and two or three years thereafter, when he attended for short periods the academies in Randolph, Royalton, and Montpelier. After this he studied law in Montpelier with George B. Manser and Ferrand F. Merrill, and was admitted to the Washington County Bar in 1840. Governor Paine appointed him state librarian in 1839, which office he held about three years. He did not practice law, but was engaged in mercantile business several years. In August, 1859, he was chosen cashier of the Bank of Royalton, Vt., which position he retained in this bank, and the National



B. B. Gillette

Bank of Royalton, into which this bank was converted in 1867, till the National Bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1882. Since the last date he has been engaged in making loans at the West. He was married in 1873 to Mrs Cornelia A. Gladding, of Waterbury, Conn. They have no children.

HILL, GEORGE SPARHAWK, was born in Walpole, N. H., May 1822. He received a common school and academy education. In October, 1835, his father removed to Cavendish, and our subject was first employed in the woolen mills in that town. He afterwards was engaged as a clerk in the general store of Davis & Wheeler, and subsequently was in business for himself. In 1850 he went to California by the way of the Isthmus, but stayed there only a few months. Returning to Cavendish he became a partner in the firm of Carey, Hill & Wheeler, who carried on a general store in Proctorsville. Mr. Hill was elected January 15, 1856, cashier of the Bank of Black River, which office he filled till March 26, 1878, when he was elected president of the National Black River Bank. To the latter position he has been elected continuously. He has held various town offices, and has been town treasurer for the last twenty years.

GILLETTE, BENNIE BURTON, was born in Hartford July 21, 1865. After attending the local schools of his native town, in 1881 he entered St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., to prepare himself for college. He attended the academy till 1884 and the same year commenced his collegiate course at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1888. He early showed an interest in musical matters and during his youth received lessons on the piano and afterwards on the organ. When only fourteen years of age he was organist of the First Congregationalist Church at Norwich, Vt., afterwards at a church of the same denomination at Hartford, Vt. For four years he was organist at St. Thomas Church of Hanover, N. H., and during this last year in college had charge of the organ in the college chapel. Among his instructors in music was Professor S B. Whitney of Boston and on finishing his college course he removed to Boston and still continues his studies under Professor Whitney. Mr. Gillette has been for the last two years organist and choir

master of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Marlborough, Mass. In June, 1890, he passed the initiatory examination of the American College of Musicians, which meets annually in New York city, thereby obtaining the degree of Associate of the College of Musicians.

BRUCE, CAPTAIN H. N., was born in Pomfret June 29, 1836. His grandfather, Jesse Bruce, emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vt., and died in Pomfret. He had three children who reached adult age, viz.: Selah, went when young to Cumberland, Me., and it is not known what became of him; Rosamund, married, first, a Mr. Doton, second, Ebenezer Winslow, died in Pomfret, and Mrs. Samuel Weeden, of East Bethel, is her only surviving child; and Harvey, the father of Captain Bruce. Harvey was born in Sheldon, Vt., May 17, 1794. He married January 3, 1819, Betsey Doton, born in Pomfret December 24, 1799. Their children were Adaline, born November 1, 1819, wife of James Winn, died in Windsor, Vt., in 1863; Valeria, born February 26, 1830, died July 8, 1835; Elmina, born August 17, 1831, married, first, Edward M. Patridge, second, Hannibal Totman, and died February 3, 1891, in Woodstock, leaving three children by her first husband, Edward Bruce and Lucien Bruce of New England City, N. D., and Herbert A. of Weston, Vt.; Harvey N., born April 22, 1829, died March 11, 1831; and Harvey N., subject of this sketch. Harvey, the father, died in Pomfret July 4, 1854; his wife there August 3, 1863. Captain Bruce received his education in the district schools of Pomfret, and at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute at South Woodstock where he fitted for college. He made surveying a special study and practiced under Hosea Doton, the celebrated teacher of Pomfret. The death of his parents and the coming on of the war prevented the carrying out of his design of entering college. He was a member of the Woodstock Light Infantry at the breaking out of the war and he enlisted for three months in that company as corporal, April 20, 1861. He was promoted sergeant and received his discharge in the August following. He was commissioned by Governor Frank Holbrook third lieutenant of the same company July 17, 1862. August 27, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company G, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was elected its captain September 4, 1862, and served in that capacity until the expiration of

his term of enlistment. He received his discharge August 10, 1863. In the fall of the same year he was elected representative in the Legislature from Pomfret, and was re-elected in 1864. He was sitting in that body at the time of the St. Albans "raid," and when on receipt of the news a company of one hundred of the members was raised in two hours to go to its relief, Captain Bruce was elected first lieutenant of it. He was wounded by a shell in the left breast, at Berlin, Md., after the battle of Gettysburg. He receives a pension, on account of an injury to the spine, received while employed in the repair of railroad bridges. He married, first, September 10, 1863, Jane A., daughter of Daniel Tinkham of Pomfret. They had two children, viz.: Mary, wife of Winifred Perkins, a farmer living in Barnard. They have three children: Robert Bruce, William Henry and J. Neuville. Isadore T., wife of Harry V. Wakefield, a merchant in North Danville, Vt. They have two children, Helen May and Bruce Varney. Captain Bruce married second, Abbie M., daughter of Paul and Adaline (Gale) Crowell. Mrs. Bruce was born in Barnard. Captain Bruce owns and carries on the Bruce homestead in Pomfret, also the Crowell homestead in Barnard. He has been justice of the peace, selectman and town superintendent of schools in Pomfret. He is an ex-commander of the G. A. R. Sheridan Post at Woodstock and George J. Stannard Post, Vermont City, South Dakota. With the exception of about four years in Vermont City, South Dakota, and New England City, North Dakota, he has been a resident of Vermont. He traveled much in the Northwest as a committee to select a site for a colony of old soldiers, where they could get their government land and found a town. The selection was made in South Dakota, fifty miles east of the Missouri river, and the place was named Vermont City and is now a fine farming and railroad town. Afterwards, at the solicitation of many other would-be settlers, he selected the site for New England City, on the Cannon Ball river, 110 miles west of the Missouri, in the southwest part of North Dakota. As manager, and in connection with others, he established a thriving colony in that fine valley. The death of Judge Gay and Colonel Mead, of the directors, leaving the majority in the hands of speculative Boston directors, Captain Bruce withdrew and came back to Vermont to reside.

LEMMEX, WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Demarara, British Guiana, South America, September 7, 1805. Henry Elliott Lemmex, his father, a native of Ireland, came to Boston, where he married Elizabeth Lord, a sister of Captain Robert Lord, who was for many years a resident of Windsor, Vt., and died there. Soon after his marriage, Henry Elliott went to South America where he purchased the Hibernia estate, a very extensive property, and here all of his children were born. The following are the children who reached adult age: Jean, was the wife of James Marsh, of Boston, and died in Windsor; William Henry; Harriet, was the wife of A. G. Hatch, who was for twenty-four years postmaster of Windsor, Henry Lemmex Hatch, of Chicago, and Mrs. N. P. Lovering, of Boston, are her only surviving children, and her daughter, Mary Ellen, was the wife of James Gardner of Boston, and died in Boston; John, died at New Orleans, during an absence from home, and Mary, died in Boston aged eleven years. Henry Elliott Lemmex died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, while on a journey to the States from South America. His wife survived him about thirty years. She died in Windsor in 1844. As her children reached school age, she brought them from South America to the States to place them in school, making for that purpose fourteen ocean voyages in sailing vessels. William Henry was five years old when he was brought to the States and placed in school at South Reading, Mass. When nine years of age, he attended Captain Dunham's school at Windsor, Vt. His next school was the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and finally the Norwich University, at Norwich, Vt. His first business engagement was as clerk in the store of Benjamin Bugbee, of Randolph, Vt., where, in the person of Mr. Bugbee's niece, he first met his future wife. At the age of twenty-one he opened a store in company with a Mr. Bixby, in Windsor, the firm becoming Lemmex & Bixby. After three years he sold his interest and removed to Hartland, where he carried on a store and woolen manufactory for fifteen years. About the year 1844, he purchased the woolen factory at Bridgewater and in 1848 moved there. In 1866 he sold out to L. C. White, and retiring from active business, returned to Windsor. He died there May 17, 1876. Mr. Lemmex was one of the most prominent of the early manufacturers of Vermont, and was respected in business circles alike for his progressive ideas and sound judgment, as well as for his strict honor and integrity.

He was by nature calculated to be a leader among men, and this trait was well shown by his influence over the men in his employ, whom he managed with the least possible friction. Ever ready to help the poor and unfortunate with counsel and with substantial aid, he raised in their minds a juster estimate of true Christian manhood. Socially, he was a gentleman of the old school. Quiet, dignified and reserved in general society, he was at his best with his near friends and in his home, where the finest qualities of his heart and mind shone forth, rendering him a most entertaining companion, and the home, brightened by his presence and that of his genial and hospitable wife, a delightful place. He was a member of the Hartland Congregational Church, and afterward of the same church in Woodstock, until the Congregational Church in Bridgewater was organized, in the founding of which he was largely instrumental, and was finally a member of the old South Church in Windsor. A Republican in politics, though not an aspirant for political office, he served one term in the Legislature as representative of the town of Bridgewater. He married, June 28, 1828, Elvira, daughter of William Warner, and grand-daughter of William, who was brother of Colonel Seth Warner, and an officer with the latter under General Ethan Allen. Mrs. Lemmex was born in Hartford, Vt, July 18, 1808, and died February 29, 1876. They had four children, viz.: Harriet Elizabeth, born March 25, 1829, married Jason B. Pierce. She resides in Alleghany, Pa., with her only surviving child, William Lemmex Pierce. Mr. Pierce was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880, and is now practicing as an attorney in patents in Pittsburgh, Pa. He has two children, Elizabeth Denny and William Henry Lemmex. Elvira Jane, died aged two years. Ellen Maria, born July 11, 1833, is the wife of the Rev. Henry M. Morey, a Presbyterian clergyman residing in Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. Morey was born March 3, 1837, at West Bloomfield, N. Y., and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1861, and at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., in 1865. They have two children, Alice Elvira and Jean Lemmex. Mary Elliott, born May 5, 1844, married July 26, 1866, first, Silas A. Smith, of Malone, N. Y., who died March 3, 1867. She married, second, Colonel Milton Kendall Paine, who was born in Boston August 15, 1834. Colonel Paine has been one of the leading manufacturing chemists and pharmacists of the State, but at

present is retired from business. The colonel is well known as a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Colonel and Mrs. Paine reside at Windsor. They have no children.

FULLAM, HON. SEWALL, of Ludlow, was descended from Hon. Francis Fullam who, at the age of fourteen years, came from his native place, (Fulham's Place) near London, England, to Watertown, Mass., in the year 1683. He became prominently identified with the interests of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and was for many years Judge of the Superior Colonial Court; and also Superintendent of the Natick Indians, and for seventeen years occupied a seat in the Colonial Legislature. He had one son, named Jacob, whose son Francis was the father of Timothy, who was one of the early settlers of the town of Cavendish, Vt. Timothy had two sons, one of whom, Sewall, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was for eleven years a preacher in the Methodist Church, and after that period united with the Free Will Baptists. He married Mehitable Harris, who also traced her ancestry to the Hon. Francis Fullam, as the latter's daughter married Nathaniel Harris, who was Mrs. Fullam's great grandfather. By this marriage there were six children, of whom Sewall was the eldest, and was born in Cavendish, Vt., April 7, 1799. His early life was spent in his native town, and in Reading, Vt., where his father removed, having only the advantages of the local schools in which to obtain an education. For the means of obtaining a livelihood he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter. Having a fondness for books, he became a great reader, and his leisure hours were spent in study, and being endowed with a retentive memory, he thereby accumulated a greater store of practical knowledge than the majority of men obtain. Mr. Fullam having a personal acquaintance with Judge Reuben Washburn, he borrowed from him law books, and by diligent study at home, soon made himself so proficient that he was able to meet in legal debate any of the brethren of his chosen profession. He became a resident of Ludlow, April 16, 1828, and besides being engaged at his trade, devoted more or less of his time to legal business until 1836, when he became a member of the Windsor County Bar. From this time until his death, November 26, 1876, he continued to reside in Ludlow, and was one of the most prominent mem-

bers of the bar of his native county, having as his colleagues such men as Judge Jacob Collamer, Hon. Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, and Hon. Asa Aiken, of Windsor. Mr. Fullam was a man of imposing appearance, being five feet, eleven inches in height, and of average weight of 222 pounds. He represented Ludlow in the State Legislature from 1834 to 1841 inclusive, and a number of sessions was chairman of the Judiciary Committee; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1843, State's Attorney in 1842–43, 1847–48. Mr. Fullam was married November 17, 1825, to Miss Eunice Howe Goddard, of Reading, Vt., and their family consisted of five children, viz.: Elizabeth Goddard, wife of Ervin J. Whitcomb, of Ludlow; Candace Lucretia, widow of Rev. J. O. Skinner, a Universalist minister, residing at Waterville, Me.; Volney Sewall, Benoni Buck, and Eunice Victoria, wife of Marcus A. Spaulding, of Ludlow.

SLACK, COLONEL WILLIAM H. H., was born in Springfield, Vt., February 21, 1844, and is the eldest child in a family of six children of John A. and Mary A. (McAllister) Slack. After attending the district schools he finished his education at the Springfield Wesleyan Academy. His father was engaged in farming, and his boyhood was spent on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, being mustered out of the United States service in the fall of 1863. Previous to his enlistment he had commenced to learn the trade of machinist with his father, who was then engaged with Parks & Woolson. On returning from the seat of war he continued his trade, and remained in the employ of the above company till 1870. In the latter year he commenced, at his present location, the manufacture of shoddy and flocks; he has also been engaged in many of Springfield's successful enterprises. Mr. Slack has always taken great interest in G. A. R. affairs, and was the first commander of the Jarvis Post No. 43, and has been honored by appointments from two commander-in-chiefs of that order; was appointed *aide-de-camp* with the rank of colonel on Major William Warner's staff, and assistant inspector-general on Colonel Wheelock Veazey's staff. In politics Mr. Slack has always been a worker in the Republican ranks, and has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of trust; was the rep-

resentative from Springfield in the Legislature of 1888, and was chairman of the committee on military affairs during that session. He is *aide-de-camp* on the staff of Governor Carroll S. Page. He has three sons, Harry C., Walter W., and J. Milton.

GREEN, DR. ISAAC, was born in Leicester, Mass., March 11, 1759. He descends the sixth generation from Thomas,[1] born in England about 1606, emigrated in 1635 or 1636, lived in Ipswich till 1649 or 1650, moved to Malden, Mass., selectman there in 1658, married, first, Elizabeth ————, the mother of all his children, second, Mrs. Frances Cook. He died December 19, 1667. Of his ten children, Thomas,[2] the second child, born in England about 1630, married Rebecca Hills about 1653, resided in Malden and died February 13, 1671. His widow died June 6, 1674. Of their five children, Captain Samuel,[3] born October 5, 1670, married about 1692 Elizabeth Upham, resided in Malden till about 1717, when he removed to Leicester, of which town he was one of the original founders. Greenville, a village in the south part of the town, is named in honor of him. He died January 2, 1735, his wife in 1761. Of their eight children, Rev. Thomas,[4] only son of Captain Samuel, born in Malden in 1699, married Martha Lynde January 13, 1725. He first studied medicine and practiced with great success. He afterwards became a preacher in the Baptist denomination and was ordained pastor in 1736 of a church in South Leicester. He died August 19, 1773; his wife June 20, 1780. Of their seven children, Thomas,[5] their fourth child, born in Leicester in 1733, married, first, Hannah Fox of Woodstock, Conn., second, Anna Hovey of Sutton. Of his ten children, Dr. Isaac,[6] the subject of this sketch, was the third child. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and in the suppression of Shay's rebellion and received a pension. He moved to Windsor, Vt., in 1788, and nearly or quite one hundred years ago built what is known as the "Green Mansion," one of the best preserved houses in Windsor village. On the same lot and nearer the main street, in 1804 he built the first brick building in Windsor, and occupied it as a store for many years. His trade throughout Vermont and on the New Hampshire side in medicines, largely imported, was quite extensive. He had also an extensive practice in his profession as a physician. The Doctor accumulated, for

his time, a handsome fortune, but lost heavily by the failure of the old Windsor Bank, of which he was a director from its commencement. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian. During the later years of his life he withdrew from the active practice of his profession and from the active conduct of business. Dr Green was truly a gentleman of the old school, a man of great self-control, industry, prudence and sagacity, shrewd, but honest, in all business matters, and very systematic. He married in Boston, January 1792, Ann, second daughter of Judge Samuel and Elizabeth (Salisbury) Barrett, who was born in Boston January 4, 1774. He died at the homestead in Windsor April 16, 1842; his wife died there March 19, 1847. They are buried near the homestead in the old South Church burial ground. Their children, born in the old homestead, were (1) Samuel Barrett, born December 1792, died February 9, 1793; (2) Elizabeth Salisbury, born May 17, 1794, died February 18, 1812; (3) Charlotte Eloise, born May 17, 1796, married, August 4, 1818, Robert Emmett Temple of Rutland, Vt., where he died, October 6, 1834. She survived him more than fifty years, a woman remarkable for intelligence and strength of character, widely and familiarly known as Madame Temple, dying May 13, 1887. Their children were George Green, died in Texas June 12, 1848; Charles, died in Wisconsin February 13, 1858; Helen Augusta, died March 2, 1854; Ann E., died in infancy, and William Granville, Admiral U. S. N., now residing in Washington. (4) Dr. George Barrett (see sketch on page 868 of this work); (5) Harriet Sophia, born February 1801, died July 31, 1802; (6) Charles Gustavus, born September 1, 1803, married Susan Bigelow, daughter of Hon. Abijah Bigelow of Worcester, Mass., November 7, 1831. He studied medicine, practiced his profession in Boston from 1826 to 1830, when he returned to Windsor, but 1844 removed again to Boston, where for many years he kept a drug store on Washington street; he went to the war as surgeon and died while in the service, and is buried in Worcester, Mass. Their children were both born in Windsor, Vt, Charles, September 7, 1833, died the same day, and Elizabeth Bigelow, born August 18, 1837, is a well-known artist in Boston. (7) Caroline Frances, born September 26, 1811, married, July 31, 1832, Hon. Moses M. Strong, a lawyer living in Mineral Point, Wis.

GREEN, DR. GEORGE BARRETT, was born in Windsor, Vt., April 14, 1798, the fourth in a family of seven children of Dr. Isaac and Ann (Barrett) Green. (For genealogy see article under the name of Dr. Isaac Green, page 866). George Barrett Green was a life-long resident of Windsor, Vt. He fitted for college with the Rev. Mr. Chapin of Woodstock and entered Middlebury College, but did not graduate, though he received the degree of A. M. in 1857. He began the study of medicine with his father, but never entered upon the practice of the profession, though he was always called "Doctor Green." He manufactured and sold on a large scale the celebrated "Oxygenated Bitters," of which his father, together with himself, were the proprietors. He also carried on a general dry goods trade in company with Joseph D. Hatch, of the firm of Green & Hatch, for a number of years. He married first, November 9, 1829, Mary Hatch, daughter of Darius and Elizabeth B. (Hatch) Jones. She died August 3, 1840, in Manchester, Vt., while on a visit to her sister. He married second, January 3, 1854, Mrs. Hannah Adams Deane, only daughter of the Hon Chester Baxter, of Sharon, Vt ; she died August 1860. His children, all by the first marriage and all born in Windsor, were:

(1) Ann Elizabeth, born August 28, 1830, married, September 28, 1879, George Wardner (see biographical sketch on page 871).

(2) Isaac, born May 13, 1832, married, September 22, 1853, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison and Frances Spooner (Forbes) Hatch, a merchant and at one time mayor of Lacon, Illinois. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company A, Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers ; he died suddenly, June 17, 1863, in Red Wing, Minn., and is buried there. His wife died June 17, 1860, in Windsor. Their children were, (a) George Baxter, born and died in Lacon, Ill., April 1855 ; (b) Frances Hatch, born August 21, 1856, in Lacon, Ill., died there February 1857 ; (c) Mary Hatch, born in Windsor, August 31, 1857, married, September 11, 1879, Dr. William Reid Prime, eldest son of Dr. Thomas Merrill and Amity (Paige) Prime of Knowlton, Quebec, Canada. He was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 17, 1857, graduated from McGill Medical College, Montreal, and the University Medical College, New York, in 1859. They now reside in Burlington, Vt., and their children are, Mary Frances, born in Man-



Geo. B. Greene

chester, N. H., June 30, 1880; William Isaac, born in Richford, Vt., May 29, 1883; Thomas Benjamin, born and died in Richford, Vt., November 24, 1888. (d) Frances Elizabeth, born in Red Wing, Minn., September 22, 1858, married, December 12, 1878, Frank Hallett Fisher, of Burlington, Vt., who was for three years cashier of the Howard National Bank, and is now special eastern agent of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis. Their children are, Wilson Hatch Fisher, born September 12, 1879; Louis Edwin Fisher, born November 6, 1880; John Marcus Fisher, born November 12, 1882, died August 16, 1883; Josephine Forbes Fisher, born July 24, 1884, died January 3, 1888, and Florence Martha Fisher, born November 24, 1888.

(3) Charlotte Eloise, born January 30, 1834, married July 9, 1863, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, and died in Auburndale, Mass., February 8, 1881; buried in Christian Street burial-ground, Hartford, Vt. Mr. Hazen was born in Hartford December 27, 1832, graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary; was pastor of Congregational churches in Plymouth, Lyme and Pittsfield, N. H., and in Billerica, Mass, and since 1880 has resided in Auburndale, Mass., in the service of the A. B. C. F. M. until 1883; secretary of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, and editor of the *Year Book* from 1883; trustee of Kimball Union Academy and of the Howe School of Billerica; secretary of Andover Alumni Association, 1880-90, of the New Hampshire General Association, 1872–74, and of the Massachusetts General Association since 1888; editor of the *General Catalogue* of Andover Theological Seminary, 1880, and author of *History of Billerica with Genealogies*, 1882. Their children were, (a) Mary, born in Plymouth, N. H., November 23, 1864, died September 30, 1865; (b) Emily, born August 5, 1866, graduated from Smith College in 1889, and now teacher in the Mary Burnham School, Northampton, Mass.; (c) Charlotte, born in Lyme, N. H., November 6, 1868.

(4) Ellen Shepherd, born March 13, 1836, married in Windsor, Vt., September 29, 1857, to Samuel Willard Foster. Mr. Foster was born in Frost village, Quebec, educated at the academy in Concord, Mass., and the University of Vermont, studied law with the Hon. H. Bailey Terrill, of Stanstead, and the Hon. Judge Secotte, of St. Hyacinthe,

Quebec, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada February 6, 1854. They reside at Knowlton, Quebec. Their children, all born at Knowlton, are (a) George Greene, born January 28, 1860, educated at McGill College, Montreal, is a member of the law firm of Archibald & Foster, Montreal, Canada; (b) Samuel Baxter, born December 5, 1861, graduated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, married Minnie M., daughter of Nathanial Norton of Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1885, is a lawyer and the attorney for the Grand Trunk Railway in Chicago, Ill., where he resides; their children are Samuel Norton, born August 8, 1888, and George Getty, born February 14, 1889; (c) Ellen Gertrude, born November 19, 1864, married, June 3, 1886, Gardner Stevens, eldest son of Hon. G. G. Stevens of Waterloo, Quebec, where they now reside, and their children are Gertrude Foster, born April 26, 1887; Harold Gardner, born March 14, 1889; Ellen Greene, born October 25, 1890.

(5) Mary Harriet, born February 20, 1838, married, October 8, 1861, Gilman Henry Tucker. She died in Boston, Mass., January 28, 1869; buried in the Tucker lot in Raymond, N. H. Mr. Tucker was graduated, as were his wife and her sisters, Anna and Ellen, from Kimball Union Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College and read law, but became agent or manager of the school-book department of Charles Scribner & Co., in Boston, 1866–78; in New York, 1878–83; secretary Publishers' Association, 1883–90, of American Book Company, 1890–, and has been since 1887 president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York.

Dr. George B. Green died May 31, 1866. He is well remembered in Windsor as a large-hearted, generous man, very hospitable, with ready sympathy for all in distress and trouble, and sure to express his sympathy by acts of benevolence. He was a true and firm friend, very decided in his opinions, and fearless in expressing them. He was especially kind and indulgent to his children, who were left at an early age without a mother's care. He gave to all of them a good education, and trained them to habits of virtue and usefulness. He was interested in a variety of things, medicine, horticulture, farming, the raising of fruit, landscape gardening, as well as in plans for the improvement of the village in which he lived. At one time he owned a large amount of real estate in Windsor, and he was always very pleased to do his part in aiding public

improvements. He was devoted to his church, the Old South, and a regular and devout attendant upon its services. In his will he provided that the church should share equally with each of his children in his estate.

WARDNER, GEORGE, was born in Windsor, Vt., August 14, 1815, the eldest in a family of twelve children of Allen and Minerva (Bingham) Wardner. (For genealogy see article under the name of Wardner in this work). He received his early education at the academy in Randolph, Vt., and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., 1831–33. He soon after entered the University of Vermont, studied law with Giles F. Yates of Schenectady, N. Y., the late Jonathan H. Hubbard in Windsor, Vt., and Ketchum & Fessenden, New York city, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1839. After practicing law for a few years in New York city, he returned to Windsor and engaged in the mercantile business from 1846 to 1851. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1852. In 1861 he traveled in Europe on business and pleasure combined, and again in 1863 and '64. After his return he resided in Boston several years, but during the later years of his life made his home in Windsor. He married, September 28, 1879, Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. George B. and Mary Hatch (Jones) Green, who was born in Windsor, Vt, August 28, 1830, and now resides at the old Green homestead, which her husband purchased in 1882. After a lingering illness of eighteen months, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, he died at his residence in Windsor, Agust 28, 1885, in the hope of a blessed immortality, and was buried in his wife's family lot in the old South Church cemetery. He had a brilliant intellect and cultivated mind, a remarkable memory, was fluent and entertaining in conversation, kind-hearted, generous and exceedingly sensitive, a good son, brother and husband, and a true friend.

GILL, JAMES SEEL, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, November 26, 1828, and was the eldest child in a family of six sons of Thomas and Elizabeth (Seel) Gill. His father was a man of wealth, his business being that of master dyer, but in consequence of the financial

panic in 1837, he lost his property. In 1844 he removed his family to America, and settled in Northampton, Mass. James S. attended a private school in England, and about three years after his father's failure, he commenced to learn the dyer's trade, and continued the apprenticeship after the family removed to Northampton. At the age of seventeen he took charge of the dye house at the Thomas Bottomly Mill, Leicester, Mass., and was afterwards employed by James Roy & Co., of West Troy, N. Y.; C. L. Harding & Co., of Oxford, Mass.; and Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, R. I. On account of his health he gave up his trade, and engaged in the mercantile business in Leicester and Holliston, Mass. He carried on business at these places and was engaged in other enterprises till 1863, when he was again engaged as dyer by C. L. Harding & Co., who were at that time running the Burlington Woolen Mills located at Winooski, Vt. In 1868, he became a member of the firm of George W. Harding & Co., Ludlow, Vt., then operating the Ludlow Woolen Mills, and in 1878 he purchased the entire plant, and continued to run the business alone till September 1, 1885, when other parties became interested with him. Mr. Gill has always been a Republican in politics. In 1849 he married Miss Rachel M. Wood. An adopted daughter, Florence Harding, died in 1886. They have no other children.

TUTTLE, COLONEL OSCAR STRATTON, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., August 23, 1832, and was the second son and third child in a family of six children of Augustus and Phila (Tolles) Tuttle. His father was born in Cavendish, Vt., May 25, 1796, and was the second son of Jedediah and Lydia (Porter) Tuttle. Oscar passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district school. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a general store at Woodstock, and afterwards at Perkinsville, and subsequently went to Boston, where he remained till 1854 or 1855, when he came to Springfield, Vt., and was employed by Selden Cook. He remained in Mr. Cook's employ till 1857, when he opened with his brother, Augustus, a general store in Cavendish village, under the firm name of A. & O. S. Tuttle. Soon after removing to Cavendish he became interested in the Vermont State Militia, and became a member of the Cavendish Light Infantry. On July 31, 1858, he was commissioned by Governor Ryland Fletcher, second lieutenant of this company,

which was then attached to the Twenty-fifth Regiment of the State Militia. He received a commission dated June 11, 1860, from Governor Hiland Hall, as first lieutenant in this company, which was then attached to the Second Vermont Regiment. Governor Erastus Fairbanks, under date of December 25, 1860, commissioned him captain, the company being then known as Company E, Second Vermont Regiment. On the breaking out of the late war Colonel Tuttle raised a company of volunteers, which was attached to the First Vermont Regiment. He was present at the battle of Big Bethel, and on the termination of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted and was commissioned by Governor Fairbanks, September 25, 1861, major of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, which was a part of the First Vermont Brigade On September 19, 1862, he received a commission from Governor Frederick Holbrook as lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, and under date of December 18, 1862, as colonel. He took part in most of the battles fought in the Virginia campaign, was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, at Crampton Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, etc. Owing to ill-health Colonel Tuttle was obliged to resign his command, and was discharged from the United States service March 18, 1863. On leaving the army he returned to Cavendish. During his term of service he had retained his interest in the firm of A. & O. S. Tuttle, but in the fall of 1863 they removed to Holyoke, Mass., and confined their business to dry goods. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Colonel Tuttle continuing alone untill his death. In politics a Republican, the Colonel never sought political honors. He was appointed by President Johnson, January 3, 1867, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Massachusetts, which position he held during that and the Grant administration. He was one of the board of fire engineers for the city of Holyoke, and was for a number of years chief engineer of the fire department. Colonel Tuttle was a thirty-second degree Mason, and was a member of the Springfield Commandery of Knights Templar, and was one of the founders of the New England Mutual Relief Association, and was for many years clerk of that organization. He was one of the trustees of the Holyoke Savings Bank, and also member of the Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., of Holyoke. He was careful, thorough, methodical, and honorable in his business relations. As a citizen he was always ready to aid the right and discourage dishon-

esty in politics or public business. He married, June 1, 1858, Ellen M., daughter of Selden and Mary (Batchelder) Cook. The issue of this marriage was one child, Edward Oscar, born in Holyoke, Mass., January 16, 1865. He attended the public schools of his native city, and graduated in 1886 from the Boston Technological Institute. He is at present engaged in the banking business at Minneapolis, Minn. Colonel Tuttle died at Holyoke, December 15, 1881.

WATSON, HON. EDWIN CHENEY, was born in Worcester, May 26, 1818. He was the oldest of eight children of Oliver and Esther (Brown) Watson. His ancestors first settled in Connecticut, but subsequently moved to Massachusetts, where his father was born at Old Brookfield, October 8, 1785. Oliver Watson came to Montpelier about 1816, and subsequently settled in Worcester, of which town he was one of the pioneers. He soon after married Esther, daughter of Amasa and Sibyl (Stoddard) Brown—who was born in Medway, Mass., March 11, 1794—May 29, 1817, which marriage was the first one in town. Their children, besides the subject of this sketch, all of whom were born in Worcester, were Sibyl E., born April 21, 1820, who married Nelson H. Caswell, July 4, 1843, and resides at Chelsea; Caroline B., born November 26, 1822, who married Alvin Colby, March 27, 1842, and Joseph A. Hadley June 26, 1876, and died at St. Johnsbury, September 13, 1889; Amasa B., born February 27, 1826, who married Martha Brooks, of Muskegon, Mich., October 7, 1856, served in the Union Army and was mustered out as major, and died at Grand Rapids, Mich., of which city he was at one time mayor, September 18, 1888; Oliver L., born May 1, 1828, who married Nancy C. Darling, of Worcester, August 19, 1852, and Delia A. Peake, of Orange, October 18, 1880, and is a retired physician residing at Montpelier; Lucinda L., who was born September 4, 1830, and died March 29, 1852; Olive O., born November 27, 1832, who married James Rice, since Secretary of State in Colorado, November 13, 1854, and died August 29, 1860; and Algernon Sidney, who was born February 6, 1838, and died July 9, 1880.

But meager educational advantages were afforded the youth of his native town in those days, and Edwin C. obtained only a limited common school education, but a correct training supplementing a good

native ability made him a successful man of business and public affairs. At the age of eighteen years he went to Leominster, Mass., to work, but his uncle, Hon. Milton Brown, of Worcester, having been elected by the Legislature superintendent of the Vermont State Prison, in 1837, he came to Windsor and served as a guard, and subsequently as warden or keeper, during the four years of Mr. Brown's incumbency as superintendent. In Mr. Brown's family at Windsor he met Miss Sophia, daughter of Captain Seth and Anna (Chase) Johnson, of Cornish, N. H., whom he subsequently married, January 1, 1844. They settled in Worcester and Mr. Watson engaged in farming at first, but later in the milling and tanning business. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Charles A., born October 3, 1844, married Emma J. Hathaway of Calais. He served in the Union army in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out of the service as second lieutenant, and is now engaged in the carriage and granite business at Woodbury; Emily F. was born January 16, 1847, and died August 29, 1861; Henry A., born June 21, 1849, graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Boston, and from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1874, he practiced his profession at Rindge and Henniker, N. H., and White River Junction, Vt., married Clara A. Teele, of Winchendon, Mass., and died January 4, 1888; Lucinda S., born March 5, 1852, married Frank W. Cameron, of Hartford, and died April 12, 1888; George A. was born August 27, 1854, and died August 11, 1856; Alfred E., born August 6, 1857, was educated at Kimball Union and St. Johnsbury Academies in the class of 1879, and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1883, and while in college was managing editor and business manager of *The Dartmouth*, was secretary of civil and military affairs of Vermont for the biennial term 1884–86, and in the latter year, when the new Board of Railroad Commissioners was constituted, was appointed its clerk, which position he still holds, was assistant town clerk of Hartford in 1884 and 1885, and Director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Windsor county, 1886–90, is a member of the school board at Hartford where he resides, is the accredited representative of the New England Associated Press for this section of the State, correspondent

of the *Boston Globe*, and has recently been elected treasurer of the White River Savings Bank at White River Junction, and married Mary Maud Carr, of New York city, granddaughter of John Anderson the tobacconist, July 3, 1883; Olive R., born August 20, 1860, was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and resides with her brother, Alfred E., at Hartford; Eddie Ellsworth, born January 10, 1863, died May 16, 1863.

In 1859 and 1860, Edwin C. Watson was elected Assistant Judge of Washington County court, and in 1861 and 1862 represented the town of Worcester in the General Assembly, being the first one born in town to represent it in the Legislature. He entered the employ of Van Ornum, Braley & Co., latterly known as French, Watson & Co., of Hartford, Vt., manufacturers of agricultural implements, in 1861, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm, owning a half interest. He married for his second wife, November 24, 1864, Mrs. Mary L. Hayward, daughter of Horace H. and Sally (Kemp) Collier, of Worcester, by whom he had three children, viz: Edwin E., who was born October 10, 1867, and died February 27, 1868; George H., who was born December 12, 1869, was educated at Burlington Business College, and resides with his mother at Montpelier; Lettie A., who was born May 13, 1873, and died August 18, 1873.

In March, 1867, Judge Watson moved his family to Hartford, where he resided until his death of cancer of the stomach, after an illness of about a year, December 20, 1885. While living in Hartford he held all of the more important town offices which he would accept, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1874. At the time of his death he was prominently mentioned for State Senator from Windsor county in 1886. He was also director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Windsor county several years. Judge Watson, politically, was a Whig, and later a stalwart Republican, and his religious preference was Methodist.

BILLINGS, HON. FREDERICK, the son of Oel Billings and Sophia Wetherbe, the fourth child of a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters—all of whom lived to adult age The Billings family is an old one, dating back to the time of Henry III., and numbering among its more distinguished members a Lord Chief Justice of



England Mr. Billings' great-grandfather, Samuel Billings, of New London, Conn , was killed in the defense of Fort Griswold, in 1781; and his grandfather, John Billings, was also a soldier in the War of the Revolution. The latter married Nancy, the daughter of Governor Jonas Galusha of Vermont, and they had ten children, of whom Oel Billings, the father of Frederick, was one. Frederick Billings was born in Royalton, Vt., September 27, 1823. When he was twelve years old he removed with his father to Woodstock, which was thereafter the family home. He fitted for college at Meriden, N. H., and at the age of seventeen entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in August, 1844. Among his classmates in college were Bishop W. B. W. Howe of South Carolina, Judge C. L. Benedict of New York, the late Rev. M. M. Colburn and the late Hon. William Collamer of Woodstock. Young Billings was a brilliant scholar, and his wit and flow of spirits made him a favorite in college and social circles. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Hon. O. P. Chandler of Woodstock, and was admitted to the Windsor County Bar in 1848. He was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs by Governor Horace Eaton in 1846, and held that office during Governor Eaton's two terms as governor. In 1848 the California "gold fever" broke out and Mr. Billings' attention was especially directed to the new Eldorado by his brother-in-law, Captain B. Simmons, who was a ship captain and had made repeated voyages to the Pacific coast, and in February, 1849, in company with Captain and Mrs. Simmons, he went to San Francisco by the Isthmus route. Mrs. Simmons contracted Panama fever on the way and died four days after her arrival, and Captain Simmons died in San Francisco a year later. Mr. Billings opened the first law office in San Francisco and at once made his mark. It was at a time and in a place where success in his profession meant wealth and influence, and he rapidly acquired both. He became a partner in the leading law firm of San Francisco, that of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park, of which General Halleck, subsequently for a time general in chief of the Union armies, and Trenor W. Park were members. The law firm was dissolved in 1861, on Mr. Billing's going to England in company with General Fremont upon business connected with the General's great Mariposa estate. Mr. Billings was an influential and earnest actor in the exciting events of the formative per-

iod in the history of California, and active in the various movements for the establishment of law, order and the institutions of education, religion and civil government, through which the new State became a stable Christian commonwealth. He was especially active in defeating the conspirators who endeavored to detach California from the Union at the outbreak of the civil war, and in company with Starr King he made a tour of the State, in behalf of the National cause, everywhere electrifying the audiences which assembled to hear them by his patriotic appeals. Although he was an unusually impressive speaker and peculiarly fitted for a public career, Mr. Billings never cared to enter political life. He accepted the responsible position of attorney-general of California, but held no other political office, although often pressed to take nominations for such offices during his residence in San Francisco. After the re-election of President Lincoln, and while he was reconstructing his cabinet for his second term, the California delegation in Congress urged upon him the propriety of giving California a representative in the new cabinet, and unanimously recommended Mr. Billings for the place. Only two days before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, he gave assurance to a member of the delegation that their request would be complied with. After Mr. Lincoln's death, the Legislature of California, then in session, unanimously passed a resolution requesting President Johnson to appoint Mr. Billings to his cabinet as a representative of the Pacific coast. These facts attest the high estimation in which Mr. Billings was held by the people of California at the time when he left that State to settle down in his old home in Vermont.

He remained a bachelor up to his thirty-ninth year. In March, 1862, he was married in New York to Julia, daughter of Dr. Eleazar Parmly, of that city. Soon after this event he closed up his business in San Francisco, and after a period spent in foreign travel, he returned in 1864 to Woodstock to make his home there. In 1869 he purchased the Marsh estate comprising the homestead of the late Charles Marsh, father of George P. Marsh, which occupied the most beautiful and conspicuous site in that beautiful village. Mr. Billings twice almost wholly reconstructed the mansion, and in the words of the historian of the town of Woodstock "he went on in making additions and improvements, till at length in the extent of territory, in the variety and orderly arrangement

of the various parts of this wide domain and in the convenience and elegance of the buildings erected thereon, his home on the hill came to resemble one of the baronial estates of the old world, and is not surpassed in these respects, and in beauty of situation, by any similar establishment in New England." He became president of the Woodstock National Bank about this time, and took an active interest in business, and political and public affairs, both in Vermont and in the city of New York, where he had a handsome residence and spent his winters. In 1872 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Vermont. It was the first convention held after the adoption of the biennial system and other changes in the constitution of our State. Mr. Billings was less known then than afterwards, and owing to various causes and complications attending the peculiar condition of Vermont politics, he failed, by only a vote or two, of the nomination. He accepted the situation in a manly and eloquent speech in the convention, at the close of which, had it been then possible to reverse the action of the body, he would have been nominated by acclamation. At no subsequent time would he consent to be a candidate for civil office. He, however, did not lose his interest in State and National politics, and in 1880 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and presented the name of George F. Edmunds as the choice of the Republicans of Vermont for president in one of the finest and most striking speeches of that memorable convention. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club of New York City, and was known in New York and elsewhere as one of the strong supporters of the Republican party with voice and vote and purse. He was also a member of the Lawyers, Century and Down Town Clubs, of New York, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. After the failure of Mr. Jay Cook in 1873, and the apparent collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company Mr. Billings became interested in that great enterprise. He made extensive purchases of its stock and securities, then greatly depressed; he brought fresh capital to the coffers of the company, and became its president; the work of construction was resumed with vigor, the vast tracts of land granted by Congress were marketed, and the road was finally pushed through to completion Shortly before the occurrence of this event, Mr. Billings disposed of enough of his interest in the company to the combination

represented by Mr. Henry Villard, to give the latter control. But while the fame of the final actual accomplishment of the grand result thus fell to another, it remains true that Mr. Billings was the master spirit of the enterprise and the chief architect of its success. The transaction with Villard added several millions to Mr. Billing's ample fortune. The latest great commercial enterprise to which he gave his name and help was the Nicaragua Canal. He was one of the incorporators, and at the time of his death a director and chairman of the executive committee of the company. He was also a director or trustee in the following corporations, American Exchange National Bank, Farmer's Loan & Trust Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Savings Institution, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled (all of New York City), the Connecticut River Railroad Company, the Vermont Valley and Sullivan County Railroads, the Connecticut and Passumpsic and the Rutland Railroad Companies. He was president of the Woodstock Railway Company and of the Woodstock National Bank.

Mr. Billings' attachment to his Vermont home was shown in many ways. He was a generous giver to all good objects in Woodstock. The Congregational Church there, of which he was a member, was an especial object of his love and care. He built its chapel at a cost of $15,000 as a memorial to his father and mother. He rebuilt the parsonage; and among his latest cares was the reconstruction of the church building which he transformed at an outlay of $40,000 into one of the most tasteful and appropriate church structures in all New England. Nothing, however, will cause Mr. Billings's name to be held in higher and more lasting remembrance than his gift to his *alma mater*, the University of Vermont. In 1867 he became a member of its board of trustees and held the office for six years. After the death of Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, in 1882, Mr. Billings purchased his library, famous among scholars and philologists, gave it to the University, and signified at the same time his intention to erect a library building worthy of the Marsh collection and of the choice library of the University. He engaged the services of the greatest American architect, the late H. H. Richardson, and the Billings Library stands the noble monument of his munificence, the pride of the city of Burling-

ton, and the admiration of every visitor. It represents, including the cost of the Marsh collection and Mr. Billings's gifts of money for the purchase of books and for cataloguing and an endowment fund of $50,000, an outlay of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Billings also, during the last year of his life, gave $50,000 to Amherst College, and $50,000 to Mr. Moody's School at Northfield, Mass. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont at its last commencement. Seven children were the fruit of Mr. Billings's marriage, all, save the oldest, born in Woodstock. His oldest son, Parmly, died in 1888. The third son, Ehrick, died in 1889. Mrs. Billings, with the other children, Laura, Frederick, Mary, Elizabeth and Richard survive him, to mourn the loss of one of the most affectionate and beloved of husbands and fathers. Mr. Billings' health had been impaired for many years. His life was prolonged by rigid dieting and skillful medical care; but his disease made very serious inroads upon his strength and spirits. A partial stroke of paralysis, due to enfeebled action of the heart, last winter, gave a distinct premonition of the end. From this he rallied sufficiently to be taken to Woodstock, and to ride out at times; but as the summer wore away his strength declined, and towards the last he became a great sufferer from *angina pectoris*. He was conscious of his condition during all his illness and contemplated the end, which he knew might come suddenly at any moment, with Christian resignation and hope. He died September 30, 1890, and Vermont lost one of her foremost citizens and the world a noble man.

Mr. Billings was one of the remarkable men of the present half century. For more than a generation, ever since in 1848 he went with the Argonauts to California, he has been prominent in one or another of many of the great national enterprises which have made this age memorable. He had the two distinct capacities which are rarely united in the same man, the capacity to organize and to execute. When the man appears who can combine these two functions, opportunities seek him, power comes to him, labors and responsibilities accumulate upon him. Mr. Billings died too early by twenty years for a man of his constitutional vigor, from overwork. A friend spoke the truth of him when he said that Mr. Billings could not live longer because he had lived three

lives already. Work came not only because of his abilities, but also because of his principles, his tastes, his enthusiasms He was as eager in matters relating to learning, education, art, politics, charity and religion, as he was in matters of business. In fact he made all these interests a part of his business. In California, in New York, in Vermont, his extensive financial and railroad occupations did not so exhaust him but that he could find time and thought for churches, colleges, books, pictures even bric-a-brac and flowers. He was a man of universal sympathy. There is hardly anything good in human life into which he did not put some of his best thought and feeling and will. In many fields outside of his specialties he excelled. His literary taste was exquisite. His appreciation of works of genius in all departments was discriminating and his enjoyment of them keen. He was an orator of rare power. He could electrify a vast assembly in a political convention, and he could move and edify a prayer meeting. His ideas of education were so sound and comprehensive and scholarly, that he was at one time urged to take the presidency of the University of California. He might had he chosen have gone to the United States Senate from California, in such high esteem were his statesmanlike qualities held by his fellow citizens of that State. In all these fields Mr. Billings was admirable—in many even great. But he was at his best in his social and religious character. In his home he was the most affectionate of men. He was a loving brother and devoted son. In his prosperity he was thoughtful for the welfare of all his relatives, especially of his parents, for whom he provided every comfort which his loving care could devise. He took great delight in the society of his neighbors and townsmen. Coming every year to his beautiful home in Woodstock, he became more and more attached to it and its surroundings. He was fond of being known as "Frederick Billings of Woodstock." He took intense and ever-growing delight in those rural scenes and associations and companionships which every natural heart enjoys. Mr. Billings was deeply and warmly religious. He had the simple strong faith in divine realities which large, generous natures usually have. It was at one time his purpose to enter the Christian ministry; and though he seemed to be providentially diverted from that career, he never ceased to regret the change in his course as a privation, and throughout his life in all religious activities and ministrations, he

was actually more than half a clergyman, and always a minister. Of his benefactions we need not speak more at length, at least to our Vermont readers. Every one knows of them that they are not more admirable for their magnitude and variety, than for the modest, beautiful and loving spirit with which they were bestowed. Rarely in our day has Christian stewardship been so admirably exemplified. While all who have known how extreme have been Mr. Billings's sufferings during the last months will breathe a sigh of relief that he has entered into rest, there will be deep sorrow in many hearts that the world has lost such a man, has lost so much energy, so much magnanimity, so much affection, has lost such a noble example of well rounded Christian manliness. Surely such a life cannot fail in some measure to reproduce itself in other lives made better by its example and inspiration.

GILL FAMILY, THE. — The pioneer of this family in Springfield was a carpenter and mill-wright, who came from Exeter, R. I., about the year 1770. Previous to his becoming a resident of this town, the original proprietors at a meeting held by them March 1, 1763, voted to give any person starting a saw-mill on their grant twenty acres of land and furnish a set of irons for the mill, on condition that said mill should be kept in good repair for a term of fifteen years. This right had been secured by Simon Stevens and Page Harriman, and they by deed dated February 8, 1771, transferred it to Daniel Gill, the tract in question being located at the lower falls on the Black River, now the site of Gould's mills. Mr. Gill proceeded to blast the rock on his purchase preparatory to building, expending considerable time and money, but Richard Morris claimed the tract by title from the province of New York, and though overtures were made to Mr. Gill by Mr. Morris to settle the difficulty, he abandoned the project. He was elected a member of the Legislature of 1784 and 1792, and while attending the latter at Rutland was presented with a petition signed by 195 inhabitants of Springfield and vicinity, bearing date of October 19, 1792, appointing him with Captain Abner Bisbee as agents to select homesteads for them in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, governor of that province. Returning from that mission he was taken sick and died at Sing Sing, N. Y. His wife's maiden name was Mercy Whitford, of

Exeter, R. I., and they had six children, viz.: John, married, but left no children, and died in Springfield; Amos Whitford, built the house now standing on the Gill homestead, located in the eastern part of the town and afterwards emigrated to New York State, where he died; Betsey, married Mr. Dyke, of Weathersfield; Mary, married Bradley Wilson and removed West; and Martha, married Mr. Ranney of Westminster, Vt. Amos, son of Daniel, was born in 1765, and married Sally, daughter of Roger and Huldah (Stodder) Bates, December 30, 1790. They had eleven children: Arnold, born September 26, 1791, moved to Hartland; George R.; Daniel A., born September 9, 1796, married Theoda Tower, and died March 7, 1886, leaving no issue; Mary, died single; Charles; Martha, died single; Sarah, died young; Amos, died unmarried; Sarah (deceased), married Oscar P. Rice, of Grafton, Vt.; Nancy (deceased), married John C. Richardson of Westminster, Vt.; Albert G. is a resident of Des Moines, Ia. Amos died November 13, 1847. George R., son of Amos, was born March 24, 1793, married Theodita Walker and had six children, viz.: John R.; Horace, resides in Monticello, Ia.; Martha, wife of Franklin Tolles, of Weathersfield; Maryetta, wife of Honestus Stevens, of Felchville, Vt.; George, resides in Monticello, Ia., and Robert B. George R. died February 29, 1856. John R., son of George R., born in Springfield November 12, 1816, married Mary Chittenden, and has three children, viz.: George T., Mary, both residents of Springfield, and Kate, wife of Lewis Bowen, of Alstead, N. H. Robert B., son of George R., was born in Springfield, April 9, 1830, married Mary Ward and has two children, Sarah and Jennie O., and has been a resident of Weathersfield since 1866. Charles, son of Amos, born in Springfield September 14, 1801, married Sophia Healy and had five children, viz.: Ellen, wife of D. R. Judkins, of Rockford, Ill.; Frank C., resides at Rockford, Ill.; Daniel O.; Sophia, died young, and Henry C., of Rockford, Ill. Charles died at Springfield, Vt. Daniel O., son of Charles, was born at Hartland, Vt., August 15, 1837, and was adopted by his uncle, Daniel A. Gill, when he was three years old, and has since resided in Springfield. He married for his first wife Helen C. Westgate. His second wife was Lucy J. Butterfield, and their children are Frank D. and Fred B. By consulting the political history of the town the reader will learn that Mr. Gill has been actively engaged in town affairs.



Wm M. Pingry.

PINGRY, HON. WILLIAM MORRILL, of Weathersfield, was born at Salisbury, N. H., May 28, 1806, being the second son of William and Mary (Morrill) Pingry. He studied law with Samuel I. Wells of his native town, also with the firm of Shaw & Chandler of Danville, Vt. He became a member of the Caledonia County Bar in June, 1832, and commenced the practice of his profession at Waitsfield, Vt, where he remained nine years. In 1841 he came to Perkinsville, Vt., and excepting from November 1854 to August 1857, when he was cashier of the White River Bank at Bethel, Vt., always resided there and followed his profession until his death in May 1885. Mr. Pingry was State Auditor of Vermont from 1853 to 1860, was county commissioner, was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1860–61 and 1868, and a member of the Senate of 1869 and 1870, was Assistant Judge in Washington and Windsor counties, and also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. His heart was warmly enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, with which he was identified at an early period, he being one of the "319" Vermonters who voted for James G. Birney as a Presidential candidate in 1840, when the total Liberty party vote in the United States was 7,059. He was a consistent church member and was for over forty years deacon of the Baptist Church and for almost thirty-five years superintendent of the Sabbath school. The records of the Vermont Baptists for the past forty-five years or more show that his counsels were sought by that denomination throughout the State. He served his brethren often as presiding officer of different organizations, also on various boards of trust, on important committees, and at ecclesiastical councils. He was the first president of the Vermont Baptist Sabbath School Convention organized in 1870. As a corporate member of the board of trustees of the Vermont Academy, he was chosen the first president and held the office till his death. He had collected much valuable material for the town history of Weathersfield. A volume entitled, "A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Moses Pengry of Ipswich, Mass., so far as Ascertained, Collected and Arranged by William M. Pingry," and published in 1881, is the result of labor extending through seven years. He married, first, Miss Lucy G. Brown and their two children are Mary Helen, wife of Dr. Orvis F. Bigelow of Amherst, Mass., and Gratia Maria, wife of Cyrus C. Boynton of Los Angeles, Cal.

He married, second, Mrs. Lucy C. Richardson *nee* Carpenter. She survives him and resides in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Pingry in 1860 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College.

WARDNER, CLARK, was born in Reading, Vt., November 4, 1823. Philip, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Rothensol, Germany, in 1750, subsequently came to Reading, and lived with his son Frederick until his death in May, 1819, aged ninety-two years and eleven months. He was a mason by trade Frederick Wardner, his grandfather, son of Philip, from Alstead, N. H., moved to Reading in 1796 and located on Wardner Hill. He married Rebecca Waldo and had children as follows: Allen, Calvin, Luther, Shubael, Polly, Abigail, Joseph and James. Frederick died in Reading December 17, 1825, aged seveny-two years and eight months. Of his children, Joseph died when about twenty-one years of age. Polly married Charles Leavens, a farmer of Reading, and Charles Leavens, a farmer living at Albert Lea, Wis, is her only child living. Abigail married Ira Hatch, a farmer of Mendon, Vt. Allen was a prominent man of Windsor, Vt., and father of Mrs. Evarts, wife of Hon. William M. Evarts of New York Luther married Chloe Leavens, was a farmer and resided in West Windsor, Vt. Shubael, merchant, resided in Windsor. James was a physician and practiced his profession in Windsor, and Plainfield, N. H.

Calvin Wardner, born August 26, 1782, resided on the old farm home in Reading, built the large farm house and capacious barns now standing, served in positions of trust and responsibility, as selectman, lister, etc. He possessed much decision of character, quick perceptive powers and was tenacious of his opinions. He was held in high esteem, and was often resorted to for advise and aid. In politics a Whig, and in religious belief a Universalist. He married, first, January 15, 1818, Sarah Fay, born in October 1797; she died January 7, 1822. He married, second, November 7, 1822, Rebecca Clark, born March 22, 1789, died July 7, 1830. He died at the old homestead February 20, 1858. The only children now living by the first marriage are Ann, born January 29, 1819, wife of Hosea Benjamin; Sarah L., wife of George Hawkins of Chicago, Ill., who has one child, Ray; and Calvin W., married Luella Merrill, and has one child, George, living in Denver, Colorado. Their

other child was Betsey, born November 22, 1820, who was the wife of Loren W. Lawrence, and Henry a lawyer living in Sherbrook Province of Quebec is her only child living. The children by the second marriage were Clark; Sarah, born January 20, 1825, the wife of Henry L. Story, a farmer living in Windsor; Catharine, born July 30, 1826, the widow of Daniel Benjamin, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Story; Frederick, born December 18, 1827, lives upon and carries on the homestead farm in Reading, and who married Mary A Russell, and has one child Clark Alton, who married Ida Fletcher and has two children: Philip Waldo and Frederick Alton.

Clark Wardner lived on the homestead farm until 1866, becoming its owner by purchase from his father, and carried it on until that time. He has carried on the trade of stone mason for many years in Reading and many of the surrounding towns. In 1866 he sold the farm and purchased a residence in the village of Felchville, where he has since resided. Republican in politics, he has served the town in the positions of lister, selectman and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Universalist Church of Reading. He married, first, December 23, 1851, Lydia P. Heald of Cavendish. Ella R., born May 22, 1854, died November 1, 1875, and Calvin, who died in infancy, were the children by this union. His first wife died October 15, 1861. He married, second, January 7, 1864, Mrs Sarah E. Breck, widow of Joseph B. Breck and daughter of David and Susannah (Thayer) Brown. She was born November 17, 1826, in Springfield, Vt. She had one child by the former marriage, Willie D., born November 10, 1851, died March 13, 1864.

HALE, FRANK S, was born in West Windsor May 12, 1852. He descends the fifth generation from Samuel Hale, of Leominster, Mass., The latter had eight sons and one daughter, viz: Silas, Samuel, David, Benjamin, John, Israel, Levi, Joel, and Betsey. Samuel, the father, was a stalwart man, in stature six feet and three inches, well proportioned, and correspondingly powerful as he was large. Six of his sons were revolutionary soldiers Silas saw Major Andre hung, and David was with the army at Valley Forge. Silas, David, Benjamin and Israel came together in 1773 and settled on adjoining farms in the northwestern part of Windsor, now West Windsor, and all died on the farms upon which they set-

tled. Like his father, Benjamin was a powerful man. It is said of him that he could easily lift into a cart a barrel of cider by the chimes. David Hale married Olive Bailey, and had six children, viz.: David, Samuel, Oliver, Levi, Eliza, and Eleanor. David, the eldest son, settled in Michigan. Oliver was a prominent man of Windsor, lived and died there. Levi settled at Holland Purchase, N. Y., and died there. David, the father, died in Windsor Samuel, the second of his sons, grandfather of Frank S., married Hepsey Chapin, and had nine children, viz.: Olive, Calvin, Orlin, David, Vashti, Hulda, Sylvanus, Rhoda, and Oliver. All lived to adult age, and, except Rhoda, were married and reared families. Samuel Hale was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in West Windsor. His wife also died there. Olive was the wife of Elisha Banister, of West Windsor. Vashti is the wife of Daniel Marcy, of Hartland. Hulda is the widow of Gustavus Lake and lives in Michigan. Calvin, David, Hulda and Oliver live in Michigan, Sylvanus in Missouri, and Rhoda with her sister, Mrs. Marcy. Orlin, born March 5, 1815, married Martha A., daughter of Chauncey and Matilda (Pierson) Hubbard. She was born December 13, 1825. Orlin was selectman during the war period, and was also town lister. Their children were, Alice S., born November 27, 1849, died aged eight years; Frank S., Marvin C., born February 18, 1854, married Addie E. Burk, and has children as follows: Sarah, Cora, and Clara (deceased), the two latter twins; Marvin C., owns and carries on the home farm, the only one of the four original Hale farms that has been kept in the family; Harris, born June 13, 1860, single, lives in California; Willie L., born January 29, 1862, single, lives in California. Orlin Hale died at the old homestead June 4, 1876. His widow lives with her son, Frank S The latter received his education in the common schools of West Windsor, and at Green Mountain Perkin's Institute at South Woodstock. He lived at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Springfield, Mass, where, for six years, he was clerk for A. F. Miles and G. E. Mansfield. In 1876 he returned to West Windsor for the purpose of settling his father's estate, when he went back to Springfield for one year. He then purchased of the heirs the old homestead, and carried it on till 1880. He then went to Windsor and clerked in the store of M. C. & H. M. Hubbard In 1882 he sold to his brother the home farm and purchased what is known as the Nehemiah Parker farm in West Wind-

sor, and has resided there since. He is a Republican in politics, and has borne an active part in the public and political interests of the town. He has been lister six years, chairman of the board of selectmen in 1887–8–9 and 1890–91, overseer of the poor since 1883, and representative to the Legislature in 1884–5, also in 1888–9, the second on committee of public buildings the first term, and part of the time acting chairman of the general committee, and also on a special joint committee on temperance in 1888–9. He has served ten years on the town text book committee. He is a Master Mason, member of Vermont Lodge No. 18, Windsor. Mr. Hale married, November 2, 1880, Mary J., daughter of Joel P. and Emily A. (Waite) Hale. Mrs. Hale was born November 4, 1858, in West Windsor. Samuel Hale, of Leominster, is the ancestor of both Mr. and Mrs. Hale. Her line of descent is as follows: Samuel, Silas, Joel, who married Cloe Taylor, and had three children, viz.: Cloe, Joel P., and Simeon Taylor. Joel P. and Emily A., her father and mother, lived and died in West Windsor. Their children were, Marcus E., John P. Dwight, (deceased), Mary J., and Herbert A. The two first are residents of Windsor, the latter of California. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have three children, viz.: Floyd O., born April 13, 1882; Glenn Joel, born February 13, 1884; and Carrie M., born May 29, 1886.

STEELE, HON. BENJAMIN H. Judge Benjamin H. Steele descends the eight generation from George, who came, in company with a brother John, from Essex county, England, about 1631–2, settled at New Town (now Cambridge, Mass.), removed to Hartford, Conn., and died in 1663. He had four children, of whom James was the youngest child. He married, first, Anna Bishop, second, Bethia, widow of Deacon Samuel Stocking. In 1675 he was appointed commissary in the King Philip War. James, second child of six children, of the above, by the first marriage, born about 1658, married Sarah Barnard, lived at Hartford, Conn. Rev. Stephen, the third in a family of six children of James and Sarah, born at Hartford, 1696, married May 2, 1720, Ruth Porter, of Hadley, Mass. He graduated at Yale College in 1718, and was the first settled minister in Tolland in 1720. James, seventh child of the nine children of Rev. Stephen and Ruth, born February 6, 1737, married, first, January 24, 1754, Abigail Huntington, second, Dorothy Converse, third,

Abigail Makepeace. He had thirteen children, seven by the first marriage, two by the second and four by the last. Zadoc, his third child by the first marriage, born December 17, 1758, married February 10, 1785, Hannah Shurtleff. He was taken prisoner by the Indians that burnt Royalton, Vt., October 17, 1780, and with other captives was placed in a prison on an island in the rapids above Montreal, from which he made his escape. He died at Stanstead, Canada, March 23, aged eighty-seven. Sanford, the ninth of the ten children of Zadoc and Hannah, born April 13, 1804, married December 14, 1835, Mary Hinman, of Derby, Vt., born August 14, 1812. He lived in Stanstead, Canada, and died June 26, 1852. Judge Benjamin H. Steele was born in Stanstead, P. Q., February 14, 1837, the eldest in a family of five children, two daughters and three sons, of Sanford and Mary Steele. Very early in life he evinced a strong taste for mental culture and worked faithfully to gratify this desire. He attended school in his native place and at the academy in Derby Center, Vt., and meantime taught the district school while a mere lad. He also spent some time in St. Pierre College, P. Q., and afterwards became a member of Norwich University, then under the presidency of Dr. Bouras. He remained here about one year and then entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College in the spring of 1855. Both in scholarship and talents he stood in the front rank of his class, a class too of marked ability and promise. He graduated with the highest honors of the class from Dartmouth in 1857. During the last year of his college life, he had carried along with his academic duties also his professional studies, which accounts for his admission to the bar so soon after his graduation. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Massachusetts, also to the Orleans bar in Vermont in 1858, and commenced practicing at Derby Line. During the eight or nine years of his professional life at the bar, he gave himself unremittingly to the close and thorough study of the law, and laid that broad and solid foundation which was both the occasion of his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Vermont, and the secret of his subsequent distinguished career upon it. He received his appointment to the Supreme Bench in the autumn of 1865, and was the youngest man who ever filled that position. If there were any misgivings of the propriety of the appointment of so young a man to the Supreme Bench judgeship

so much can be said with truthfulness, that wherever in the State he sat for the trial of causes, he completely vindicated the executive action. He remained on the Bench about five years, when on account of pressing private business, he declined a re-election, to the unanimous regret of the Bar and the public. During the term of office he delivered several opinions of uncommon interest and importance. Notable was that of the Rutland Railroad case, an opinion conceded to be an honor to his legal and judicial attainments and ability. After his withdrawal from the Bench he lived in comparative retirement at Hartland, occupied with private business which claimed his immediate and personal attention. He was a member of the Vermont Board of Education, and rendered valuable and efficient service to the cause of common schools. Though not a blind partisan he took a living interest in politics. He was a delegate at large from Vermont to the Philadelphia Convention, which renominated General Grant, and took a leading part in formulating the platform of the party on that occasion, as a member of the committee on resolutions. Early in the winter of 1873 the Judge was prostrated with a severe attack of cold and inflammation of the throat, on account of which he went to New York city to procure the best medical skill and aid he could command. For a time it was thought he was improving, but in May following, a sudden change for the worse took place, and with a view of finding relief by change of climate, he went to Faribault, Minn., but the change brought no relief, and he died there on Sunday, July 13, 1874. Judge Steele married February 6, 1861, Martha, daughter of David H. and Wealthy (Thomas) Sumner, who was born May 19, 1840. Mary Hinman Steele and David Sumner Steele are the Judge's only children.

STORY, DR. DYER. Captain Zechariah Story, the second son of Jeremiah Story, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in November, 1741. At an early age he went to sea as a cabin boy, and followed the sea till he became a captain of a West India merchantman. Finally, however, he married Susannah Low of Essex, Mass., and removed to Hopkinton, N. H., where he engaged in farming, and where the following children were born to him: Jemima, Isaac, Zechariah, Susannah, Charlotte, Mary, Asa, Samuel and Dyer. In the autumn of 1789 he removed with his family

to Windsor, settling in the part of the town that was erected into the West Parish in 1793. Here he purchased 200 acres of land, twenty acres of which were improved and contained a log-house. This large farm he cleared, and after a time built a brick-house which was his home during the remainder of his life. He died May 12, 1831. Of Captain Story's sons, Isaac studied medicine in Westmoreland, N. H., practiced his profession for two years in Windsor, Vt., and died of consumption November 12, 1801. Zechariah died at the age of twenty-one years. Asa settled upon a portion of the home farm and died there at an advanced age. Samuel removed to the State of New York, where he died at the age of fifty-five years. Dr. Dyer Story, his youngest son, was born May 17, 1789. He received such common school education as the first settlers were enabled to give their children. He determined upon the study of medicine, and as a means to that end engaged in school teaching through the winter months. In the autumn of 1813 he completed his medical studies at Hanover, N. H., and in the following spring went to Bridgewater, Pa., where he practiced briefly in company with Dr. Dennison. Not liking the country, he soon went to Rushford, N. Y., where he remained for three years, having a large practice. In 1817 he was prostrated by a severe illness which lasted three months, and upon recovering sufficiently to endure the journey, he determined upon a visit to his friends in Windsor. Here he was induced to settle permanently, living with his father upon the home farm for many years. In 1847 he built a house nearer Brownsville, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He died November 13, 1868, aged seventy-nine years, fifty of which had been in the practice of his profession. Dr. Story held various public offices, delivered addresses on public occasions and in 1846 and 1847 was a member of the Legislature.

He married, October 22, 1818, Susan, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Puffer) Lawrence, who was born August 17, 1797, and died October 29, 1878. Their children, all born in West Windsor, were Darwin R., Henry L., Susan L. and Charlotte M. Darwin R., born August 17, 1819, studied medicine with his father in 1854, settled at Proctorsville, Vt., where he has practiced his profession ever since; Henry L., born August 28, 1820, is a farmer in Windsor; an infant son born April 5, 1823, died the same day; Susan L., born September 8, 1824, married,



F. E. Fullerton

September 1, 1870, Royal L. Bayley; and Charlotte M., born April 5, 1832. The two latter reside in the village of Brownsville.

FULLERTON, FREDERICK EUGENE, the youngest son of Nathaniel and Susannah (Norton) Fullerton, was born in Chester March 21, 1817. He obtained his education at the district schools of his native town and also attended Chester Academy and a school at Bellows Falls. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in mercantile business in Chester and during his life was connected with the manufacture of cotton goods at Springfield, Vt., and of woolen goods at Cavendish, Vt. In politics he was originally a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization. He married Miss P. A. Wentworth, who was a native of Hancock, N. H., but at the time of her marriage a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., and they had four children, viz.: Emma Maria, wife of Frederick W. Childs, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Grace Wentworth, wife of George F. Hadley, of Chester; Frederick Harvey, born April 25, 1855, died of heart disease March 28, 1864; and Susan Norton, wife of Henry G. Wiley, of Kearney, Neb. Mr. Fullerton died of pneumonia February 1, 1869, loved and respected by all that knew him.

SUMNER, DAVID HUBBARD. The principal family of the name of Sumner in this country is traced back to I. Roger Sumner, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. He married Joanne Franklin and died in Bicester, December 3, 1608. II. William, his only son, born in Bicester, in 1605, married October 22, 1625, Mary West. He came to New England in 1636, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., and died there December 9, 1688; his wife June 7, 1676. III. William, eldest of seven children of William and Mary, born in Bicester, married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Clements, of Dorchester; was a mariner, moved to Boston, and died there February, 1675. IV. Clement, the ninth child in a family of ten children born in Boston September 6, 1671, married May 18, 1698, Margaret Harris. V. Of their seven children, William was the eldest, born at Boston March 18, 1699, married October 11, 1721, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Lebanon, Conn. He was a physician, and moved from Boston to Hebron, Conn., and in 1767 to Claremont, N. H.,

where he died March 4, 1778; his wife April 2, 1781. VI. Benjamin, the ninth of eleven children of the above, born in Hebron February 5, 1737, married May 7, 1758, Prudence, daughter of David Hubbard, of Glastonbury, Conn.; lived first at Hebron, moved to Claremont, N. H., where he died May 9, 1815; his wife died September 7, 1821.

Colonel Benjamin Sumner was a land surveyor, and a man of considerable wealth and prominent in the early history of Claremont. He took an active part in the controversy respecting the New Hampshire Grants. Of his thirteen children, David Hubbard was the ninth. He was born in Claremont, N. H., December 7, 1776. Having given a number of his sons a liberal education, it was the purpose of his father that he also should take a collegiate course, but after fitting for entrance to college he expressed a decided preference for mercantile life, and was accordingly placed in the store kept by the Lymans at White River, Vt., as a clerk. After some service there he commenced business for himself. In 1805 he married Martha Brandon Foxcroft, daughter of Dr. Francis Foxcroft, of Brookfield, Mass. She died in March, 1824, and left no children. Soon after this marriage Mr. Sumner removed from Claremont to Hartland, Vt., and engaged in trade at that place. This business he continued for many years, and with considerable success. During the War of 1812 a militia company formed at Hartland, and much to his surprise Mr. Sumner was elected as their captain. In 1813 and 1814 he represented Hartland in the State Legislature. He also served many years as justice of the peace. About 1814 he was appointed postmaster of Hartland, which office he retained for nearly twenty years. He was a Democrat during his entire life, but in the War of 1812 imbibed such a dislike of any factional opposition to an administration engaged in carrying on a war and upholding the national honor, that he could not oppose the war to suppress the rebellion, although he never confessed to any sympathy with the Republican party in respect to the matters out of which the rebellion sprang. Soon after coming to Hartland Mr. Sumner interested himself in the development of the town by building roads, some of them at his own expense, also in bridging the Connecticut River between Hartland and Plainfield, and in establishing mills. The first bridge built by the company of which he was one of the incorporators, having been swept away by a freshet, Mr. Sumner, who had become its sole survivor,

in 1841 completed another bridge which was destroyed in a freshet March 1859, after which time he maintained a ferry at that point. Mr. Sumner was one of the original incorporators of a company organized for the purpose of rendering the Connecticut River navigable at Water Quechee Falls, where canals and through locks were put in. Extensive mills were maintained at the same point by Mr. Sumner for many years. The mills were lost by freshets, and a small portion of the old canal walls is nearly all that is now left to indicate what was once one of the busiest parts of the town. Mr. Sumner was largely interested in a company organized for the purpose of carrying on an extensive lumber and timber trade on the Connecticut, the company owning for that purpose whole townships of land in New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1817 he purchased of the widow and heirs of the Royal Governor Benning Wentworth all the unsold lots of land in Vermont and New Hampshire known as the Governor's Rights. These lands were the 500 acre lots reserved by the governor to his own right in each charter of his New Hampshire grants. These lands being widely scattered, the purchase threw upon Mr. Sumner considerable labor, and the defence of them involved him in some litigation.

As a business man Mr. Sumner had great grasp of mind, was hopeful, progressive, and quick to avail himself of all improved methods. He was strong in his personal attachment to his friends, and would never suffer them to be misrepresented in his presence. In personal address he was a gentleman of the old school, somewhat formal, dignified and precise, but at the same time affable, hospitable, and possessed of a keen relish for wit and humor. Thongh earnest in his business, and active in every legitimate effort to win success, he was still scrupulously conscientious, and not only so lived as to preserve to himself the consciousness of rectitude but also so as to inspire others with entire confidence in his integrity. He was married to his second wife, Wealthy Thomas of Windsor, April 25, 1839. There were two children of this marriage, Martha, born May 19, 1840, widow of the late Judge Benjamin H. Steele, who owns and occupies the old homestead, and David H., jr., born November 8, 1842. The son, after a brief illness, died August 18, 1867, but a short time before the death of his father, which occurred August 29, 1867. The death of his only son, who had already taken upon himself the responsibility of his father's affairs, and whose loss was deeply felt, not

only by his relatives, but also by the public, undoubtedly hastened the death of the father. A few days after the funeral of the son the remains of the father were carried to the grave by the Masonic Fraternity of the vicinity, to whom he had been warmly attached in life, and among whom he had long stood as a senior member. The memory of Mr. Sumner is still green and fresh in the hearts of many with whom he labored, and whom his generous and hopeful energy encouraged in later life. His wife, Wealthy, died at her home in Hartland, February 7, 1887, a devoted mother, a faithful friend, kind to the poor, unsparing in sympathy, whereby she attached to herself a large and delightful circle of friends. Her heart and hand were given to every good work.

DOWNER, CHESTER, was a very prominent and successful business man. No one probably was better known than he among the many people throughout the entire White River Valley, and no one more enterprising, or more closely connected with the financial and property interests of the community. His business transactions were largely connected with real estate, and it can safely be said that he owned in his life time more real estate than any other person in the county. Mr. Downer was one of the charterers of the Royalton National Bank; was one of the principal holders of the stock, and as president and director, was closely connected with the financial policy of the bank under the skilful and conservative managment of its several cashiers, William H. Baxter and Asa W. Kenney. Mr. Downer was also largely interested in the Gaysville Manufacturing Company at Gaysville, Vt The business transactions of Mr. Downer were confined neither to the county or the State, for at an early day he was attracted to the State of Michigan by the chances offered for lucrative investment, and at a later day became largely interested in real estate in the city of Lansing. Mr. Downer with his family removed to Boston, Mass., about 1880, where he made his home till the time of his death.

Joseph and Robert were the original settlers in America of the Downer family. They were the sons of Robert Downer, of Wiltshire, England, by his wife, Hannah Vincent. These brothers settled at Newbury, Mass., about 1650, Robert removing soon after to Salisbury, Mass., where he married Sarah Eaton. They were both men of considerable

property, and were much respected by their fellow colonists, with whom they bravely shared the trials and hardships of the early colonial life.

Joseph married Mary, daughter of Deacon John Knight, July 9, 1660. Their children were Mary, born March 18, 1662; Joseph, born March 25, 1666; Andrew, July 25, 1672.

Joseph, son of Joseph and Mary Downer, married Hannah Grafton, about 1692. He died November 23, 1756, at Norwich, Conn., where he had moved with his family about 1706. She died at Norwich, Conn., October 12, 1741. Their children were Joseph, born September 29, 1693; John, born March 15, 1695; Andrew, May 14, 1697; Samuel, born April 12, 1699; Richard, February 11, 1702; Hannah, born February 16, 1704; Benjamin, born February 24, 1706; Caleb, Edmond, John, Stephen, Mary, Elizabeth.

Andrew, son of Joseph and Hannah (Grafton) Downer, married Sarah Laselle, daughter of Joshua Laselle, of Windham, Conn, son of Thomas Laselle, and grandson of John Laselle, a descendant of an old Huguenot family. Their children were Sarah, born March 26, 1721; Hannah, born January 5, 1722; Eunice, born January 16, 1724; Andrew, born January 30, 1726; Anne, born March 18, 1729; Benjamin, born May 12, 1731; Martha, born June 5, 1733; Joshua, born August 6, 1735; Zacheus, born June 7, 1737; Mary, born November 20, 1739.

Andrew, of Norwich, Conn., son of Andrew and Sarah (Laselle) Downer, married Mary Brown, of Windham, Conn., March 10, 1754. He and his family moved to Lebanon, N. H., about 1665, and not long thereafter settled in Sharon, Vt. Their children were Zacheus, born November 13, 1755; Jason, born December 21, 1756; Thomas, John, Frederic, Susan and Clara. Zacheus Downer resided for some time after removing from Connecticut at Lebanon, N. H., but later removed to Utica, N. Y., with his family, where descendants of his are now living. Thomas Downer was a doctor and resided at Stowe, Vt., where some of his descendants are still living.

Jason, son of Andrew and Mary (Brown) Downer, married Esther West, daughter of Solomon West and Abigail Strong. He died at Lebanon, N. H., September 15, 1841. Their children are Solomon, born June 13, 1784, died October 18, 1860; Anne, born August 18, 1782, married Ephraim Partridge; Erastus, born December 17, 1790, married

Margaret Evans, died November 30, 1869. Erastus, by his wife Margaret, had three children: Esther, born May 7, 1814; Stephen West, born August 19, 1815; Ziba Alden, born December 4, 1825; all of whom, with their families, are living at Lansing, Mich.

Solomon, son of Jason and Esther (West) Downer, married December, 1808, Martha, daughter of Asa and Martha (Hibbard) Huntington. She was born January 15, 1790, and was a descendant of Simon and Margaret (Barret) Huntington, who came from England in 1633, and settled at Norwich, Conn. Their children were Wooster, born December 2, 1809, died at Berlin, Vt., March 18, 1863; Jason, born September 9, 1813, died at Milwaukee, Wis., September 1, 1883; Chester, born June 29, 1819; Susan, who now resides at Lebanon, N. H.; Franklin, born September 26, 1826, now living at Hixton, Wis.; Albert, born November 7, 1830, now living at River Falls, Wis.; Alice, born November 7, 1830, now living at Sharon, Vt. Jason Downer was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He settled at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1842, where he began the practice of law. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. In 1864 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court for a term of six years. He had a large and lucrative practice, and accumulated a large fortune, which, on his death, he bequeathed mostly to charities.

Chester, son of Solomon and Martha (Huntington) Downer, was born at Sharon, Vt, June 29, 1819, and died at Brookline, Mass, February 18, 1890. He married, in 1863, Frances Elizabeth Shepard, daughter of Horace Shepard and Statira Baxter. Horace Shepard was a grandson of Squire Shepard, who came to Sharon in 1782, from Canterbury, Conn., and was a descendant of Ralph Shepard, who settled at Concord, Mass., about 1640. Statira Baxter was a daughter of Elihu Baxter and Triphena Taylor, who came to Norwich, Vt., from Norwich, Conn, about 1780, and was a descendant of Gregory Baxter, who came from England about 1635, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. The children of Chester and Frances Elizabeth Downer are Harriet Jenette, born October 26, 1864, and Charles, born May 24, 1866.

BUTLER, REV. FRANKLIN, eldest son of Bille Bishop and Sarah (Castle) Butler, was born in Essex, Vt., October 3, 1814. L. C. Butler, M.D., and Stephen G. and A. M. Butler, Esqs., of Essex, and Rev. Henry E. Butler, of Keeseville, N. Y., were his brothers. Franklin Butler prepared for college at Jericho Center, entered the University of Vermont, and graduated in the class of 1836. After his graduation he became principal of Bradford Academy, where he remained three years. From Bradford he went to the Theological Seminary, Andover, from which he graduated in 1842. Upon his graduation he was invited to become pastor of the "Old South" Congregational Church, at Windsor, in 1842. He accepted the position and was pastor of that church until 1858, when he resigned. Shortly after this he became the New England agent of the American Colonization Society, in which position he continued for a number of years, when upon the sale of the *Vermont Chronicle* to L. J. McIndoe, and the termination of Rev. Nelson Bishop's connection with it in 1868, he became its editor, which position he held till the removal of the *Chronicle* to Montpelier in 1875. After the death of Mr. McIndoe he became one of the incorporators of the Journal Company, and assisted in its editorial management, and at the time of his death was editor-in-chief of the *Vermont Journal*. Mr. Butler was for many years chaplain of the State Prison at Windsor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870. As an editor, Mr. Butler was impressed with the wide influence and great power of the press. He tried earnestly and successfully to contribute to the purity, the dignity, and the power of this potent agency. His grasp of the numerous questions and topics of the day was clear and fine, his style of presenting them facile, terse and logical, his judgment carefully formed and conclusive. As a pastor, Mr. Butler was discreet, devoted and faithful, as a preacher discriminating and able; and as a man and citizen unostentatious, and public spirited. He was regarded as a wise counsellor, and known to be a steadfast friend. He died at Windsor, May 23, 1880. He married, first, January 27, 1845, Mary, only daughter of ex-Governor Charles Coolidge, of Windsor; she died March 13, 1875. He married, second, Mrs. Abbie, widow of Lyman J. McIndoe, June 1, 1876. By his first wife one child, Carlos Coolidge Butler, was born, January 18, 1849, who married, first, January, 1875, Annie, daughter of Stephen G. and Sarah

Butler of Essex, Vt. She died July 3, 1876. The only child by this union, Carlos Coolidge, was born March 9, 1876, died August, 1876. He married, second, November, 1877, Jennie, daughter of Edward H. and Percis C. (Stephens) Perkins, who was born in Windsor, September 13, 1860. Carlos Coolidge Butler died in Atlanta, Ga., of consumption, March 29, 1883. The children of Carlos Coolidge and Jennie Butler are the only descendants of Governor Coolidge. They are Alice Coolidge, born October 27, 1878; Walter Franklin, born October 15, 1879; and Annie Perkins, born August 8, 1881, died December, 1885.

COOLIDGE, GOVERNOR CARLOS, was born in Windsor, Vt., June 25, 1792. His genealogy is as follows: Richard, born in 1666, died October 23, 1732. His wife's name was Susanna. She died October 20, 1736, aged sixty-six years. Nathaniel, born in 1700, died 1766, married Grace, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Bowman, and had five children, of whom Nathaniel, their eldest son, born December 7, 1728, married Dorothy Whitney, who died July 29, 1818, aged eighty-five years. He died December 24, 1773. They had six children, viz.: Susanna, Mary, Daniel, Nathaniel, Grace, and Nathan, father of Carlos, born December 6, 1766, married Betsey Curtis March 20, 1791; the latter was born May 2, 1760, died December 27, 1822. They had three children: Carlos, Mary, born October 15, 1793, died November 30, 1814, and Betsey, born November 17, 1801, died October 26, 1874. Governor Carlos Coolidge was graduated from Middlebury College with honor, in a class that contained such men as the late Hon. Charles Davis, judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Judge Jacob Lansing of Albany, N. Y., Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D.D., of Greenwich, Conn., and others equally prominent. He read law at the outset with the Hon. Peter Starr of Middlebury, and completed his studies, preparatory to admission to the bar in Windsor county, with the late Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard of Windsor. He commenced the practice of his profession in Windsor in 1814 and continued it for a period of more than fifty years. He was the recipient of many tokens of popular favor from citizens of his own county and State. He was State's attorney for the county of Windsor from 1831 to 1836, and representative from Windsor to the General Assembly from 1834 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1843. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives in 1836 and from

1839 to 1842, in which capacity he presided with unsurpassed dignity and urbanity. He was elected governor of Vermont in 1848, and re-elected in 1849. He was Senator from Windsor county in 1854 and re-elected in 1855. He was one of the electors at large from Vermont in 1844, who indicated their preference for Henry Clay as President of the United States. In 1849 he received from his *alma mater*, Middlebury College, the well earned compliment of the degree of LL. D. This brief recital of some of the responsible posts to which Governor Coolidge attained without solicitation on his part, gives a faint idea of the character and attainments of the man. Governor Coolidge was, *par excellence*, a Christian gentleman. In his private and public life he bore himself without ostentation, with remarkable urbanity towards all, and discharged every public and private trust with thoroughness and ability. He died in Windsor, August 15, 1866. The Governor married September 22, 1817, Harriet, daughter of Walter and Sarah (Gilbert) Bingham, born in Claremont, N. H., April 6, 1796, died June 6, 1877. They had two children, Mary and Harriet. The latter died June 5, 1831, aged five years. Mary, born June 29, 1818, married January 27, 1845, the Rev. Franklin Butler.

MCINDOE, LYMAN J., was born in Barnet, Vt., January 17, 1819 His grandfather, John, came from Claren, Scotland, and settled in Barnet, Vt., about 1784. He married, first, Janet Lourie, and had two children, Robert and James. He married second, Widow Agnes Furgeson. He died about 1806. His son James, born February, 1782, in Scotland, married Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rich) Baker. Her father, John Baker, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at Manchester, N. H., in 1815. Elizabeth, his wife, died June, 1812. Abigail died May 15, 1852. Their children were John Baker Way, born January 21, 1812; Robert, born December 25, 1813; Eliza Jane, born January 21, 1816; Lyman James; Lovinia Sophia, born July 8, 1821; David, born April 26, 1824; George C., March 4, 1828; and Laura Ann, born December 17, 1831. Lyman James McIndoe removed with his parents, at an early age, to Newbury, Vt. When about twelve years of age he had a severe illness which left him with a cough, that followed him through life, and in a condition of general health that led his parents and himself to regard the printer's trade as favorable to his prospects. With a bare common

school education, he began to learn that trade with John R. Reding, of Haverhill, N. H., at the age of fifteen. After completing a regular apprenticeship, he continued to work in the same office for some time as a journeyman, and with rigid economy and unwearied labor, he continued to lay up a small sum of money on which to make a beginning in the world. Being called to settle a brother's estate in Nashville, Tenn., he remained in that city about a year. He set up business for himself at Newbury about the year 1846, and printed the *Christian Messenger* for a year or two. In 1848 he commenced the publication of the *Aurora of the Valley*, and issued it for two years as a semi-monthly, and then changed it to a weekly paper. Steadily gaining in funds by rare enterprise and tact, and in reputation by skill and success in the newspaper business, he purchased a paper in Bradford, Vt., and published the same as the *Orange County Journal*, in 1856 and some years thereafter. In 1857 he bought the entire establishment of the *Vermont Journal*, at Windsor, Vt., and in November of that year he assumed the proprietorship and editorial care of the same, and devoted to it the maturity and strength of his life. Under his supervision this paper was made to rank among the foremost in journalism. In 1863 he also became proprietor of the *Vermont Chronicle*, a double folio sheet, "not excelled either in size or adaptation of its contents to its readers by any country religious newspaper in the land." For the purpose of enhancing the local department of his papers, in 1868 he entered upon the plan of publishing different editions of his paper for different localities. In October, 1869, he issued the *Granite State Journal*, designed especially for circulation on the New Hampshire side of the Valley of the Connecticut. Within the year prior to his death he laid the foundation for and issued two additional newspaper publications, viz., *The Valley Farmer*, designed especially for the wants of the Vermont and New Hampshire agriculturists, and the *Aurora of the Valley*, "for racy, entertaining and useful reading in the family." Indeed, he seemed to place no limit to his enterprise in enlarging his field of newspaper publication; the last months, even, of his life were occupied with plans which he had hoped might surpass in interest and usefulness all his previous endeavors. The following written by one who knew him well sets forth the traits of character which gave to Mr. McIndoe his success as an editor and publisher: "He was indefatigable in his industry, unas-

suming in his modesty, frugal in personal matters, broad and liberal in giving his readers the most and the best, far reaching and enterprising in his plans, unbounded in his devotion to his profession, and untiring in his application to his duties." His constant study and endeavor were to give his publications high tone. He would never print any article or story corrupting to morals or taste. His publishing enterprises were a financial success, beyond most publishers of his time. In his *will* he bequeathed the *Vermont Journal*, and *Granite State Journal* subscription list, good will, press, engine, and all fixtures for printing, to the Vermont and New Hampshire Bible Societies; the *Vermont Chronicle* to the General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Vermont. Mr. McIndoe died at his home in Windsor, December 24, 1873. He married, first, Lucia K. Porter, of Lyman, N. H. Robert H. McIndoe, born March 22, 1849, a resident of San Francisco, Cal., is the only child by this marriage. He married second, June 13, 1854, Abbie, daughter of David and Florinda Locke, born in Lyman, September 15, 1834. The children by the second marriage were Lucia A., born March 12, 1856, died November 3, 1864; Clara Alice, born August 24, 1859, married December 31, 1878, Marsh O. Perkins, editor-in chief of the *Vermont Journal*; Abbie, born February 2, 1878, died March 17, 1878; and Florinda, born July 9, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have four children: Locke McIndoe, born November 20, 1879; Gail Giddings, born August 4, 1882; Margaret and Marion, twins, born September 9, 1889; Herbert Marsh, born January 19, 1891.

STEARNS, DANIEL, was born in Reading, Vt., July 26, 1807, the third in a family of eight children of Daniel and Sarah (Pratt) Stearns. Two brothers, Charles and Thomas Stearns, came from England about 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. The subject of this sketch descends the sixth generation from Charles. The line of descent is as follows: first, Charles, the emigrant; second, Rev. Charles; third, Thomas, of Leominster, Mass.; fourth, Daniel; fifth, Daniel; sixth, Daniel. Daniel and Paul Stearns, sons of Daniel, fifth, above, came from Leominster and settled in Reading in 1796: Daniel on the place now occupied and owned by Jarvis Pratt, who married his daughter; Paul, on the place now owned and occupied by his son Honestus. Daniel

Stearns was twice married, but all his children who reached adult age were by his second wife, Sarah Pratt. They were Justin, now an old man living in Fitchburg, Mass.; Hannah, wife of Jarvis Pratt, named above; Daniel, subject of this sketch; James M., died in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1873; Betsey, wife of James Boutelle, died in Canada, September 17, 1837, aged twenty-four years; Rufus, living in Reading; Mary, died single in Reading; and Charles, died aged eighteen in Reading. Daniel Stearns, the father, died in Reading, March 22, 1831, aged fifty-nine years; his wife died January 10, 1828, aged fifty two years Daniel Stearns in 1837 commenced merchandising in Reading, where he continued in trade five years. In 1844, in company with his brother-in-law, Major Levi C. Fay, he leased the Dartmouth Hotel at Hanover, N. H., which they ran about nine months. He then engaged in merchandising at Windsor, and continued in trade until 1851. He was elected by the Legislature a director of the Vermont State Prison for a number of years, and was chairman of the board of directors of the Windsor Savings Bank for several years. For four years he ran a livery stable at Windsor. While a resident of Reading Mr. Stearns filled the positions of deputy sheriff and tax collector. After his removal to Windsor he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, a position he held for many years. He also represented the town of Windsor two terms in the Legislature. Mr. Stearns has been retired from active business for a number of years. He is a man of extensive acquaintance, is well respected by all who know him, and enjoys in a large measure the esteem of the community in which he lives. He married, November 2, 1830, Flavilla, daughter of Ezra and Olive (Lincoln) Fay. Mrs. Stearns was born in Reading, November 5, 1810. A sketch of the Fay family will be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have no children.

AMSDEN, CHARLES, was born in West Windsor, Vt., May 6, 1832, being the youngest son of America and Nancy Amsden. Our subject's grandfather, Abel Amsden, came from Marlboro, Mass., and cleared a fifty-acre farm in the town of Reading, Vt., locating on the same July 3, 1787. He had served four years in the Revolutionary army, and had taken part in some of the most important battles. He built a log house in Reading, also afterwards a brick tavern, and was for a long time its

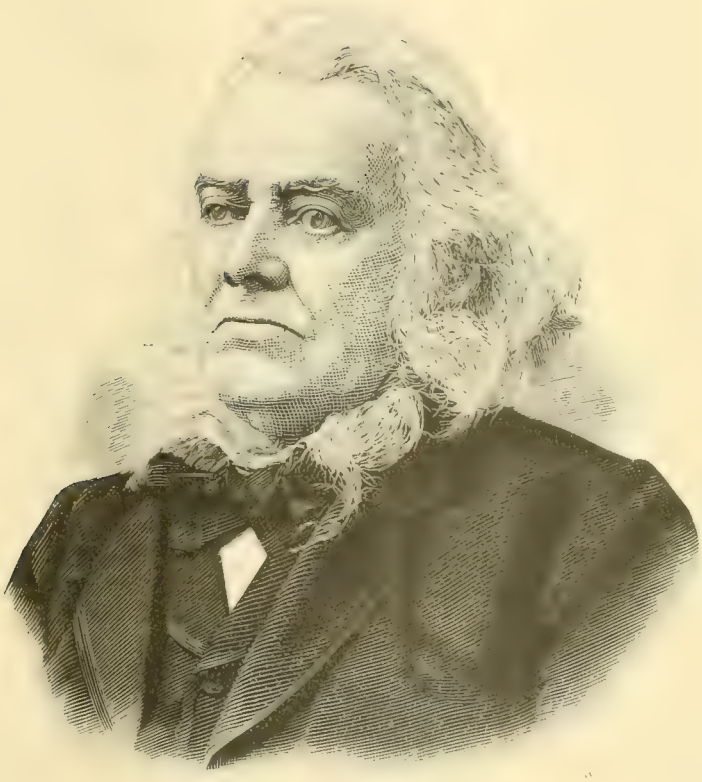
popular proprietor. He was a strong Universalist in his religious belief, and on settling in the town was accompanied by his father, Abram Amsden, who died in Reading. In 1821 he built a grist-mill and died in 1828, aged seventy-one years. Abel was married three times, and had sixteen children, ten of whom survived him. His youngest child, Mrs. Charlotte L. Hawkins, is the only living representative (1890) and resides in Reading. America, the son of Abel, was born in Reading, June 22, 1796. He spent his early life in his native town, but subsequently removed to West Windsor, and was engaged in farming. He married, first, Clarissa Davis, and their children all died in infancy. He married, second, Mrs. Nancy Ward, *nee* Child, and their two children, are Rollin, a resident of Windsor, Vt., and Charles. America Amsden was possessed of a genial disposition, and discharged faithfully and creditably all the duties of an American citizen. He was accidently drowned October 4, 1869, during the great freshet. Mrs. Nancy Amsden, who by her longevity has become a historical character in Windsor county, was the youngest daughter of nine children of Daniel and Lydia Child, who were pioneer settlers of Westminster, Mass., where she was born July 20, 1790. When twenty-five years of age she married Jonas Ward, by whom she had three children, only one of whom, John Ward, a prominent lawyer at Detroit, Mich., is living. Her parents, in 1826, removed to Cavendish, Vt., and two years after she married America Amsden, the fruit of their union being the two sons mentioned above. Her centennial birthday was appropriately observed, she receiving on that day about one thousand guests, being seated in a bower of evergreens and flowers under an arch inscribed in evergreens, "1790, Nancy Amsden, 1890." The subject of our sketch had no advantages of an education excepting what could be obtained at the district schools. He passed his early life on his father's farm and engaged in mercantile business in March, 1849, when he came to what is now Amsden, and engaged in the milling business. The following year he commenced operating the lime kiln, which business he has carried on ever since. As early as 1850 he carried on a general store, but built his present store in 1869. For years he has done a large jobbing business in flour and grain. In business circles in different parts of the State Mr. Amsden is also interested; he is director of the National Black River Bank, also of the Home Scale Company, of Rutland; was for two years—

1886–87—a director in the Rutland Railroad. In politics, a Republican, he has represented Weathersfield in the Legislature of 1870 and 1890; has been town treasurer since 1876, and postmaster since Amsden became a post-office, excepting when his political offices required him to resign a United States appointment. Mr. Amsden married, first, Miss Abby E. Cragne, by whom he had one child, viz.: Mary Malvina, wife of Charles E. Woodruff, a flour and grain merchant of Woodstock, Vt. He married, second, Miss Mary L. Stackin, of Weathersfield.

BALDWIN, ALBERT F., the second son of Nahum and Philanda (Harvey) Baldwin, was born in Chester, February 22, 1818. His father was a native of Marlboro, N. H., and besides our subject had the following family: Edwin, who died in Oshkosh, Wis; Fannie (deceased), married Oris Dwinell; Charles O., died at Hartford, Conn.; Silas, resides at Grafton, Vt.; and Maria Rosaline, died at the age of eight years. He followed farming for a livelihood and was unable to give our subject only the benefit of an education at the district schools. When Albert was twenty years of age his father gave him his time and he worked as a farm laborer, receiving twelve dollars per month. His first employer settled with him by giving his note for $100, which Mr. Baldwin still holds for payment. But not being disheartened by his loss he made up his mind to save $100 a year, and at the age of twenty-five years he purchased a farm of Thomas Williams in the southern part of the town, his first payment being $500. He has always been engaged in farming, and after living in the southern part of the town for a number of years he removed to the Stedman farm, situated near Sawyersville. He built the present house on that farm and resided there fifteen years, when he removed to where he now lives. He is an active member of the Congregational Church. In politics a Republican, he has been called on by his townsmen to fill the offices of selectman and lister. He married October 27, 1842, Laurenza Sawyer, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Sawyer) Williams. She was born in Chester, April 9, 1821. They had three children, viz.: Abbie, wife of George S. Robbins of Chester; Lizzie, died at the age of twenty-six years; and George born in Chester, March 21, 1861, married Juliette Dwinell and has three children: Robert Dwinell, Elizabeth and Harold H. He resides in Chester. Mrs. Albert F. Baldwin died April 1, 1886.

FAY, MAJOR LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, was born in Reading, Vt., April 25, 1807, the fifth in a family of nine children of Major Ezra and Olive (Lincoln) Fay. His father was the first of the family who came to Vermont. He came from Westboro, Mass., where he was born, and took up two hundred acres of land in the town of Reading. He married, first, Sarah Newton of Westboro. The children by this union were Mary Ball, wife of Dr. Wakefield; Elizabeth Hastings, wife of Jacob Gilbert; and Sarah Newton, wife of Calvin Wardner. He married, second, Mrs. Olive Chamberlain, *nee* Lincoln, a descendant of Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts. By this union there were children as follows: Olive, born March 8, 1801, married Luther Parker, now a widow living in Lebanon, N. H., ninety years of age; Lucy Lincoln, born July 10, 1802, married Frederick Woodward of Plainfield, N. H., where she died; Louisa, born April 7, 1804, died aged twenty-one years; Ezra, born December 22, 1805, died in Felchville, Vt., in 1872; Levi Chamberlain, subject of this sketch; Emily, born January 2, 1809, married Elijah Burnap of Plainfield, N. H.; Flavilla and Aurilla, twins, born November 5, 1810,—the latter died young, Flavilla married in 1830 Daniel Stearns, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work;—and a daughter who died in infancy. Ezra Fay died at the residence of his son, Levi C., in Reading, January, 1841. Olive Lincoln Fay died at Felchville in 1854. Levi Chamberlain Fay received his education in the common schools of Reading. When ten years of age he had a fever sore in the foot, which compelled him for several years to use crutches, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. On this account he decided to learn the tailor's trade and went to Woodstock for that purpose, but soon abandoned it and took up in its stead the shoemaker's trade, and worked at that trade for three years in Reading with David Hammond, and at the end of that time bought out Mr. Hammond, the business then embracing boots, shoes, harness and agricultural implements. He carried on this business nine years. In 1838 he bought the Slayton Hotel at South Woodstock, repaired and moved into it, which was burned three months thereafter. He then leased the Ransom House in South Woodstock which he kept two years. Selling his property in South Woodstock in 1840 he returned to Reading, built a residence and carried on merchandising for four years, then sold out and in company with his

brother-in-law, Daniel Stearns, leased the Dartmouth Hotel at Hanover, N. H., which they kept about nine months, then sold out, went to Felchville, where he again engaged in merchandising, a business which he continued for twenty years. In 1863 he sold out to his sons and purchased the stock in three stores at Windsor, Vt., the Union store, Charles Hawley and Samuel R. Stocker. His sons, selling out at Felchville, were taken into partnership in his stores at Windsor. He subsequently sold out to his sons and Marvin C. Hubbard and retired from the mercantile business. From 1843 to 1885 Mr. Fay has made yearly trips to the West for the purpose of loaning moneys on real estate mortgages. He has dealt largely in real estate, built the Fay block and quite a number of dwelling houses in Windsor. The Major has been too much occupied with his own business affairs to be a seeker for, or to desire, public positions. However, he served as town treasurer of Reading many years and also was a director in the Springfield National Bank. He has been a member of the Congregational Church at Windsor since 1868. For the past two years he has been on the invalid list, being confined to the house much of the time. He married, first, December 15, 1829, Susan, daughter of Edmund and Lovisa (Sherman) Stone, who was born in Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1810 There were seven children by this union, two of whom died in infancy. Those who reached adult age were Amanda M., born May 6, 1833, married December 16, 1862, Hon. Chester Pike, a prominent citizen of Cornish, N. H. They have but one child living, Chester Fay, born May 11, 1868; Colamer T., born December 10, 1834, married September 14, 1859, Carrie I. Watkins, born November 18, 1838. Their children are Frank Edmund, born September 2, 1860; Lillian Watkins, born December 22, 1862; Mary Caroline, born February 26, 1870; Levi Elisha, born March 5, 1875; and Julia Pike, born January 10, 1878. Colamer T. is a successful merchant at Holyoke, Mass.; Emeroy, born in 1836, died aged three years and three months; Edmund Stone, born October 19, 1840, married, December, 1861, Francelia M. Kendall, born June 4, 1842, died October 7, 1875. They have one child, Herbert William, born April 24, 1866. Edmund S. is a merchant and interested in a number of the leading industries of Portsmouth, N. H., and is the present (1890) mayor of that city; Julia A., born October 19, 1842, married July 3, 1867, Joseph A. Chapin, teller in



Alfred Hall.

the National Bank of North America, Boston, and resides in Medford, Mass. Their children are Susan Fay, born May 26, 1868, and George Farnsworth, born May 29, 1871. Mrs. Susan Fay, the Major's wife, died in Windsor, March 27, 1870. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Sherman, of Weathersfield, Vt., who came from Connecticut, taking along with him the name of "Weathersfield," the town in Connecticut where the Shermans had lived, and gave it to Vermont, where he settled. The family were of German origin and quite numerous. Senator George F. Hoar and his brother, Judge E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, General W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and Judge Edgar J. Sherman, of Lawrence, Mass., are connected with same family. Mrs. Fay possessed in a large measure those rare womanly qualities which characterize the true wife and devoted mother, and she commanded the love and esteem not only of her own immediate family and relatives, but of the entire community where she resided. Major Fay married, second, Mrs. Jane A. Cummings, daughter of Alpha and Lydia (Ransom) Rowley. She was born in Winsted, Conn., July 24, 1827. Kate R., born March 11, 1856, wife of I. R. Clark, a lawyer in Boston, and Jennie E., born December 17, 1859, wife of A. P. Pierce of Red Wing, Minn., are her children by a former marriage.

HALL, ALFRED. This gentleman descends in the sixth generation from John Hall, born in England, in 1627, died in Medford, Mass., October 18, 1701, married April 2, 1647, Elizabeth, daughter of Percival and Ellen Green. She died February 4, 1713. Of their ten children, Percival, born in Cambridge, Mass., February 11, 1672, died in Sutton, Mass., December 25, 1752, married October 18, 1697, Jane, daughter of Thomas and Grace (Fay) Willis, who was born October, 1677, and died October 28, 1757. Percival Hall "was a very prominent and efficient man in both church and town affairs." Of the twelve children of Percival and Jane Hall, Willis was their youngest child. He was born March 8, 1720, in Medford, Mass., died in Sutton, April 10, 1800, married, first, May 15, 1746, Martha Gibbs, of Hopkinton, Mass., who died February 1, 1756. He married second, December 9, 1756, Anna, daughter of William and Anna Coye, who died April 7, 1800. Of Willis Hall it was written, "He was universally respected, and never had an enemy."

He had five children by his first marriage, and of his six children by his second wife, Jonathan, father of Alfred, was the eldest. He was born October 21, 1757, and died September 24, 1845. About 1780 he married Mercy Cady, who died December 19, 1860. Jonathan came to Windsor, Vt., in 1788, and located on a farm near the village, which is still owned by his son Alfred. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a pleasant and social man, in personal appearance a rather spare form, a pleasant countenance, brown hair, with features modestly prominent.

Alfred Hall is the only one of his seven children living. He was born in Windsor, Vt., February 20, 1804. He has passed his whole life in Windsor, and, with but one exception, is the oldest native resident in the town. His principal occupation has been farming. He owns and occupies the old Hall homestead. He was president of the Windsor Savings Bank for many years, has filled the positions of overseer of the poor and selectman twenty years each. He has been a trustee of the bridge company at Windsor, and its treasurer for many years. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. Successful as a business man, a safe adviser, a genial, social disposition, Mr. Hall has always commanded the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he has passed a long life. He married August 26, 1833, Catharine Morgan, born June 16, 1815, died October 15, 1869. Their children are Rachel Morgan, born August 18, 1834, married Sarah Dorr, and has children as follows: Frank E., Jesse L., deceased, Harry W., Mary and Allen M. He is overseer in the machinist department of Vermont State Prison; Sophia Blood, born April 1, 1837, married Daniel A. Barnard, of Windsor; Licortus Brewer, born September 30, 1839, married August 14, 1888, Anna M. Camden. They have one child, Alfred Camden. Licortus B., is a graduate of Dartmouth College, was afterwards one of its professors, and is now a specialist in the treatment of the eye and ear in Philadelphia; Eugene C., born September 20, 1844, married, first, Ella Knowlton. They had one child, Fred M. He married, second, Etta Alton, of Worcester, Mass. He is a machinist by trade, and lives in Worcester; Charles Alfred, born January 25, 1850, married December 31, 1871, Flora Belle Harris. They have one child, Cora Belle. He is also a machinist and resides in Worcester; Adge-

lon K., born November 26, 1855, married October 7, 1877, Lilla Belle, daughter of M. L. Horton, of Windsor. He lives at the homestead, carrying on the home farm, and is overseer of the poor for the town of Windsor.

HAYES, FRANCIS B., was born at Boston, Mass., March 10, 1861, and is the only son of the late Hon. Francis B. and Margaret (Marriatt) Hayes. His father was a prominent attorney of Boston and largely interested in railroads throughout the country. Our subject was fitted for college at the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., also by private tutors. Owing to his father's death in 1883, which required his supervision of his father's affairs, he was obliged to relinquish his original idea of attending college. In 1887 he located in Weathersfield and since that time has become a permanent resident of Vermont. He is engaged in literary pursuits and is a correspondent for various Boston papers.

PORTER, JOHN, the first of the name to settle in New England, was born in 1590 at Wroxhall Abbey near Kenilworth, in the county of Warwick, England, was married and had a family of children. Animated by a desire to try his fortunes in New England he sailed with his family from London and arrived at Dorchester, Mass, on the 30th of May, 1627. They remained at Dorchester till 1635, and in that year removed to Windsor, Conn. William Porter, a descendant in the fourth generation from John Porter, was born in Lebanon, Conn., on the 4th of September, 1749. From Lebanon he removed to Hartford, Vt., in 1780 there settled, and in due time was married to Mary Hodges. They had nine children, among the number, John Porter, subject of this sketch, born in Hartford the 8th of April, 1798. In those early days the means for securing an education at the common schools were scant, but such opportunities as came within his reach he fully improved, supplying all deficiencies in this direction by the exercise of a resolute will. At the age of eighteen he taught school one term in the neighborhood where he lived, and then took charge of a school in Rodman, N. Y. As a good illustration of his native energy and perseverance it may be mentioned that while thus engaged he twice made the entire journey to Rodman

and back on foot, a distance of 300 miles. Soon closing his career as a teacher, he settled down to farming and this continued the chief occupation of his life. He followed the occupation with unwearied industry and zeal, and was amply rewarded in the general success that attended his labors. It was a frequent remark with him that the man who managed his own affairs well might be safely intrusted with the management of other people's affairs. This principle the community in which he lived appreciated and they applied it to his own case. Varied and numerous were the duties he was called upon to perform in the public behalf, duties he did not shrink from, however thankless the work might be at times. John Porter's motto in all cases was this: "If a thing was worth doing at all it was worth doing well" In living up to this principle, he showed true greatness of mind. The same care and attention he gave to all branches of his work were also exhibited in the transaction of such official and political duties as were intrusted to him. Beginning as an original stockholder in the Bank of Woodstock, organized in 1832, when the old bank gave place to the Woodstock Bank in 1847, he was elected one of the directors. This position he held to the end of his life and during all the time, he very rarely missed a meeting of the directors. In his political preferences he was a Whig, and was for many years a member of the Whig State Committee. He was elected to represent the town of Hartford in 1840 and for the two succeeding years. For the next two years he was elected one of the Senators from Windsor county, and in 1845 was again sent to Montpelier as representative, and again in 1848 and 1849. In 1850 he was elected Judge of Probate for the district of Hartford, holding this office till the time of his death, which took place the 12th of November, 1886. His duties as Judge of Probate he discharged with the same unvarying industry and ability that characterized his work in all other fields of labor to which he was called. When the Republican party was organized he became a zealous member of that party, and in 1856 was appointed one of the presidential electors for Vermont. In 1858 he was appointed a commissioner together with Norman Williams and George P. Marsh to prepare a plan for building the present State House and to superintend its construction. A few words in conclusion may be permitted, though words can add little to the record of such a life as John Porter lived. That record is set down in the acts and

doings of a long life of faithful work. It is known and read of all men. It exhibits him as a man of remarkable industry, of strict integrity, of sound and discriminating judgment; carefully fulfilling his obligations to others and exacting from others the same measure in return; under provocations manifesting great forbearance; in his speech and general deportment bearing a directness and simplicity of manner that comported with his substantial character and solid worth. John Porter was married on the 30th day of May, 1831, to Jane Frances, daughter of Fordyce Foster, of Hartford. Six children were the fruit of this union, of whom two died in infancy. The oldest son, John F., after he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1855, moved to Troy, N. Y., where he adopted the legal profession, of which he was an able and honored member. He died at the old homestead at Quechee in the summer of 1885. Three children still survive, namely: Jennie F., widow of the late Charles T. Smith of Colchester, Conn.; Louisa A., wife of John H. Denison of New Bedford, Mass; and Charles W., engaged in the practice of law at Montpelier, formerly Secretary of State of Vermont.

TRACY, HON. ANDREW. Thomas Tracy, the grandfather of Andrew, came from Windham, Conn., to Hartford, Vt., in 1776. He had a son James who was born in Windham, January 28, 1760, and on October 22, 1795, married Mercy Richmond, of Barnard. She was born in Taunton, Mass., June 15, 1772. Of their family of five children, Andrew, the second child, was born in Hartford, December 15, 1797. He attended the academies in Royalton and Randolph, and decided to study a profession rather than follow his father's occupation of a farmer. Having completed the preparatory studies, he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained two years. At this time his intimate friend, Leonard Marsh, who was a classmate, withdrew from the college on account of trouble with his eyes. Mr. Tracy, preferring not to be separated from his friend, left college at the same time. The two went to New York State, where for two years he taught school in Troy. In September, 1822, at the request of his father he returned to Hartford, and became a student in the law office of George E. Wales, and in 1826 was admitted to the bar. He first practiced his profession in Quechee village, but he soon became interested in politics and was elected a member of the Leg-

islature from Hartford in 1833, and for the four succeeding years. On the organization of the Whig party he united with the same and engaged earnestly in the discussions which were constantly arising over the political questions of the day, and from his swift and ready way of speaking, from the force and compactness of his expression and the keenness of his sarcasm, he was well qualified for such debates. At the close of the year 1837 he removed to Woodstock and entered into partnership with Norman Williams, January 1, 1838, which partnership continued till June 15, 1839. During the month of December, 1840, he formed a partnership with Julius Converse, under the firm name of Tracy & Converse, and on August 20, 1849, James Barrett was admitted as partner under the firm name of Tracy, Converse & Barrett. This partnership continued in active professional work till November 25, 1853, when Mr. Tracy retired from the firm. He was elected in 1842 to represent the town of Woodstock in the Legislature, and was made Speaker of the House, which position he held for the two succeeding years. In 1852 he was elected representative to Congress, but as neither the climate nor the political atmosphere of Washington suited him, at the close of his term of service he declined a re-election. He was never married. He died in Woodstock, October 28, 1868.

WARREN, JOHN, eldest of the sixteen children of Eliphalet and Marion (Rice) Warren, was born in Northboro, Mass., November 19, 1763. At the age of twelve years he saw the minute-men, his father being one of them, rallying to meet the British at Lexington, and distinctly heard the guns at his home. His father served to the close of the Revolution, a period of eight years, and during this time the care of the home farm devolved upon John. At the close of the war he enlisted in the service to suppress Shay's Rebellion. The spring after he was twenty-three years of age he came to Weathersfisld, May, 1787, with a pair of cattle, a chain, a bag of grain, a small iron kettle on their yoke, and an axe over his shoulder. His first purchase was sixty acres, at two dollars an acre, the sum being two years' wages, where the house now owned by Henry Fellows was built, before October 17, 1791, when he was married to Miss Abigail Proctor of Cavendish, whose father was an early settler of that town from



JOHN WARREN.

Chelmsford, Mass. He began clearing the thick growth of timber and burning it to ashes, which he converted into potash and pearlash, which with the wheat raised on the land, he took to Boston market, in winter, at first with his oxen; he had been accustomed to the market when a boy. The soil was very productive and he soon added more land to the first, and became noted for raising beef and pork, butter and cheese for market—one pair of fat oxen he would sell with the load and drive one pair back, drawing salt and the necessary equipments for farm work; later he went with horses. He employed a good deal of help; no weeds were suffered to grow. His crops were heavy, especially corn; he would have it hoed three times. Two bears at one time were killed on an ash tree in his cornfield. His farm very nearly supplied his table; he *never* bought a pound of flour. When the Hessian fly or weavel destroyed the spring wheat he had enough in store to last a year or more until he could raise a crop of winter wheat ahead of the destroyer. The wheel and loom had a place in his home. His wife was lame many years from a broken hip, and received the tenderest care. The chaise, for her ease, early took the place of the common wagon. She lived eighty-one years, sixty-two as his companion, a real helpmeet; together they met losses and trials with fortitude and resignation. For himself a physician was never called until his final failure from apoplexy, when past ninety-two years of age. Debts were incurred in buying land, etc, but he never failed to make a payment when due. He could waste nothing, but was liberal to the needy, and as prosperity came he was able to furnish aid to many. Though interested and active for the public welfare, he refused office except as lister for many years. He was one of the building committee for the brick meeting-house, a town interest at the center, now standing as an old landmark, pointing its tall spire to the better country, and one of those who paid liberally toward building and salary as a just debt, a personal privilege, and a public benefit. Their record is on high, their example a valuable legacy. Calvin, eldest child of John, born September 2, 1792, married Melinda Whipple, of Weathersfield, and settled in Berlin and Montpelier, where he was deacon of the Congregational Church, and both died in old age, one daughter, Mrs. Alida Woodbury, surviving. Sally, eldest daughter of John, married Elisha Swift of Weathersfield, and settled in Haverhill, N. H. Luther, third child of John, born

May 5, 1796, went to Haverhill, N. H., in 1817, purchasing land in the eastern part of the town, and married Martha Niles, daughter of Amasa and Martha (Fairbanks) Niles, of Haverhill. He became engaged in the lumber trade, running several mills at different points, employing many hands and teams conveying the lumber by raft or otherwise from Northern New Hampshire to Hartford, Conn., where he owned a landing and yard, also one at Saybrook. His purposes were broken off at the age of forty-two, February 22, 1838; his disease was lung and typhus fever. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church at Haverhill, where his three children were baptized in infancy. She died in 1830, aged thirty-five. He after that joined the North Church in Hartford, Conn. The three children found a home at their grandfather's in Weathersfield. The daughter Martha was there married June 17, 1839, to Rev. T. D. Southworth, and is now a widow living in Springfield, Vt. Nathaniel, fourth child of John, was born March 3, 1799, and always lived in town, in the same house his father first built, who had moved to one on a farm adjoining in 1817. His first wife was Fannie Haskell, of Weathersfield. They had three children: Franklin Haskell Warren, of Rock Island, Ill., and Ellen, who married Henry Knight, of Hancock, N. H., only survived him. His fourth wife had children by a former marriage, and survived him many years. He was a deacon in the church, and died April 7, 1878. George, fifth child of John, born April 26, 1804, married Arathusa Niles, of Haverhill, N. H., where he settled on a farm. They both died in March, 1860. Four daughters are living having children and grandchildren. Amanda, youngest child of John, (except one named John, who died in infancy,) born February 7, 1809, married Edson Chamberlin, a life-long resident of Weathersfield. They had one daughter, who with her husband and two children died before them. They bought her father's farm after his death, where they had lived to take care of the parents in their last days. He was many years one of the selectmen, especially active during the war of the Rebellion. His age was seventy three. She survived him, and died at seventy-six years. Luther Proctor, second child of Luther, was born in Haverhill, N. H., February 12, 1824. At six years of age he came to Weathersfield to live with his grandparents, attending the district school and working on the farm. He has lived in town fifty years in all, sixteen in other places,

and thirty on the farm he now owns. He keeps twenty cows, patronizes the Springfield creamery, has a herd of young growing cattle, and quite a flock of fine wool sheep. He was married in 1846 to Miss Louise Barrett, daughter of Charles Barrett, esq. They had five children: Martha L., wife of Charles F. Whipple, of Weathersfield; Mary, died when fourteen years of age; Charles B., died at eighteen years of age; Jennie A., is a professional nurse in Boston, Mass.; and Hattie F., wife of Frank Ely, of Weathersfield. Mr. Warren married, second, Mary E. Mattison, of Springfield. Charles Pinckney, third son of Luther, was born in Haverhill, N. H., March 3, 1829, married Mary Elliott, of Haverhill, where he owned a farm, and seven children were born. His wife died in 1866. One son had died in infancy. He came to Weathersfield to live at last in 1876, on the farm where his grandfather died, it never having left the family. His second wife, Mrs. Sarah M. Smith, of Haverhill, died April 25, 1886. Two grown daughters, Mary and Lettie, are with him; the eldest, Roxie L., married Dr. G. E. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal.; M. Alice, is the wife of Dr. F. A. Smith, of Springfield; Hattie F., married William B. Page, of Haverhill, N. H.; one son is in Brattleboro Asylum.

WARDNER, ALLEN, son of Frederick and Rebecca (Waldo) Wardner, was born at Alstead, N. H., the 13th of December, 1786. He died at Windsor, Vt., the 29th of August, 1877. When he was about twelve years of age his father moved with his family from Alstead to Reading, Vt., to the farm located on what has since been known as "Wardner Hill." Young Allen did not remain on the farm many months, but soon left home for Windsor, then an important trading-center, to enter business in the employ of Dr. Green. He served Dr. Green for a number of years, until longing for a more ambitious career, he determined to apply for a cadetship at West Point. He accordingly started for Washington. This trip at that time was no ordinary undertaking, especially for a lad who was unused to traveling. His was a long and toilsome journey, and disappointing in its result, as, owing to party politics, the friends who had promised to aid him in securing the appointment were unable to do so. Years after, in a delightful letter to one of his daughters, Mr. Wardner narrated his advent-

ures in that arduous expedition. Although he failed in his errand to Washington, he later obtained admission to the academy through the influence of one of the professors. He remained at West Point but a year. His old friend, Dr. Green, had found him a most valuable assistant, and was so anxious for him to return to Windsor, and offered him such a good position, that, after much hesitation, he resigned from the academy, and came to make Windsor his permanent home. Dr. Green soon took him into partnership, and the firm of Green & Wardner become well-known as a prosperous concern. After Dr. Green had became an old man and had retired from business Mr. Wardner took his brother Shubael into the establishment, which then took the name of A. & S. Wardner.

Mr. Wardner was one of the promoters of the old State Bank of Windsor, and of its successor the Ascutney National Bank, an institution which long was an honor to the town. He was a leader in the building of the great mill-dam at the south end of the village, and in organizing the Ascutney Mill-dam Company. In fact, in all the enterprises of the town which partook of a public nature, he was one of the foremost workers. He continued in active business until shortly after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1841. The loss of his wife was a terrible blow to him, and he never afterwards seemed to have the heart to engage actively in the various pursuits in which he was interested. He left the management of his affairs entirely to his son, the late Henry Wardner, in whom he had unbounded confidence. On retiring to his home he spent the remainder of his life in leisure, devoting much of his time to reading and study. But this last is not true of his old age only, for he was always a great reader from the time he left school. Mr. Wardner was a man of gentlemanly speech and manners. He was very exact in his pronunciation and use of words; he wrote fluently, and the old-fashioned eloquence of his letters to his boys when they were away at boarding-school was truly charming. In his dealings with men he was just and honorable. True, he was very apt to insist in having his own way, and was inclined to be imperious towards those who disagreed with him, but it usually was proven that his way was correct. He commanded the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact as being a man of sound judgment and the strictest integrity. People in

Windsor used to say of him and his brothers "as honest as the Wardners." What he lacked in early education he made up by constant study. He became especially proficient in mathematics as applied to surveying and architecture Mr. Wardner was but little in public office. He shrank from politics, and only consented to nominations at the earnest entreaties of his friends. He was in the State Legislature for a number of years, and was on the committee for adopting plans for the State House at Montpelier, and for superintending its erection. In 1837 he was treasurer of Vermont. Allen Wardner and Minerva Bingham were married at Windsor the 13th of November, 1814. Mrs. Wardner, the daughter of Harris and Phebe (Rogers) Bingham, was born at Lempster, N. H., the 27th of January, 1793. She died at Windsor, January 24, 1841. She was a bright, pretty woman, whose sunny disposition and hospitable manner made her home a very attractive place. The children of Allen and Minerva Wardner were George, married Anne E. Greene; Henry, married Caroline Paine Steele; Helen, died young; Helen Minerva, married William Maxwell Evarts; Charles, died young; Charlotte Pettes, married Alexander George Johnson; Edward Allen, unmarried; Ann Elizabeth, married Thomas Ballard Harrington; William, died young; Maria Louisa, died unmarried at the age of twenty-five; Caroline Crane, died young; Martha, married Ebenezer Eastburn Lamson.

Philip Wardner, the ancestor of all the Wardners, was born in Rothensol, a little town of Wurtemberg, in the northern part of the Black Forest. This town is in the jurisdiction of Neuenburg, and is situated near the boundary line between Wurtemberg and Baden. Philip learned the stone-cutter's trade at Neuenberg, receiving from the Guild of Masons at that place a certificate that he was a master-mason. He came to this country in 1752 with his wife, Katharine Eidel, and landed at Boston. He was first engaged in working on King's Chapel, which was completed in 1754. How long he remained in Boston is uncertain, but it is probable that he removed to Natick, Mass., in the course of a year or two, for the names of his family are found on the Natick records early in the fifties. In a deed executed by Philip and his wife in 1765 he is styled as a yeoman. His children were Jacob, Frederick, Philip, Margaret, Joseph and Lydia. He moved to Alstead, N. H., about 1770

Philip died at Reading, Vt., at the home of his son Frederick, the 12th of May, 1819, aged ninety-two years and eleven months. Katharine, his wife, died at Alstead, but the date of her death is unknown. Frederick Wardner, son of Philip and Katharine (Eidel) Wardner, was born at Natick, Mass., 1st of April, 1754 He died at Reading, Vt., 17th of December, 1825. He went with his father from Natick to Alstead, and became a farmer. He married at Alstead, 20th of February, 1777, Rebecca, daughter of Shubael and Abigail (Allen) Waldo. About 1776 he purchased a large farm in Reading, Vt., whither he shortly moved with his wife and children. Of his six sons five lived to manhood, and each had a worthy career. The names of his children are as follows: Joseph, Abigail, Polly, Calvin, Luther, Allen, Shubael and James. Joseph, the oldest son, died at Alstead, aged about twenty. The other sons, with the exception of James, settled in Windsor or Reading. James became a practicing physician at Plainfield, N. H.

The name of Wardner is decidedly modern. The real name of the ancestors of the Wardners was Weidner. The change in the spelling was the result of an agreement entered into by all the members of the family at Alstead about 1795. Philip Weidner came from a part of Germany where the people speak a peculiar dialect, and it is not remarkable that the Americans found it impossible to spell the name correctly. On the Natick records he is generally called Philip Woydner, while at Alstead the spelling is Wordner, Wardiner, or Wardner, as suited the fancy of the writer. In adopting Wardner as the correct form the family endeavored to spell the name as nearly as possible in the way that Philip pronounced it.

WHEELER, DANIEL DAVIS, MILITARY HISTORY OF.—Daniel Davis Wheeler, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., was born in Cavendish, Vt., July 12, 1841, retires, 1905.

Register.—Entered the service as second lieutenant, Company C, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, September 21, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Company D, same regiment, April 21, 1862; captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, June 30, 1864; brevet-major of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign of 1864; major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, December 27,



W. H. Wheeler

1864; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 26, 1865; brevet-colonel of volunteers, December 1, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services; appointed second lieutenant, First Artillery, U. S. Army, to date from May 11, 1866; discharged volunteer service October 19, 1866; promoted to first lieutenant, First Artillery, February 12, 1867; brevet captain, U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Salem Heights and Cold Harbor, Va.; captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, July 2, 1879.

History of Service.—His volunteer regiment, the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, was one of the regiments of the Vermont Brigade, General W. T. H. Brooks commanding, which served in General William F. (Baldy) Smith's division of the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown. He volunteered his services for the battle of Lee's Mills, and was recommended and promoted to first lieutenant for that battle. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, the action of Meadow Bridge, the battle of Golding's Farm, and other actions incident to the investment of Richmond. He was engaged in the battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and other actions of the Seven Days' campaign. At an inspection of the brigade at Harrison's Landing he was in command of Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and was commended by General Brooks at that inspection. The next day he was appointed acting aid-de-camp upon his staff and immediately started on a night reconnaissance in the direction of Malvern Hill, General Brooks being in command of the Vermont and New Jersey Brigades. On August 31, 1862, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Brooks, *vice* Lieutenant Noyes, Third Vermont, deceased. He was in the second battle of Bull Run and in the Maryland campaign, being engaged in the action at Sugar Loaf Mountain and in the battles of Crampton's Gap and Antietam. In October, 1862, he accompanied General Brooks as aid-de-camp to his new command—the First Division of the Sixth Corps—and took part in the march to Falmouth and both Burnside's and Hooker's Rappahannock campaigns, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, the Mud March, the battle of Chancellorsville, and was with the advance of the Sixth Corps at the second

crossing of the Rappahannock River; as also in the action on the railroad leading from Fredericksburg to Richmond, the storming of St. Marye's Heights and the battle of Salem Heights, where he had a horse shot under him. He accompanied General Brooks as aid-de-camp to his new command—Department of Monongahela—and later in the same capacity to his new command of the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the James. He was engaged in the first and second attacks and the capture of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the action of Swift Creek, and the battles of Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor. In the battle of Cold Harbor he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. He was with the command that captured the defenses of Petersburg under General Smith. He accompanied General Brooks as aid-de-camp to his new command—Tenth Army Corps. While in command of this corps General Brooks resigned and he was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps, General E. O. C. Ord commanding. At Cold Harbor General Emory Upton made application for his promotion to captain and assistant adjutant-general. The promotion was received, but on General Ord's application to the War Department he was directed to report to him for duty. At Petersburg General L. A. Grant, commanding the Vermont Brigade, desired to recommend him for promotion to captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and ask for his assignment to the Vermont Brigade, but having been recommended at Cold Harbor for that rank by General Upton he had to decline. He was engaged in the battle of Chapin's Farm, where General Ord was wounded, and General Godfrey Weitzel was placed in command of the corps, and he was soon after announced as adjutant-general of the Eighteenth Corps, where he remained until the organization of the Twenty-fifth Corps, when he was transferred to it as its adjutant-general. He was engaged in the repulse of the assault on Fort Harrison, September 30th, and assault of the enemy's lines on the Williamsburg and Nine Mile roads October 30, 1864, the first Fort Fisher expedition, and other actions on the north side of the James River incidental to the investment and capture of Richmond. He was assistant adjutant-general of General Weitzel's command, consisting of all the troops north of the Appomattox River during the final operations against the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee, March–

April 9, 1865, and as such published the first order issued by a Union general in Richmond after its capture.

In the spring of 1865 he accompanied the Twenty-fifth Army Corps to Texas and soon after was announced as assistant adjutant-general, District of the Rio Grande, the duties of which he performed in addition to those of assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-fifth Corps, until it was disbanded in the spring of 1866, when he became assistant adjutant-general to General George W. Getty and was appointed second lieutenant First Artillery to date from May 11, 1866, but was not discharged from the volunteer service until the 19th of October of that year. He graduated from the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1873; was military instructor at Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., for two years, when he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster; stationed at St. Paul, Minn., from October 1, 1879, to May, 1880; depot quartermaster at Yankton, D. T., from May, 1880, to December 1, 1881; depot quartermaster at St. Paul, Minn., from December, 1881, till December 5, 1883; post quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va., from December 11, 1883, until June, 1885; assistant to chief quartermaster, Division of the Pacific, from June, 1885, to December 10, 1889; assistant to chief quartermaster, Department of Arizona, from January 6, 1890, to August 2, 1890; at general depot of the quartermaster's department New York City from August 9, 1890, to. . . .

To the present time, March 1, 1891, the Rebellion records are published to include operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and North Georgia. In those already published he is mentioned as follows:

I

Series 1. Vol. XIX. Page 408. Report of Brigadier-General W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. A., Commanding Second Brigade of the battles of Crampton's Pass and Antietam.

Headquarters Second Brigade, Smith's Division,
Hagarstown, September —, 1862.

. . . . . .

The conduct of the troops on this occasion is worthy of commendation. Exposed to a plunging fire of artillery while passing over a space of a mile and more, and afterward to that of the enemy's sharpshooters,

not the least hesitancy was observed. It gives me pleasure to call especial notice to the good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Stoughton, commanding Fourth Vermont, and Major Walbridge, commanding Second Vermont; also Lieutenants Parsons and Wheeler of my personal staff, who were active in the discharge of their respective duties.

2

Series 1. Report of Brigadier-General W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. A.,
Vol. XXI. Commanding First Division.
Page 527. Headquarters First Division Sixth Army Corps,
December 23, 1862.

. . . . . .

The officers of my personal staff are entitled to my thanks for their activity, gallantry and general good conduct throughout those critical days. They are Captain Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenants A. K. Parsons and D. D. Wheeler, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and Lieutenant Tyler, Twenty-seventh New York.

3

Series 1. Report of Brigadier-General W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. A.,
Vol. XXV. Commanding First Division.
Page 569. Near White Oak Church, Va.,
May —, 1863.

. . . . . .

To the members of my personal staff my thanks are due and I respectfully commend their services to the notice of the government. Their faithfulness, zeal and intelligence have been exhibited on many fields. They are Captain Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded; Lieutenants A. K. Parsons and D. D. Wheeler, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, aids-de-camp.

4

Series 1 Report of Major-General W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. A., Com-
Vol. XXIII. manding Department of the Monongahela.
Page 675. Headquarters Department of the Monongahela,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 2, 1863.

. . . . . .

My thanks are due to Captain W. R. Howe, assistant adjutant-general volunteer service, and Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, aid-de-camp,



Chas. C. Smith

Fourth Vermont Volunteers, the only officers of my staff with me, for the energy and zeal displayed in the discharge of their respective duties.

Pursuant to the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, which authorized brevet rank to be conferred on officers of the army for gallant and meritorious conduct in the volunteer service in the War of the Rebellion, prior to appointment in the regular army, he was nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1869, for the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, to rank from March 2, 1867. The passage, however, by Congress on March 1, 1869, of an act limiting the date of conferring brevet rank to time of actual war, prevented the issuance of these commissions.

SMITH, CHARLES CARROLL, A. M., M. D., was born in Sharon, Conn., June 11, 1830, the sixth in a family of eight children of Ransom and Lydia (Burtch) Smith. After attending the common school in his native district, he taught several winters in the public schools of his State, working on the farm for his father during the other seasons, till he became of age, when he attended the State Normal School at New Britain, at intervals, for about a year, but during that period teaching and farming a portion of the time. About the last of August, 1855, he entered the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, at South Woodstock, Vt., for a more thorough education, and remained there till May, 1858. It was his purpose to commence the study of medicine the following autumn, but desiring to go on with his associates, he entered Middlebury College the following spring, and was graduated from that institution in August, 1862. On the 30th of the same month he enlisted from Middlebury, as a private in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out July 30, 1863, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment, but being prostrated by typhoid fever, was carried on a bed to the home of his wife in Hancock. After a long sickness, he regained a good degree of health, but receives a pension on account of disabilities resulting from the fever and from other sickness and injuries incurred while in the service. He studied medicine with Professor Walter Carpenter, M. D., of Burlington, and received his diploma from the medical department of the University of Vermont in

June, 1865. He then entered, as one of its staff of physicians, the Citizens' Hospital at Flatbush, L. I., where he remained nearly a year. May 24, 1866, he settled in the village of Gaysville, in Stockbridge, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and is president of the White River Medical Association. He belongs to the G. A. R., being a member of Daniel Lillie Post, located at Bethel, was its first commander, and had several re-elections to that office. He has held various town offices in the town where he resides, and was its repsesentative in the years 1872 and 1884. In 1890 he was one of the senators from Windsor county, serving on several important committees, one being the committee on education. October 17, 1862, he married Mary L. Perry, daughter of Bela R. Perry, of Hancock. Their children are Ransom Perry (deceased), Mabel Gertrude and Leda Florian.

HEALD, DANIEL ADDISON, was born in Chester, Vt., May 4, 1818, and is of English descent. The emigrant ancestor of his family was John Heald, who came from Berwick-on-Tweed, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1635, and was admitted a freeman of that county June 2, 1641. His wife's name was Dorothy, and they had thirteen children, eight of whom were sons. John died May 24, 1662. Of this family John, the eldest, was probably born in England, married June 10, 1661, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dean, of Concord. He became a resident of Chelmsford, Mass., and had four children, viz.: John, Gershom, Elizabeth and Sarah. The John last mentioned was born in 1666, and in 1690 married Mary, daughter of Roger and Mary (Simonds) Chandler. She was born March 3, 1672. They had nine children. John died November 25, 1721. Amos, the seventh child of the above family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Billings, of Concord, Mass., and their son Daniel, born in 1737, was the pioneer settler in Chester, Vt. He was at the battles of Concord Bridge and Bunker Hill and afterwards stationed at Ticonderoga. He came to Chester during the Revolutionary War. His son Amos married Lydia, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Edwards, formerly of Acton, Mass, who was also at the battle of Concord Bridge, and was a soldier in the Continental Army during the greater part of the war.



Daniel A. Healy

Daniel A., the youngest son of Amos and Lydia (Edwards) Heald, spent the first sixteen years of his life on the paternal farm, sharing in every labor of the field. He was naturally studious, and neglected no opportunity for mental improvement. Under the circumstances that surrounded him it was not an easy task for him to obtain a classical education. After spending two years at preparatory school at Meriden, N. H., he entered Yale College, where he took the full academic course, graduating in 1841. During his senior year he commenced the study of law with Judge Daggett, of New Haven, Conn., which he subsequently continued in the office of Judge Washburn till May, 1843, when he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession. At this time he also became agent for the Ætna and other Hartford fire insurance companies. His business both in law and insurance became very extensive, and he became widely known throughout his native and other States. In 1856 he accepted an invitation from the Home Insurance Company of New York to become its general agent and in that year removed from Vermont to New York city. After twelve years of service in this capacity he was chosen second vice-president of the company, which position he filled till January, 1883, when he was promoted to the office of first vice-president. He filled the latter position till April 13, 1888, when he was elected president of the company to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of President Charles J. Martin. During Mr. Heald's residence in Vermont he represented the town of Ludlow in 1850 in the House of Representatives, and was one of Windsor county's senators in 1854. He married in 1843 Miss Sarah E. Washburn, a daughter of Judge Reuben Washburn of Ludlow. Of their five children three are living.

Mr. Heald has always retained an active interest in his native State, and is a large contributor to the erection of a new and beautiful house of worship for the Congregational church at Ludlow, of which he was an active member during his residence in that town. Fire insurance has been for almost half a century the life work of Mr. Heald, and by his energy, industry and perseverance he has raised himself to become the leading fire underwriter of the United States. Soon after his removal to New York city he saw the necessity of a more united action on the part of the different fire insurance companies in order to give better protection

to the insured, and more profit to the insurers. Having this principle in mind, in 1866 he became conspicuous in the organization of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which has done much toward placing fire insurance on an equal and paying basis. He has served with ability since the organization of that body either as chairman of the executive committee or as its president. His annual reports form a storehouse of fire insurance literature, and his addresses delivered before different conventions, among which we mention "Fire Underwriting as a Profession," delivered at Chicago, September, 1880, and his speech on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the National Board at New York in 1881, have never been equalled. It is now thirty-five years since Mr. Heald first became connected with the Home Insurance Company, and with due deference to others, it has been mainly through his energy, tact and business qualifications that the company holds to-day the foremost position among the fire insurance companies of this country. In 1856, the year Mr. Heald was first employed by the company, its capital stock was $500,000, and it had assets aggregating $872,823. To day the capital stock is $3,000,000, the assets over $9,000,000, has an annual income of $4,750,000, and its policies cover property valued at over $700,000,000. The Home is one of the four largest fire insurance companies of the world, and has passed through all the great conflagrations of the country, paying all its indebtedness in full. Success like the above is due to men's brains and energies under the control and guidance of one having the ability to produce practical results. That Mr. Heald has been the one to whom the success of the Home Insurance Company is mainly due, is acknowledged, not only by his associates, but by the whole of the fire insurance fraternity. It is only another case of one of the sons of the "Old Green Mountain State," who, having inherited a good constitution, clear head, energy and perseverance among her hills, has been able to make his name prominent, and obtain a position second to none among his business associates.

WASHBURN, HON. REUBEN. The English ancestor of the Washburn family in this country was John Washburn, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Company in 1628 in England, came from Eversham, England, as early as 1632, and was a resident of Dux-

bury, Mass. The line of descent from the original settler to Judge Washburn, who was of the sixth generation, was as follows: John had a son John, who had a son Joseph. The latter also had a son Joseph, whose son Seth, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., May 19, 1723, and was the father of Asa, who was born in Leicester, Mass., July 25, 1757, and was the father of Judge Washburn. Hon. Reuben Washburn was born in Leicester, Mass., December 30, 1781, and at the age of four years his father removed to Putney, Vt., where until he reached the age of twenty years he aided in subduing the roughness of a farm in a new country. He afterwards fitted himself for and supported himself through college, graduating at Dartmouth College in 1808, being one of the first scholars of his class. For several years after finishing his education he was engaged as a teacher in several of the principal institutions in New England, and was at one time connected with Exeter Academy with Professor Ebenezer Adams, afterwards of Dartmouth College. Judge Washburn commenced the study of law under the able instruction of Judge Jackson of Boston, and became a member of the Suffolk County Bar. The practice of his profession was commenced at Lynn, Mass., but in 1817 he removed with his family to Chester, Vt.; remaining there but a short time, he came to Cavendish, Vt., and was a resident of the latter place until 1825, when he removed to Ludlow, and three years afterwards built the old homestead that still stands in the village. From the time of his locating in Ludlow till his death, April 23, 1860, Judge Washburn continued to practice his profession, taking an important part in all matters pertaining to the political and religious interests of the town. He was an accomplished lawyer in the broadest sense. He was long regarded as the best read lawyer in the State, and as holding the first place in the law relating to real estate. Thoroughly grounded in the principles of the English Common Law, his conclusions were easily arrived at and were held in high esteem by the courts of the State. His mind was of a strong, analytical cast, and his briefs clear and concise, while in the branch of special pleading, then the practice of the courts, he had no superior in the State. He was tall and commanding in his person, gentle and affable in his manners, of sterling integrity, and in all respects a fine example of the educated Christian gentleman of the golden age of New England history. Judge Wash-

burn was united in marriage October 10, 1813, to Miss Hannah Blaney Thatcher, a daughter of Rev. Thomas C. Thatcher, of Lynn, Mass. The issue of this marriage was Peter Thatcher; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Daniel A. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company of New York; Reuben Hubbard, member of the Windsor County Bar, who died at Hartford, Conn.; Hannah M., now residing at the old homestead; and John Seth, who died in New York city, where he had for twenty-three years practiced law.

DURKEE, WILLIAM H., was born in Stockbridge, September 2, 1822. John, his grandfather, came from Connecticut in 1785, and settled in Stockbridge on the farm now owned and occupied by J. M. Ranney. He took up about five hundred acres in Tweed River Valley, in part now owned by his grandson, William H. He married, first, Sarah Holt, December 11, 1783. All his children, seven in number, were by this marriage. They were John, Orrin, Harvey, Sally, Mary, Elizabeth and Fisk. Orrin, born in Stockbridge, November 5, 1786, married, first, Rebecca Hunt. Nelson Durkee was their only son. He died in the hospital at New Orleans during the war. He married, second, Philena Rich, a native of Bethel, Vt., by whom he had eight children, viz.: Lyman, died in Winthrop, Ia.; Luther, died in Rochester, Vt.; Seneca, lives with his brother; William H.; Harris, merchant in Geneva, Wis.; Josiah P., killed in a saw-mill at Gaysville; Charles O., farmer, living in Stockbridge; Mary E., wife of Anson Tucker, farmer in Tunbridge, Vt. Orrin, the father, was the first child born in Stockbridge after the settlement, served as captain in the War of 1812, and afterwards was colonel in the home militia. He died in Stockbridge, October 14, 1862, and his wife also died there in March, 1848. William H. married April 10, 1851, Harriet, daughter of John and Lois (White) Leonard. Mrs. Durkee was born in Stockbridge, September 20, 1829. They have no children.

CHASE, DR. ROLLA MINER, was born September 4, 1854, in Royalton, Vt. His great-grandfather, Moses Chase, born in Sutton, N. H., removed from Sutton and settled in Williamstown, Vt., and from thence to Rochester, Vt., where he died. He had two children, Simeon



R. V. Chase, M. D.

and Abner. The latter, grandfather of the Doctor, born in Sutton, married, first, Susan Slade, daughter of John Slade, of Brookfield, Vt. He married, second, Hannah Slade, sister of his first wife. The children by the first marriage were, Lovina, wife of Oliver Smith, died in Rochester; Joel, died in infancy; and Joel, second, also died in infancy. The children by the second marriage were Mary, wife of Hiram Thurston, died in Palatine, Ill.; Moses, father of the Doctor; Fanny, is the wife of Lester Gay and lives in Oregon; Lyman, died aged sixteen. Abner Chase died in Rochester, his first wife in Ohio and his second in Rochester. Moses Chase, father of the Doctor, born in Rochester, April 30, 1821, married November 15, 1846, Rosina, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Scales) Hill, born in Sharon, Vt., April 4, 1823. He passed his minority in Rochester. After marriage he resided two years in Lowell, Mass., two years in Pomfret, Vt., seven years in Royalton, Vt., and in 1857 settled in Bethel, Vt., where he has since resided—a carpenter and joiner by trade, but for the last thirty years has followed farming. He has four children, viz.: Dr. Moses Roscoe, born in Pomfret, May 10, 1849, married Eva Graves and has one child, Hervey. He is a dentist living in Ludlow, Vt. Flora Rosina, born July 17, 1850, is the wife of Wallace Keyes living in Riverdale, Neb. She has two children, Jessie R. and Nathan Moses. Fanny, born October 25, 1851, is the wife of Henry C. Dunham, farmer, living in the Indian Territory. She has one child, Leon C. Dr. Rolla Miner Chase received his primary education in the public schools of Bethel. When eighteen years of age he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. F. M. Celley at Bethel, and continued study with him two years. In November, 1874, he entered the Boston Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of D. D S. The same year he opened an office in Bethel for the practice of his profession. While practicing his profession he took up the study of medicine and entered the Baltimore Medical College in 1890, and was graduated from that institution April 15, 1891, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The object of the Doctor's study of medicine was not with the intent of practicing the profession, but the more fully to equip himself in the practice of his chosen profession of dentistry. The inventive faculty, early developed, has been utilized by the Doctor in his profession. He is the patentee of a number of useful inventions in

dentistry, prominent among which are Chase's Wedge Forcep, Chase's Combination Plate, and a Rubber Heater, patents of recognized utility and used generally by the profession throughout the country Chase's Portable Fire Escape is another of the Doctor's inventions Dr. Chase was one of the organizers of the State Dental Society in 1876, was its president one year, and on its executive committee several years. After the State Dental Law was enacted in 1882 he was appointed, by the governor of the State, one of five, constituting the Examining Board, a position he has held since, being secretary and treasurer of the Board since its organization. The Doctor is State editor of the *Archives of Dentistry*, a dental journal published in St. Louis, Mo., is a member of the New England Dental Society also a member of the Vermont Medical Society. He was a member of the International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., in 1888. He married June 18, 1879, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Berry) Newell. Mrs. Chase was born June 14, 1855. They have two children: George Berry, born June 19, 1881; Susie Newell, born April 15, 1882.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OLD FAMILIES.

TO enumerate all of the old and prominent families in Windsor county would in itself make a large and pretentious volume, while it would be practically impossible to give a genealogical sketch of all. We have been compelled, owing to lack of space, to limit these sketches to only those who have felt and manifested an interest in preserving the records of their ancestors. A large portion of these sketches will be found in connection with the chapters containing the history of the respective towns, while in this chapter we print those received too late for insertion elsewhere.

ANDOVER.

Feltt, Abner, son of Moses and Mary (Pette) Feltt, was born in Dedham, Mass., November 9, 1756, and came from Wilton, N. H., to Andover in 1790. He married Mary Heald, and they had the following family: Polly, married James Barnes; Edward, died in New York; Abner; Sally, married Ira Heald; Peter and Chloe, died young; William, died in New York; Rachel, married John Boynton; Betsey, died at the age of twenty years; Olive, married Henry Kelley; Amasa, died in New York; and Reuben, died in Indiana. Abner died February 26, 1832.

Feltt, Abner, son of Abner, was born in Wilton, N. H., October 3, 1785, and married Hannah French. Their children were: Hannah, wife of Ashby Morgan, lives at Peru, N. Y.; Abner; Sophia, died single; Mary (deceased), married William Dunspaugh; William, died young, and William Franklin, born September 28, 1829, died April, 1887. His second wife was Bridget French, and their children were Andrew Augustus, who died single at the age of twenty-nine years; Caroline, died at the age of seventeen years, and Ellen Frances, died at the age of eighteen years. Abner died April 4, 1871.

Feltt, Abner, son of Abner, was born at Andover, January 1, 1818, and married Caroline A., daughter of Joseph Eaton. They had four children, viz.: William A., Fred E., single, resides in Andover, Ella C., died young, and Carrie M.

Feltt, William A., son of Abner, was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., October 31, 1844, and married Emma J. Gutterson. Their children were Mabel S., and Willie A., who died young.

BALTIMORE.

Leland Family.—The descendants of this family that settled in Baltimore were of English origin, and their progenitor in this country was Henry Leland, who was born in England in 1625, and emigrated to America in 1652, locating in Dorchester, Mass., but afterwards removed to the town of Sherburne, Mass., where he died in 1680. His son Ebenezer had a son James, who married Hannah Larned and removed to Grafton, Mass., in 1723, and died there in 1768. Their son, Phineas, was twice married, and had eleven children, and settled on the paternal estate. His son, Caleb, born in Grafton, Mass., in 1765, removed, about 1800, to Chester, Vt., and soon after to the adjoining town of Bal-

timore, where he died in 1843. He married Lakin Willard, and had ten children, viz.: Nancy (deceased), married William Wells; Otis, died in Weathersfield; Joshua; Maria (deceased), married Henry Smith; Caleb, died at the age of twenty years; Lakin (deceased), married Levi M. Parkhurst; Joseph W., died in Baltimore; Hannah R. (deceased), married Thomas Gilman; Charles, died in Minneapolis, Minn.; James A., resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leland, Joshua, son of Caleb, was born in Grafton, Mass., May 22, 1794, married Betsey Boynton, and had three children: Oscar H., resides in Texas; Marcella D., wife of Thomas L. Jenkins, of Chester, Vt.; and Charles A. Joshua died May 27, 1866.

Leland, Charles A., son of Joshua, was born in Baltimore, November 15, 1832, married Susan, daughter of John Farnham, and has one child, George F., born in Baltimore, January 25, 1858, who married Nellie A. Pierce and has two children, Arthur F. and Mary A. Charles A. has been a resident of Springfield since 1866.

Martin, Ephraim, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, came to Baltimore from Lunenburg, Mass., about 1795. His first wife's name we cannot give, but the issue of the marriage, none of whom are living, was as follows: Sally, married Jonathan Boynton; Dorcas, married Luther Graves; Polly, married Amos Piper; Ephraim S.; Lucy, married Paul Haywood; Mary, married James Works; John, emigrated West. Ephraim's second wife was Jerusha Lyons, by whom he had no children. He died in 1835.

Martin, Ephraim S., son of Ephraim, died June 21, 1842, aged sixty-five years. His wife was Nancy Haywood, and they had ten children: Dexter, John H., Jonas, and David H., all died in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ira, died at Jacksonville, Fla.; Lewis, died at the age of seventeen years; Philena (deceased), married James Cook; Hannah, widow of Bailey Fletcher; Jane, wife of William McGunn, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Catharine, wife of Asa Fuller, of Springfield, Vt.

Martin, Dexter, son of Ephraim S., was born May 13, 1809, and died April 13, 1880. He married Charlotte Lee, and had ten children, viz.: Gratia, a resident of Springfield; John Henry, lives at Manson, Mass.; Horace, died at the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, in 1862, aged twenty-three years; Lucy Jane, died at the age of three years; Collins, died fifteen months of age; Lucy Ann, lives at Springfield; Frederick and Frank D. (twins), born May 20, 1846, the former died at the age of twenty-three years, the latter resides in Springfield; Emma Jane, wife of H. M. Armstrong, of Springfield, Mass.; and Ella, wife of C. C. Parker, of Springfield.

Preston, Zebina, came from Mansfield, Ct., to Weathersfield, where he died in 1824. Soon after this his widow, her maiden name being Mary Tarbell Woods, a native of Pepperrill, Mass., came to Baltimore with three of her four children. The oldest, Tyrus, remained in Weathersfield; he died single in Springfield. The others were Thomas, Mary (deceased), married Patrick Bryant, Zebina, died single in Baltimore.

Preston, Thomas, son of Zebina, was born in Weathersfield, May 23, 1819, and married Adaline Piper. Their children are Helen J., resides in Lebanon, N. H.; Emma A., wife of Dr. Nathaniel G. Brooks, of Charlestown, N. H.; Francis Z; Abbie M., resides in Providence, R. I.; and Alice M., a resident of New York city.

Preston, Francis Z., son of Thomas, was born in Baltimore, July 9, 1851, married Emma A. Bryant, and has three children, Earnest A., Guy Wallace, and Edith May.

BARNARD.

Davis, Joseph Ellis, was born in East Barnard, Vt., November 29, 1805, the eldest of a family of fourteen children of Ichabod and Susannah (Ellis) Davis. Joseph Ellis was married June 3, 1838, to Amanda Lavina, daughter of Luther and Fanny (Fox) Bartholomew, born January 23, 1819. Their children were, Ursula Susan, born April 28, 1839, died June 3, 1860; Edward Joseph, born February 20, 1841, died September 4, 1868, shot

by the Indians in Spring Valley, Colorado; Charles Henry, born March 5, 1843, is manager of the home farm; Francis P., born November 14, 1846, married Libbie Dunlevy; Harriet Clark, born November 16, 1849, married May 10, 1871, John E. Howland; Elmer Hewett, born March 7, 1853, married Flora Boyd, of Royalton; and Fannie Bartholomew, born September 29, 1857, died April 15, 1858. Joseph Ellis has been justice of the peace in Barnard twelve years. In 1861 he received a severe injury to the spine from the falling of a tree, and for nearly two years was confined to his bed and his life almost despaired of. He recovered so as to be able to move about, but was made a cripple for life. He has been a total abstainer from the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors. He is now one of the oldest men in the town of Barnard, and enjoys in the largest measure the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Ellis, Joel, was born in Barnard, June 1, 1816. Moses, his grandfather, born in Walpole, Mass., 1766, married Catherine Boyden, also a native of Walpole, and had five children, viz.: Clark, father of Joel; Lucy, Catherine, Enoch, and Joel. Clark, his father, born in Barnard, November 16, 1795, married Anna Campbell, born January 20, 1792. He was born on the place in Barnard where his father first settled, and which is now owned and occupied by his son, Joel. He followed farming all his life. He died February 11, 1862, his wife February 11, 1875. Joel, the eldest of his two children, married, Elmina E., daughter of Isaac and Prudence Graves, who was born in Barnard, July 18, 1819. They have had three children, viz.: Ozro C., born February 28, 1847, married Louisa, daughter of Amos and Susanna (Davis) Leavitt. They have two children, Addie L. and Inez E. He carries on the homestead farm and served as selectman of the town three years. Edna, born August 19, 1849, was the wife of Austin V. Adams, and died January 20, 1887. She had two children, Blanche E. and Guy Austin. Harlan J., born July 16, 1857, married Dollie Ashley, and has two children, Ashley J. and Bertrand H. He is a farmer, living in Eden, Ill. Joel Ellis is the owner of the homestead farm upon which he has always lived. He has served as justice of the peace fourteen years, selectman one term, town treasurer one year, lister three years, town grand juror six years, and county commissioner two years. He has been a member of the Order of Good Templars twenty-three years, and for thirty years of the East Barnard Universalist Church. He is a Republican in politics.

Leavitt, Levi Dudley, was born in Royalton, Vt., November 29, 1838. Amos, his grandfather, a native of New Hampshire, married Hannah Sleeper and had six children, viz.: Enos, Amos, Oramel, Moses, Hannah, and Merrill. Amos married Susan, daughter of Ichabod and Susan (Walden) Davis. She was born in Barnard, and died there in 1877. Levi Dudley, the third in their family of six children, married, May 7, 1865, Abbie, daughter of Calvin and Chloe (Boyden) Moore. Mrs. Leavitt was born in Barnard, February 28, 1839. They had four children: Cora E., born April 20, 1866; Newman M., born July 3, 1868; Kate A., born October 11, 1876; and Luna M., born November 19, 1879. Mr. Leavitt enlisted in Co. G, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Infantry, August 23, 1862, and received his discharge August 10, 1863. He was in the battle of Gettysburg. He settled on the farm in East Barnard where he now lives in 1868. He has been justice of the peace eighteen years, and has also filled the offices of constable, notary public and lister. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R. Orville Bixby Post, South Royalton, and is its present commander.

Paige, Willis R., was born in Barnard, April 4, 1853, the only child of Deacon Cyrus and Eliza (Rix) Paige. His grandfather, Asa, born January 25, 1756, in Hardwick, Mass., was one of the first settlers of Barnard. He married Lydia Stanard, February 19, 1789, who was born October 18, 1767. Their children were Rosilla, Martin, Anna, Asa, Lydia, Cyrus, Leonard, Louisa, Hiram, and Luthera. Deacon Cyrus Paige, born January 19, 1799, married first, February 19, 1826, Laura Burke, born October 13, 1803, and had six children, viz.: One died in infancy, Sarah, Laura, Amanda, Asa H., and Harlan P. Mrs. Paige died November 19, 1850. Deacon Cyrus married second, February 14, 1851, Eliza R., daughter of Gavner and Betsey (Lyman) Rix, born May 18, 1815. Their only child

was Willis R., subject of this sketch. Cyrus was deacon of the Congregational churches of Barnard and Bethel, and died in Barnard, November 28, 1874. His widow resides with her son, Willis R. The latter married Marian, daughter of Hiram J. and Amelia C. (Wheelock) Luce, born in Barnard, July 14, 1859. Their children are Laura E., born May 17, 1880; Louisa C., born November 16, 1881; and Blanche M., born April 16, 1887, all living at home. He owns and carries on the home farm in Barnard. He has served as lister and constable of the town.

Webb, William W., was born in Bridgewater, Vt., September 2, 1841. His father, Wells Webb, son of Jehiel and Sybil Webb, was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., June 1817. He married Lucena Dailey, born in Bridgewater, Vt., December 2, 1822. Their children were, Jehiel, farmer, living in Sherburne, Vt.; William W.; and Otis L., farmer, living in Sherburne. William W. was eighteen months old when his father moved from Bridgewater to Sherburne, where he lived till he was of age. He married November 24, 1864, Anna L., daughter of Chester S. and Emily M. Hubbard. Elmer L., who died in infancy, was their only child. He married second Sarah Jane, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Stearns) Lamb, born in Bridgewater, April 26, 1845. Their children are Myrtle Ione, born January 16, 1873; Lucena Eloise, born November 11, 1879, died September 30, 1884. Mr. Webb moved from Bridgewater and settled in East Barnard on the farm where he now resides in 1871. He has been selectman three years and lister for the same period. In politics he is a Democrat.

BETHEL.

Abbott, Daniel, was born in Cavendish, Vt., October 3, 1796, and died in Bethel, December 7, 1874. He married Sarah Lampson, who was born February 28, 1799, and died September 18, 1868. They had twelve children, viz.: Henry, born September 18, 1818, resides in Hamlin, N. Y.; George, born August 3, 1820, went to California at an early day, where he died; Alvira, born February 19, 1823, died at the age of fifteen months; Almira F., born December 21, 1824, resides at Bethel; Harriet E., born October 27, 1826, died in Springfield, Mass.; Charles, born July 2, 1829, resides in California; Granville, not heard from since 1863; Adaline and Caroline, twins, born July 7, 1834, the former resides in Bethel, the latter died aged twenty-five years; Melissa, born in Marshfield, Vt., September 8, 1837, is a school teacher and resides in Boston; Curtis, born in Randolph, Vt., November 4, 1840, was a member of Company H, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and is a lawyer in Boston; and Daniel, born in Bethel, June 14, 1844, lives in Plainfield, Vt.

Berry, Eleazer, was born at Chatham, N. Y., February 12, 1792, and was married at Poultney, Vt., January 10, 1814, to Hannah Rugg. She was born at Bennington, Vt., March 6, 1788. Soon after their marriage they removed to Bethel. Mr. Berry was a dyer and cloth-dresser by trade, afterwards became a carpenter and latter engaged in teaching the district schools of Bethel and adjoining towns. They had six children, viz.: Lorena, died sixteen years of age; William H., died thirteen years of age; Charles C., born July 21, 1819, died at Bethel in October, 1873; Benjamin F., died seventeen years of age; George W.; and Mary Ann, married Carlos Newell and died at Bethel, leaving only one child, now the wife of Dr. R. M. Chase of Bethel. Eleazer died May 23, 1873, and his wife September 17, 1867.

Berry, George W., was born in Bethel, March 5, 1824, and was educated at the local schools. He left his native town at the age of fourteen and at different times lived in Rochester, Braintree and Northfield, Vt. In 1843 he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and in 1860 engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which he continued till 1874, when he retired from business. In 1871 he built his present summer residence in Bethel which he has occupied during six months of the year since his retirement from business. He married Miss Henrietta E. Harris of Charlestown, Mass., but has no family.

Bullard, Oliver, born in New Hampshire, married Abigail Gay, of Stockbridge, Vt. Their family consisted of nine children. One died in infancy. The others were Luther; Mumford, a Methodist minister, died in northern Vermont; Andes, a Methodist minister, died in Randolph, Vt.; Abigail (deceased), married Abijah Twitchell; Betsey (deceased), married John Baker; Fanny (deceased), married Mark Chamberlain; Azuba (deceased), married Ephraim Twitchell. Luther, of the above, born in Francestown, N. H., January 5, 1801, married Nancy Greenleaf, who was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1805. They had eight children: Pamelia, resides in Bethel; Penfield, resides in Bethel; Oliver, died in Bethel; Christina (deceased), married Andes Twitchell; Martha, wife of Moses Dustin, of Bethel; Calvin, died in Bethel; Frank, resides in Stockbridge; and Nancy, wife of Christopher R. Noble, of Bethel.

Chase, Aquilla, the immigrant ancestor of the Chase family, was captain of the first vessel that sailed into Newbury, at the mouth of the Merrimac River. He was born at Cornwall, England, in 1618. Moses, the youngest son of the above, was born at Newbury, December 24, 1663, and married November 10, 1684, Annie Folansbee. Daniel the eldest son of this couple, was born at Newburyport, Mass., April 2, 1685, and removed to Sutton, Mass. He married January 2, 1707, Sarah Marsh, and of his family Samuel, the eldest son, born in Sutton, in 1707, married Mary Dudley. He was among the early settlers of Cornish, N. H., where he died August 12, 1800. He had seven children, Dudley being the second son, born in 1730, married August 23, 1753, Alice Corbett, of Mendon, Mass. He came to Cornish in the spring of 1761, and was one of the first settlers of that town, where he died September 13, 1813. He had fifteen children. Simeon, son of Dudley, was born in Sutton, June 14, 1751, and married Molly March. He died in Bethel, September 6, 1847. They had two children, Simeon and Nancy. Simeon was born in Bethel in 1796, and married in October, 1821, Olivia Brown. She was born in New York State, March 12, 1799. They had three children: Dudley, Nancy, and George Brown. Simeon died May, 1827, his wife March 11, 1865. George Brown, son of Simeon, born in Bethel, September 9, 1826, married, first, June 21, 1848, Sophia, daughter of Dr. Henry and Louisa Haile. She was born in Middlebury, Vt., September 26, 1827. They had three children, viz.: Charles Dudley, born April 26, 1849, died August 26, 1871, at Bethel; Frank Solon, born October 14, 1851, died January 28, 1853; and Simeon Haile. Mrs. Chase died August 13, 1856. George B. married, second, Harriet Putnam, who was born in Bethel, April 23, 1829. The issue of this marriage was one child, George Carson, born November 30, 1859, a resident of Detroit, Mich. George B. died August 15, 1881. Simeon Haile, son of George B., was born in Bethel, July 20, 1855, and married October 23, 1883, Flora, adopted daughter of Simeon A. Webster, of Bethel. They have no children.

Clough, Daniel M., born in Bath, N. H., October 11, 1826, is the eldest son of Daniel Moulton and Mary Ann (Hunt) Clough. He became a resident of Bethel in 1847, being at the time in the employ of the Vermont Central Railroad. He is a blacksmith by trade, and after leaving the railroad he carried on blacksmithing in the northern part of Bethel for four years and subsequently moved to the eastern part of the town, where he has been engaged in farming. He enlisted August 3, 1862, in Company A, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was discharged as lieutenant August 13, 1863. He re-enlisted, March, 1864, in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was color sergeant of his company. He was wounded in the shoulder May 12, 1863, at the battle of the Wilderness, and in the right leg September 30, 1864, in the battle before Petersburg, where he was taken prisoner, and was afterwards exchanged. He was mustered out of the service June, 1865. He married, first, Laura L., daughter of Osmond Brooks of Bethel. They had four children, viz.: Fred M., an insurance agent residing in Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Ella L., died aged nineteen years; Laura Elver, wife of E. G. Carpenter of Bethel; and Horace Eugene, died aged five years. He married, second, Mrs. Sabina O. Colburn, daughter of Harvey Ripley. Mr. Clough is one of the present, 1890, selectmen of the town.

Day, Kilburn, was born in Royalton, Vt., June 20, 1814, and is the eldest son of Danforth and Mary (Goodnough) Day. His father was a native of Royalton, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Maria, wife of George Aland, of Utica, N. Y.; Kilburn; Samuel, resides in Lowell, Mass.; Ralph, died in Royalton; Mary Jane, widow of George Gee, resides in Sharon, Vt.; Danforth, resides in Royalton; and Henry, a member of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Kilburn enlisted from Bethel, and was mustered in February, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company E, Eighth Vermont Volunteers, and was discharged on account of disability in December, 1862. After receiving his discharge he located at Wolcott, Vt., where he kept a hotel till 1868, when he removed to Montpelier, where he engaged in the carpentering trade till 1886, when he came to East Bethel, where he now resides. He is at present engaged at his trade, and is keeping a public house. Mr. Day married, January 22, 1845, Mary F., daughter of Samuel and Achsa P. (Pearson) Morrell. She was born in Warren, Vt., March 2, 1826. They have no children, but have adopted two, viz.: William O. and Lula E.

Dearing, Joseph, born at Belchertown, Mass., in June, 1786, married at Stockbridge, Vt., December 30, 1810, Rebecca Taggert. She was born in Stockbridge, July 2, 1790. Of their children, four died in infancy. The others were Theodore Allen, born July 12, 1812, died in Bethel; Ira T., born April 12, 1816, died in Bethel; Milo, born December 24, 1818, died at Tunbridge, Vt.; Joseph E.; Jane S., born July 22, 1822, wife of George M. Alexander, of Royalton, Vt.; Nancy, born July 3, 1824 (deceased), married Franklin Newton; Mark S., born September 3, 1826, died at Bethel; Lucinda P., born Septemtember, 10, 1828, wife of Julius Dyke, of Bethel; Marietta, born August 16, 1835, married Hiram Owen, and died in Bethel. Joseph died May 5, 1851; his wife July 5, 1853. Joseph E. (son of Joseph), born in Bethel, December 27, 1820, married March 2, 1842, Caroline, daughter of John and Lucy (Haskell) Townsend. John Townsend mentioned above was born in Massachusetts, September 19, 1772, and married first, September 29, 1795, Bathsheba Wells. They had seven children, viz.: Harriet (deceased), married William Newton; Mary (deceased), married Ezra Putnam; Franklin, died in Bethel; Joel B., died at Whitehall, N. Y.; George, died at Bethel; Eliphalet, died at Randolph; and Hannah R., (deceased) married Daniel Cushing. His first wife died February 5, 1812, and he married, second, June 8, 1813, Lucy Haskell, who was born in Cornish, N. H., April 28, 1784. Their children were, John H., died at Aurora, Ill.; Lois, widow of Edwin Lillie, lives in Bethel; Alice C., resides in Bethel; and Caroline C., wife of Joseph E. Dearing. John came to Bethel about 1792, and settled and cleared the farm now occupied by J. E. Dearing. He died March 28, 1863; his wife December 2, 1875. Joseph E. Dearing has four children: Albert E., born May 10, 1843, resides in Bethel; Joseph A., born January 22, 1851, resides in Bethel; George T., born November 8, 1852, married Abby M. Dearing, and has two children, Dana E. and Caroline L., and resides at East Randolph; Frank M., born October 31, 1857, married Ellen Emerson, and resides at Reed's Ferry.

Dustin, Moses, born in Salem, N. H., December 9, 1802, came to Tunbridge in 1823, and finally became a resident of Chelsea, Vt., removing to Bethel in 1870, where he died in 1880. He married Adaline Shepard, of Tunbridge. Of their nine children, one died in infancy. The eight were, Timothy, died young; Moses; Lydia, widow of George P. Cushman, resides in Derry, N. H.; Charles, member of the Second Vermont Regiment, died in the army; Thomas Shepard, of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, died in the army; Albert, died in Derry, N. H.; Mary, wife of George Woodward, of Woodstock; and George, resides in Derry. Moses, of the above, born in Tunbridge, Vt., January 27, 1827, became a resident of Bethel in 1850. He married, first, Marietta Barrett, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: Lucia L., resides in Bethel; Eleroy and Emeroy, twins, the former died in Bethel, and left two children, the latter was the wife of Aaron Bowen, of Bethel; Melissa Ann, widow of Royal Twitchell, resides in Stockbridge; Samuel Wilber, died, aged four years; Albert, resides in Derry, N. H.; Charles H., re-

sides in Randolph; Augustine, died aged four years; Sarah Addie, died aged fourteen years; Nathaniel, lives in Bethel; and Lydia Ann, died in infancy. His present wife is Martha Bullard.

Graham, Alexander, came from Lebanon, N. H., to Hartland, Vt., in 1836 and removed to Bethel in 1841. He married October 9, 1806, Lucy Kimball. She was a daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Gallop) Kimball and was born September 5, 1788. Eunice was the daughter of William and Lucy (Denison) Gallop. Alexander and Lucy (Kimball) Graham had a family of thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were all born in Lebanon, N. H., and are as follows: Henry, born January 29, 1808, died single at Bethel, January 26, 1851; Joseph Kimball, born December 17, 1809, resides in Hartland, Vt.; Sarah Elizabeth, died three years of age; James Alexander, born February 20, 1814, resides in Biddeford, Me.; Oliver Gallop, born March 5, 1818, and died seventeen years of age; Lucy Maria (deceased), married Jefferson Phillips; John Gallop, died twenty-three years of age; Guy Eldridge, born January 13, 1825, resides in Bethel; Andrew Jackson, born February 10, 1827, resides in Bethel; Ziba, died eighteen years of age; and Mary Jane, died twenty-one years of age. Alexander died August 17, 1861, his wife January 9, 1866.

Graham, Guy Eldridge, was born January 13, 1825, and married May 1, 1867, Martha A. Sparhawk. They have two children, Lucy M. and Annie L. Mr. Graham at the age of seventeen entered the mercantile business, in which he was engaged till 1877, when his store was destroyed by fire. He is now engaged in buying wool and other merchandise.

Hatch, Judah, was born in Tolland, Conn., October 11, 1764. He removed to Alstead, N. H., in 1772 with his father, Joseph, who died March 6, 1802, aged eighty-four years. Judah married November 25, 1785, Cate Beckwith and came to Bethel on March 31, 1816, settling on a farm three miles north of the village. His children were Lynda, who died in infancy; Hial, died eighteen months of age; Lynda (deceased), married, first, Isaac Temple of Alstead, second, Captain John Tiffany of Randolph; Alvin, was in the mercantile business and died at Newport, N. H.; Hial, a farmer died at Bethel; Judah; Cate (deceased), married Benjamin Herndell; George S.; Harry, died at Woodstock; and Phila, died at Woodstock. Judah died October 28, 1848.

Hatch, Judah, son of Judah, was born in Alstead, N. H., January 17, 1796, and married January 12, 1817, Eliza Swift Russell. She was born November 13, 1798, and died at Woodstock, October 16, 1854. Judah lived in Bethel till 1833, when he removed to Woodstock, where he died November 16, 1879. His children were Mary Ann, born January 12, 1819, widow of Harry H. Palmer; Albert, born December 31, 1821, resides in Woodstock; Lucette E., widow of the Hon. James M. McIntosh; Caroline, born October 5, 1835, wife of Austin E. Simmons of Woodstock; Oliver T., born October 10, 1840, resides in Woodstock; and Tracy, died eight months of age. The latter two were twins.

Hatch, George S., was born at Alstead, N. H., February 3, 1802, and married November 24, 1830, Irene, daughter of Chester and Irene (Shepherd) Webster. She was born in Alstead, N. H., May 30, 1805, and died June 21, 1890. George S. lived on his father's homestead till 1861, when he removed to the village. He has no children.

McIntosh, John, a native of Scotland, was born near Edinburgh. He was pressed into the English army at the age of nineteen years, being the only son of a widow. Soon after being mustered into the service, he was sent to Canada, and served during the French and Indian war. At the close of the war he settled at Bedford, N. H., where he died. His children were William, John, James, Samuel, Isaac, Isabella, Mary.

McIntosh, Samuel, (son of John,) was born in Bedford, N. H., April 17, 1774, and on November 16, 1813, married Phebe, daughter of Samuel Wyatt. She was born in Amherst, N. H., February 9, 1788. Samuel died June 30, 1849; his wife January 12, 1880. Their children were John, Sally, Samuel, Orange S., Lucetta, Lucinda, Phebe J.

McIntosh, William, (son of John,) was born in Bedford, November 6, 1776, and mar-

ried February 8, 1810, Jane Patterson, who was born in New Boston, N. H., August 13, 1785. He settled in the northwestern corner of Bethel in 1810, on the farm now occupied by his only son and family. His children were Martha, Gisey, Susan, Mary, and James Miller. William died May 6, 1863, his wife, March 22, 1870.

McIntosh, Samuel, (son of Samuel,) born in Bethel, March 15, 1820, married, November 2, 1848, Tamesin, daughter of Amasa and Altha (Hazen) Dutton. She was born at Royalton, December 20, 1823. They had three children. One died in infancy; Edward, born in Bethel, December 15, 1851, married Abby Dutton, has one child, Edward Earl, resides at Randolph; Carlton W., born in Bethel, May 21, 1857, a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, class of 1890, commenced the practice of his profession at Hubbard, Ia. Mr. McIntosh is a farmer, and has always resided on the farm in the northwestern part of the town, settled by his father in 1812.

McIntosh, James Miller, (son of William,) was born in Bethel, December 20, 1825. He received a common school and academic education, and was engaged in farming. He married, March 2, 1853, Lucette, daughter of Judah and Eliza (Russell) Hatch. She was born in Bethel, August 2, 1829. Their children are Ellen, Jane and Herbert Miller. Mr. McIntosh held many positions of trust; was selectman ten years; lister, thirteen years; overseer of the poor, twenty-one years; grand juror, nine years; auditor, six years; justice of the peace, two years; member of the Legislature in 1866-67; State senator in 1882; commissioner of licenses for 1885-86. He died at Saratoga, N. Y., September 6, 1887.

Parker, Joseph, a native of Braintree, Mass., emigrated to New Marlboro, N. H., and afterwards came to Bethel, and removed subsequently to Braintree and Granville, Vt. He died in the latter town. His children were Joseph, died in Granville, Vt.; Abraham, died in Granville, Vt.; Enos, died in Michigan; John, died in Granville; Stephen, died in Hartford, Vt.; Lemuel, died in Michigan; Ephraim, died in Leicester, N. Y.; Nathan; and two daughters, one of whom married a Goodno, and the other a Lewis. Nathan, of above family, was born in Braintree, Mass., April 4, 1787, and died May 26, 1864. He married, first, Lucinia Razie. There was no issue by this marriage that reached maturity. He married, second, Bethiah Jackson, daughter of Samuel Peak. She was born on the farm now occupied by her son, Nathan Parker, and was the second female child born in Bethel. She died in 1835, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. The children by the last marriage are John, who resides in Freedom, Portage county, O.; Lucinia, resides in Bethel; Mary, wife of William Webster, of Hudson, O.; and Nathan. Nathan married for his third wife Polly Janes, by whom he had one child, George, a resident of Royalton. Nathan, son of Nathan, was born in Bethel, October 20, 1820, and married Mary L. Bliss, who died January 19, 1887. They have two children: Amna Lida, wife of Myron Morse, of Manchester, Vt., and Sophia Rebecca, widow of Frank W. Harding, resides in Bethel. Mr. Parker has resided on his present farm fifty-two years, has been selectman six years, and lister six years.

Pember, Elijah, a native of Ellington, Conn., bought land in Randolph, Vt., for his sons Samuel, Stephen and Thomas. The latter was killed in the Royalton massacre. Samuel, of the above sons, was born in Ellington in 1748, and died in Randolph in 1828. He married Esther Read of Ellington, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Samuel; Lucy, who married a Mr. Kimball; Sophronia, who married a Mr. Robinson; Achsa, Esther, Elijah and Read. Samuel of the above, born in Randolph, June 8, 1794, married Merrilla, daughter of Jacob Haskell, of Weatherstield, Vt., in which town she was born February 15, 1796. Their eight children were Esther, died young; Samuel Haskell; Andrew, a resident of Bethel; Monroe, resides on the old homestead in Randolph; Frances, married Daniel Washburn; Ellen, deceased, married John Paine; Angeline, died aged eighteen; and Esther, resides in Millis, Mass. Samuel died in Randolph, December 26, 1874; his wife January 8, 1875. Samuel Haskell, born in Randolph, June 15, 1826, married, first, Rhoda Morse of Reading, Vt. Their four children were Willie, who married Jennie Fuller, and resides in Rochester, Vt.; Ellis, died young; Eva

Eudora and Ella Clio, twins, died fifteen months of age. He married, second, Jennie Rowell of Tunbridge, Vt., by whom he had three children, viz.: Verna, Myrtie and Eva. Mr. Pember is engaged in farming and has been a resident of Bethel since 1867, having previously resided in Reading and Weathersfield.

Perry, Clarence C., M. D., of Bethel, was born in Pomfret, Vt., June, 1849, and is the second son of Asa and Martha Ann (Spencer) Perry. His father was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 16, 1820, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Elbridge, a farmer, residing in Pomfret, Vt.; Clarence C.; Alice, wife of Owen Adams, of Barnard, Vt.; Martha, wife of Horace Eastman; Asa, resides in Barnard; Evelyn, wife of Henry Adams, of Royalton; and Minnie, wife of Charles Cleaveland, of Barnard. Dr. Perry, after attending the local schools, became a student of the Green Mountain Academy at South Woodstock, Vt., also at Goddard Seminary in Barre, Vt. He studied medicine with Dr. C. C. Ellis, then of Barre, Vt., now of Somerville, Mass., and Dr. Richmond S. Sherwin, of Woodstock. He entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1874, graduating two years later. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1877 at South Pomfret, Vt., where he remained two years, removing to East Bethel, and in 1880 came to Bethel village, where he has since practiced. Dr. Perry is a member of the Vermont State and White River Medical Societies. He married Miss Belle C. Hudson, but has no children.

Preston, William R., was born in Claremont, N. H., June 3, 1807, and was the second son of Clark and Martha (Reed) Preston. In his childhood his father removed to Weathersfield, Vt., but he became a resident of Bethel in the spring of 1834. At that time he engaged in farming. He married Cilpha C. Davis, March 11, 1834. She was born in Cavendish, Vt., July 17, 1807. They had three children: Celestia C., died at four years of age; Sarah Jane, died aged five years; and Henry W., born in Bethel, December 2, 1851, and married April 16, 1874, Ida, daughter of Leonard K. and Nancy (Morse) Williams. She was born in Bethel, October 16, 1856. They have two children: Mabel Henrietta, born November 5, 1876; Walter Henry, born October 2, 1884. William R. died May 8, 1878.

Smith, William P., was born in Braintree, Vt., December 4, 1831. Heman M., his father, born in Weathersfield, Conn., March 12, 1798, married May 2, 1826, Abbie Carley, born May 15, 1804, died September 11, 1844. He married, second, Margaret Wiley, born September, 1817. His children by the first marriage were George Tompson, Herbert Rogers, William Phineas, Wright C., Elsie Lorane, Emma Lorett, Henry C., born February 19, 1843, enlisted May, 1861, in Company I, Thirtieth New York Volunteers, taken prisoner November 16, 1861, and confined in Libby Prison until the following spring, when he was paroled. He re-enlisted February 18, 1864, in Company E, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He volunteered with others to take a rebel battery in a battle before Petersburg, July 30, 1864, and was killed. The children by the second marriage were Albert M., living in Melrose, Mass.; and Silas Wiley, living in Randolph. Heman M. is now (1890) living in Randolph at the advanced age of ninety-two. William P. married December 13, 1857, Christiana, daughter of Calvin and Nancy (Steele) Smith, born in Roxbury, December 29, 1835. They have no children of their own, but have had two adopted children, viz.: Mary Anna, born December 10, 1864, died May 23, 1877; and Mary Elizabeth, born June 1, 1873, lives at home. Mr. Smith became a clerk in a dry goods store in Boston when fifteen years of age, and continued in the business five years. He then learned the machinist's trade, and followed that business in Northfield and Brandon, Vt., for fifteen years. In 1866 he settled in East Bethel, where he has since carried on the leading mercantile business of that place.

Spaulding, Andrew, was born in Cornish, N. H., and came at an early day to West Windsor and cleared a farm there. He married Sarah Hubbell and had four children, viz.: Sarah, married A. M. Whitney and died at Albany, Vt.; Silva, married Seth Hubbell and died at Falmouth, Vt.; Junius; and Abial, died at West Windsor.

Spaulding, Junius, of the above family, was born in West Windsor and died at Bridgewater. He married Rebecca Jordan, and of their eleven children one died in infancy. The others were Rebecca (deceased), married Alcal Woodward; Zebina; Eliza, died in Bridgewater; Verulam, resides in Massachusetts; George, died at eighteen years of age; Andrew, died at Bridgewater; Americus V., a lawyer, resides in Burlington, Vt.; Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Heath of Woodstock, Vt.; Julia Emeline (deceased), married Daniel Kelsey; and Charles, a resident of Bethel.

Spaulding, Zebina, son of Junius, was born in West Windsor, March 29, 1816. His father became a resident of Bridgewater in 1816. His first wife was Harriet Morse. They had five children: Romanzo, was killed by a horse in Granville, Vt.; Rosalvo, died six months of age; Eliza, wife of C. R. Chadwick of Bethel; Charles, resides in Deadwood, South Dakota; and Harriet, resides at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Spaulding married, second, Charlotte Dunham, third, Mary Rowel, and fourth, Mrs. Mary, widow of William Albin, of Randolph, and daughter of Amasa Cross of Braintree, Vt., of which town she is a native. Mr. Spaulding has been a resident of Bethel since 1845, has been selectman and justice of the peace.

Torrey, George, was born in Bethel, Vt., May 5, 1817, the second in a family of six children of John and Miriam (Morse) Torrey. David, his grandfather, born in Massachusetts, married Tursey Lillie, and had three children who lived to adult age, viz: John, Abigail, and Judah. David died in Bethel, September 3, 1835. His widow married, second, Amasa Edson, of Brookfield, Vt. She died there December 12, 1853. John was born in Massachusetts, December 5, 1793. He married Miriam Morse, April 12, 1814, who was born March 6, 1799. They had children as follows: Judah, George, Horace, John, jr., Milo, David. John died in Bethel, May 12, 1868. His wife died in Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 3, 1873. George married, first, Betsey Meserve, October, 1846, who died December 7, 1847. He married, second, September 10, 1848, Betsey Ann, daughter of Salmon and Mary (White) Edson, born September 11, 1825, in Brookfield, Vt. By this union there were three children, viz.: Charles Judah, born July 21, 1849, married April 14, 1874, Alvaritta C. Southard, and has five children living, viz.: Marcia Ella, Charles Elroy, Merton Duane, Elva N., and George Glenn, and is a farmer living in Addison, Vt.; Dana George, born February 17, 1851, carries on the home farm; Lizzie Mary, born April 19, 1861, living at home. Mr. Torrey has always lived on the place where he was born. He has been selectman and lister.

Weeden, Samuel, was born in Hartland, Vt., October 18, 1820. His father, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Hartland, July, 1792. He married Patty Cady, and had seven children as follows: A daughter died in infancy; William, a farmer living in West Windsor; Samuel; Lucius H., a farmer living in Bridgewater, Vt.; Warren, a farmer living in Sycamore, Ill.; Benjamin Franklin; farmer living in Bridgewater; and Edwin, died in Bridgewater. Samuel, his father, died in Bridgewater, July, 1870, and his wife December, 1873. Samuel Weeden married Salemna, daughter of Edward and Rosamund (Bruce) Doton. She was born December 29, 1819. They have had three children, viz.: Lucia, died aged 22; Marcilla, died aged 17; Rosamund I., wife of M. D. Brown, lives in Lebanon, N. H. Mr. Weeden lived in Hartland until 1841, then moved to Reading, where he resided until 1852, when he went to California, where he remained three years. He then returned east, and resided in Woodstock, South Woodstock, and Reading until 1866, when he settled in East Bethel, where he has since resided, carrying on farming and the milling business.

Wheeler, Minot, was born in Hollis, N. H., May 17, 1777, and removed to Royalton at an early day. He married April 28, 1800, Sarah Farley, a native of Hollis. They had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy, viz.: Sarah, died nine years of age; Susan, died twelve years of age; Royal, died at Brattleboro, Vt.; Rebecca, the widow of Joel Day, resides in Bethel; Mary Ann (deceased), married John Wallace; George, died young; Minot, died in Royalton; George, died in Bethel; and Gardiner. Minot died December 22, 1849. He removed to Bethel, and was a cooper by trade.

Wheeler, Gardiner, son of Minot, was born in Bethel, January 6, 1824, and married February 15, 1843, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of John and Betsey (Twitchell) Woodbury. She was born in Bethel, December 31, 1823. Of their five children, one died in infancy. The others were, Wilber G., died eighteen years of age; Charles M., died eighteen years of age; Ella E., died seventeen years of age; and Orrin, died fourteen years of age. Mr. Wheeler is a mason by trade and has carried on that business in connection with farming.

Wilson, Theophilus E., born in Cabot, Vt., May 8, 1814, was eighth in a family of ten children. His father, Nathaniel, was the son of John and was born in Londonderry, N. H., July 22, 1773, and married Abigail Varnum, who was born May 13, 1777. Of their ten children the six eldest were born in Peacham, Vt., the others in Cabot, Vt. They were as follows: Jane, born May 1, 1800; Sarah, born February 14, 1802; John, born September 10, 1803; Jesse C., born April 3, 1805; David, born November 29, 1806; Hiram, born April 6, 1810; John, born April 18, 1812; Nathaniel, born October 3, 1817; Rachel, born October 12, 1819. Nathaniel, the father, died November 28, 1842, his wife March 3, 1825. He was a farmer and moved when a young man to Peacham, thence to Cabot, where he died. Theophilus E. married November 26, 1840, Rosetta M., daughter of Fifield and Judith (Heath) Lyford. She was born in Cabot, February 28, 1821, and died in Bethel, September 13, 1888. Their children were Louisa, born September 14, 1841, married August 24, 1865, Selam N. Welch and resides in Sutton, N. H.; Martha, born December 25, 1843, married Jamon P. Thurber and died April 11, 1863; Edward F., born August 8, 1848, married Ida Flint, September 21, 1874, they have two sons, Earl and Pearl; Emogene, born May 22, 1854, married October 23, 1872, Wesley E. Heath, and they have three children, Carrie M., Josie Louise and Frank W. Mr. Wilson lived in Cabot till he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in school-teaching and taught eighteen consecutive terms in Cabot, Woodbury and Peacham. After his marriagehe settled on a farm in Cabot, where he remained till 1861. He then purchased the hotel property in Cabot, which he ran until 1868. In 1870 he removed to Bethel, purchased a hotel in that place known since and now as the Wilson House. He sold this property August 17, 1887, and has since lived a retired life.

BRIDGEWATER.

Barrows, Stephen S., was born in Bridgewater, Vt., October 3, 1820. His father and mother were natives of Massachusetts, and came to Vermont about 1816, and settled on the farm at Bridgewater Center now owned and occupied by Charles Dimmick. Stephen S. lived at home on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. His education was limited to attendance upon the district school winters. Upon leaving home, for three years and seven months he worked out by the month, first for Augustus Bissell, of Rutland, then for Eliphalet Thomas, of Woodstock, receiving $10, $11, $12 and $13 per month, a steady advance. He was married, January 4, 1843, to Arvilla, daughter of Smith and Phebe (Avery) Whitman. She was born in Bridgewater, October 19, 1818. After marriage Mr. Barrows settled on the homestead farm which eventually came into his possession. His father lived with him until his death which occurred in 1851. His mother died in 1841. In 1854 he sold the homestead to Charles Dimmick and purchased the Atwood farm, but held it only one year. For the next three years he carried on a hired farm. In 1860 he purchased the Aaron Lamb farm near Bridgewater Corners, which he has since carried on. With perhaps one exception this farm is the best farm in Bridgewater for agricultural purposes. A number of years since Mr. Barrows was offered a large price for his farm by a gentleman who intended to develope a fine specimen of quartz rock, which is to be found in large quantities on the place. The death of this gentleman before the negotiation could be perfected prevented the sale. Good judges, who have seen specimens of this rock, have pronounced it a very valuable deposit and worth, in itself, many times the value of the mere land. Mr. Barrows was one of the

original Abolitionists, then a Free Soiler, and a Republican since the organization of that party, with the exception that he cast a vote for Horace Greeley, when he was a candidate of the Democratic party. He has served as selectman of the town and justice of the peace for many years, and has often served as petit and grand juryman. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows have three children as follows: Mary Jane, born November 21, 1843, wife of Stephen French, resides in Rutland, and has two children, viz.: Grace H. and Gertrude M.; Elvin S., born August 29, 1845, married Harriet Mitchell, a farmer living in Clarendon, Vt.; Helen A., born April 1, 1848, died January 29, 1879.

Bugbee, William C., was born in Cornish, N. H., August 28, 1827. His father, Howard Bugbee, born October 24, 1786, married April 20, 1814, Lavina, daughter of Samuel and Damaris (Saben) Chase, of Cornish. Lavina's grandfather and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase's grandfather were brothers. Her father, Samuel, was the fifth generation from Aquilla Chase, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1618. In 1838 Howard Bugbee moved from Cornish and settled in the northwest part of Bridgewater, where he lived until 1851. His wife died there October 24, 1849, aged sixty-four. He married, second, Lucinda Chase, sister of his first wife, October, 1851. The latter died at the residence of William C. Bugbee, December 26, 1860, aged seventy-one. Howard Bugbee also died there February, 1868, aged eighty-one. His children, by the first union, were Charles C., born at Cornish, February 6, 1815, married November 30, 1840, Betsey Giles, was justice of the peace, selectman, and overseer of the poor, and died in Bridgewater, February 16, 1884, his wife September 16, 1877; George H.; Henry M.; John F., a lawyer, who now lives in Canton, N. Y. William C. worked on a farm till he was twenty years of age, but from that time he began to devote himself to the business of carpentering and joining, for which he had a natural aptitude, and he followed that trade up to the present time as his principal occupation. He has built some of the finest residences of Bridgewater and adjoining towns, the Congregational meeting-house, Dr. Rodiman's residence, Bridgewater village, and John J. Dewey's residence, Quechee, are specimens of his work. In 1873 he commenced the manufacture of chair stock at Bridgewater Corners, which he still carries on, but devotes a large portion of his time to his trade as a builder. He married, August 28, 1850, Esther S., daughter of Horace and Mary (Shepard) Gould. Mrs. Bugbee was born in the town of Franklin, Franklin county, N. Y., December 26, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee have had two children: Mary Lavina, born February 1, 1854, died April 21, 1856, and Ida May, born April 6, 1857, married January 1, 1877, George A. Rice, manufacturer and farmer. For nineteen years after marriage Mr. Bugbee lived on the place now owned by E. P. Perkins, jr. In 1871 he settled on the place at Bridgewater Corners, where he still resides. He is a Republican in politics; has been selectman for several years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1870–71. Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee are members of the first Second Advent Church of Bridgewater, and Mr. Bugbee has been deacon of the church since 1868.

Davis, Hermon G.—This family are of Welch origin. The great-grandfather of Hermon G. was a native of Wales. He was a Welch chieftain and belonged to the defeated Welch faction, in the time of a struggle between Wales and England. Being forced to leave Wales, he took refuge in France, was married there, emigrated to America, where he eventually settled in West Windsor. Jonathan Davis, his son, was born in West Windsor, and was a stonemason by trade. He married Sophia Lull. Their children were Almon Lull, Caroline, Sylvester, Adaline, Miranda and Carrie. Almon Lull married Lydia Maria Gillet. He first settled in Sherburne, Rutland county, where he lived about fourteen years, then moved to Woodstock where he remained four years. In 1866 he moved to Hartland on a farm, known as the Aldrich place, where he still resides. Their children were Hermon G., Emma E. and Claribel. Emma E. is the wife of David C. Hubbard, hotelkeeper in Wyoming, N. Y. Claribel is the wife of James L. Briggs, carrying on the homestead farm in Hartland. Hermon G. received his primary education in the district schools of Sherburne and Woodstock, his studies preparatory to entrance to college at South Woodstock Academy and the Canton High School, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In 1869

he entered Tuft's College, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that institution in 1873. He studied law in the office of Governor Converse at Woodstock one year; taught school at Willow Park Seminary, Westboro, Mass., and, subsequently, six years in Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y. In 1880, again studied law with the Hon. Warren C. French in Woodstock, two years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1882. From 1882 to 1884 he was manager of the Chateauguay Steam Mill Company, in Bridgewater. From 1884 to 1888 he taught in Middlebury Academy and Union School at Wyoming. On account of an injury received by his father, whereby he was obliged to give up the management of the mill, he returned to Bridgewater, and has since taken the full management of that interest. He married, March 29, 1874, Nellie A., daughter of William P. and Amanda L. (Wood) Foster. Mrs. Davis was born in Woodstock, March 6, 1851. They have one child, Daisy Mabel, born January 9, 1882.

Madden, Alonzo, was born in Sherburne, Rutland county, Vt., December 10, 1834, the eighth in a family of twelve children of Michael and Electa (Johnson) Madden. His father was born in Cork, Ireland. When twelve years of age he was taken by a press gang on board a British man-of-war, where he was kept for three years and six months. Upon the arrival of the ship in a Canadian port, in company with three boys who had been imprisoned with him, he deserted, and eventually brought up in the town of Chester, Windsor county, Vt., where, for three years, he worked on a farm for Blaney Sargent. He next worked for Jonathan Hall, in Plymouth, at lime-burning and farming. In 1816, at the age of twenty-two, he married Electa, daughter of Ebenezer and Dilly Johnson. Their twelve children were Ellis S., Michael, jr., James H., Sidney, George W., Edward A., Nelson, Lydia A., Alonzo, Margaret M., Mary M., and Charles A. After marriage he farmed it in Plymouth and Bridgewater, but for the last forty years of his life he carried on a farm in Sherburne, where he died April 11, 1875, aged eighty-one. His wife died April 2, 1857. He afterwards married Roxanna M., widow of Aaron G. Holt. The latter died July 3, 1877. Of the twelve children only six are living. Charles A., Margaret M. and Mary M. are living in Sherburne, the two former on the homestead. George W. and Lydia A. are residents of Iowa. Alonzo Madden married December 2, 1857, Sarah M., daughter of Aaron G. and Roxanna Holt. She was born in Sherburne, September 19, 1838. Her father died March 31, 1855, and her mother subsequently married her husband's father. Her brothers and sisters were Esther A., Henry H., Ellen M., Diana P., Albina M. and Ezekiel A. Mr. Madden went to California soon after his marriage, and for more than a year was engaged in gold mining. December 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Roberts commanding. He received his discharge August 22, 1863, under a surgeon's certificate of disability. The regiment was at New Orleans under General Benjamin F. Butler. Mr. Madden receives a pension on account of disabilities growing out of the service. Mr. Madden has in the main followed farming as a business, but for the last four years has owned and kept the Ottaquechee House at West Bridgewater. He has filled a number of the town offices of his native town. Mr. and Mrs. Madden have but one child, Carleton W., born January 9, 1871.

Woods, John P.—Oliver Woods, grandfather of John P., raised a family of four children, viz.: Nehemiah, Elisha, Sally, and Betsey, all born in Groton, N. H. Nehemiah married Jerusha Stevens, and raised a large family. Nehemiah and his wife died in Peterboro. Sally died at the age of twenty. Betsey married William Alexander, and raised a family of three sons and three daughters. Jonathan Alexander, one of their sons, died in Bridgewater in 1889, leaving a widow. Elisha Woods was born in Groton, April 16, 1790, married about 1810 Mary Nay, born December 23, 1795. He moved from Peterboro, N. H., and settled in Bridgewater, March, 1814. He died in Chester, Vt., July 5, 1855. His wife died at the residence of her son Elisha, in Bridgewater, August 30, 1878. Their children were John P., Elisha F., Russell N., James N., Sarah, Mary Ann, Lorenzo F., Elizabeth F., Caroline, Julia, and Angeline. All were married. Elisha F., Mary Ann and Angeline are deceased. John P. Woods was born in Peterboro, November 21, 1811. He

lived at home until he was eighteen years of age. He has followed farming principally as an occupation, but has also followed stone cutting and laying. He worked one season on the State capitol, and was engaged on the stone work in the construction of the Woodstock Railroad. He married December 4, 1834, Betsey U., daughter of Hezekiah and Susannah (Dodge) Johnson, who was born in Amherst, N. H., November 7, 1816. After his marriage he moved onto a farm in Bridgewater Center, upon which he lived twenty-three years. Here his wife died May 25, 1854. He married for his second wife Hannah G. Corbell, widow of Leander Corbell. He had no children by the latter marriage. In 1858 he moved to Chester, where he lived till 1888, since which time he has resided with his son, Charles H. Woods. The children of John P. and Betsey Woods are George H., born February 28, 1836; Sarah J., born May 5, 1838; Charles H., born February 24, 1841; Volney J., born August 5, 1843; Minerva, born April 5, 1847, died when twelve years of age; Charlotte A., born March 4, 1849. George H. was twice married; his first wife was Eliza Moore, his second Clara Follansbee; had three children, Hattie, Mamie, and George. George H. is overseer for the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Sarah J. married, first, Thomas Pratt; second, Sewell Wheeler, and lives in Boston. Charles H. married Lucy M., daughter of Jason L. and Harriet A. Spaulding, born in Bridgewater, December 29, 1842. Their children are Ida M., born July 21, 1863, married October 31, 1880, Lauris Barrows, and their children are Lynn W., born December 5, 1881; and Roy A., born March 23, 1886. Charles H. Woods carries on the blacksmith trade in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Barrows, in Bridgewater village. Charles E., born April 29, 1865; Etta M., born January 27, 1867, wife of Clifton R. Pinney, has one child, Marian L., born November 18, 1888; John J., born June 23, 1872; Eugene, born May 1, 1877; and Robert P., born October, 1881. Volney J. married Wealthy J. Chase; they have two children, Byron C. and Harry E. Charlotte A. is the wife of John Balch, a farmer living in Springfield, Vt., and they have two children, Eva M. and Ada A.

Wood, Barnabas, grandfather of Bazaleel, had four children, of whom John, father of Bazaleel, was the youngest. The latter was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., August, 1786. He was four times married. His first wife was Anna Phippen, whom he married January 23, 1810. She died May 10, 1821. He married February 24, 1822, Lucy Phippen, a cousin of his first wife. She died September 27, 1828. His third wife was Abigail Buxton, whom he married June 23, 1829. She died April 14, 1830. He married, fourth, Barnice Facett, October 30, 1831. Bazaleel lived in Ira till he was twenty years of age; received his education in the district school of that town. He came to Bridgewater in 1852 and was married March 30, 1853, to Catharine, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Gates) Dimick. Mrs. Wood was born in Bridgewater, August 8, 1831. Her grandfather, Joseph Dimick, from Enfield, Conn., settled in Bridgewater in 1793, on the farm now owned by his son Chester Dimick, and died there. He reared a family of twelve children, four of whom, viz.: Charles, Chester, Mrs. Bulah Robinson and Mrs. Harriet Dimick, are residents of Bridgewater; Mrs. Julia Wheeler is a resident of Plymouth. Mrs. Wood's mother died February, 1835, and her father married, for his second wife, Servilia Lakin, widow of Nathan T. Lakin. Electa R., sister of Mrs. Wood, is the wife of Matthew E. Kennedy, farmer living in Bridgewater. In 1860 Mr. Wood settled on the farm at Bridgewater Center, where he has since resided. August 14, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company A, Third Vermont Volunteers, and received his discharge June 19, 1865. He was twice wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, on which account he receives a pension. Since the war he has followed the business of farming. Mr. Wood seems to have inherited the military spirit from his ancestors, as he had two great-uncles in the War of the Revolution, and his father was in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one adopted child, Lizzie A., wife of Lewis E. Weymouth, residing in Quincy, Mass. She has two children, Katie H. and Lillie A.

CAVENDISH.

Amsden, Alanson O., was born in Reading, Vt., September 28, 1814, and married Maria, daughter of Dan Grout. They had two children, Ellen M., wife of Milton W. Adams, of Cavendish, and Henry H. Alanson O. died November 28, 1850.

Amsden, Henry H., son of Alanson O., was born in Cavendish, March 3, 1840, and married Lula A., the only child of Alpheus Sargent, who was born in Ludlow, April 23, 1814, married Almira Ober, and died in Cavendish, January 7, 1888. They have one child, Walter, born in Cavendish, Februrary 12, 1870.

Buck, Milo S., of Cavendish, was born in Cavendish, August 20, 1844, and is a second son of Philemon A. and Abigail (Densmore) Buck. After attending the local schools he became a student at the Green Mountain Academy in South Woodstock, Vt., and the Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vt. He read law with Gilbert A. Davis, then of Reading, and now of Windsor, Vt., and the late John F. Deane, of Cavendish. He became a member of Windsor County Bar in 1875, and began the practice of his profession at Cavendish the same year. Mr. Buck married Mrs. Laura Giddings, *nee* Goddard, and has two children, Leslie and Ray.

Dunsmore, Abraham, was born at Lunenburg, Mass., March 18, 1783, and died at Cavendish, January 10, 1852. He married Mrs. Abigail Whitney, *nee* Snow. They had five children: Nancy (deceased), married Henry Spaulding of Cavendish; Abigail (deceased), married Philamon A. Buck of Cavendish; Ebenezer S.; Abraham, died in Cavendish; Samuel, died in Chester.

Dunsmore, Ebenezer S., son of Abraham, was born in Cavendish, June 20, 1815, and married Susan Taylor. They had one child, Emma L., who died at eighteen years of age. His second wife was Cornelia M. Davis. Ebenezer S. died March, 1890.

Fletcher, Asaph, Dr., of Cavendish, was born in Westford, Mass., June 28, 1746, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Remington) Fletcher. At the age of twenty-two he established himself as a physician in his native town. While a resident of Massachusetts he held many public offices and was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of that commonwealth in 1780. He married Sally, daughter of Jonathan Green, of Chelsea, Mass. In February, 1787, he removed to Cavendish, Vt., where he resided and practiced his profession until his death on January 5, 1839. Dr. Fletcher was a member of the convention which applied to Congress to admit Vermont into the Union; also a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State. He was frequently a member of the Legislature; one of the judges of the County Court, a member of the Council, and was one of the electors when James Monroe was first elected President. Besides these he held many other offices, which manifested the respect in which he was held, and the confidence reposed in him. His children were Sarah, who married Salmon Dutton; Asa, born in Westford, Mass., June 26, 1780, and removed to Woodstock, Vt., where he became general of the militia and high sheriff, and where he died, leaving no male issue; Salome, married Luther Fletcher, a physician who practiced for some time in Cavendish, but died at Granville, N. Y.; Rebecca, married Asa Fletcher; Richard (for sketch of his life see history of Fletcher Library, in Cavendish); Addison, born in Cavendish, August 25, 1790, engaged in mercantile business in Mount Holly and Cavendish, and died in the latter place January 8, 1832, and left three daughters, Maria Dorothy, who became the wife of Hon. A. A. Ranney, a prominent lawyer of Boston, Mass., and Mary Cornelia, who married Rufus S. Andrews, a lawyer of New York city, and Helen L., who married George H. Johnson; Alpheus, born in Cavendish, July 17, 1793, followed his father's profession in his native town, where he died May 25, 1839; Horace, born in Cavendish, October 28, 1796, who practiced law in Cavendish and afterwards became pastor of the Baptist Church in Townshend, Vt., where he died; Ryland, an extended sketch of whom appears in another part of this work.

French, Hon. Calvin, of Cavendish, son of Josiah and Rebecca (Brown) French, was born in Cavendish, August 28, 1799. His father came from New Hampshire to Cavendish about 1785, and located about a mile north of Proctorsville. His other children were Josiah, who died at Clarendon, Vt.; Calista, who married Samuel Adams; Luther, who died at Wilton, N. Y.; Rebecca, who married Hiram Giddings. Josiah died in his seventy-sixth year in 1839. After attending the local schools Calvin went to academies in Rhode Island and Connecticut. He studied law with Judge Reuben Washburn and Josiah Chandler. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and in company with Luther Adams opened an office at Proctorsville. This firm was afterwards dissolved, and in 1856 Judge French sold his practice to Clark A. Chapman. Judge French was State's attorney in 1853–54; assistant judge from 1849 to 1852, and from 1866 to the time of his death, June 15, 1879. His first wife was Jerusha Mathewson, by whom he had two sons, Quincy, who died young, and Charles M., who died in Iowa. His second wife was Valeria Blood, and their children were: Jerusha, who died young; George B., who was a member of the First Vermont Regiment and afterwards joined other Vermont regiments and was mustered out of the service with the rank of adjutant, became a member of the Windsor County Bar in 1866, and in the following year was elected county clerk, which position he held a number of years, and now resides in Nebraska; Jerusha, wife of H. G. Day; John Quincy, a member of the First Vermont Cavalry, killed during the war; and Mary, wife of H. P. Gammon, of Proctorsville.

Fullam, Timothy, was born in Weston, Mass., December 3, 1741, O. S., and married Elizabeth Thompson, of Sterling, Mass. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served under General Washington, and was at the battle of Bennington. He came to Cavendish in 1798 and removed to Reading in 1818, where he died September 10, 1829. He had two children: Ebenezer and Sewall.

Fullam, Ebenezer, son of Timothy, born in Fitchburg, Mass., October 14, 1767, married Abigail Styles, and had ten children, viz.: Lincoln, died in North Carolina; Betsey (deceased), married Joseph Stone; Lucinda (deceased), married Marvin Robinson; Roxana (deceased), married Nathan Eaton; Sophie (deceased), married Rufus Buck; Marie, died young; Sullivan Burbank (deceased); Thomas Jefferson (deceased); James Madison, lives in Springfield; and Augustus Granville, who died July 27, 1852.

Fullam, Augustus Granville, son of Ebenezer, born in Ludlow, February 28, 1814, married Mary S. Pollard and had two children: Mary Ann (deceased), married first Norman Royce, second Joel B. Slack; and Leighton Granville.

Fullam, Leighton Granville, son of Augustus Granville, was born in Weathersfield, October 5, 1841, married Ada Slack, and had three children: Ernest Leighton, born May 7, 1867; Herman Granville, born October 28, 1868; Eben Joel, born March 20, 1871. Leighton G. has been a resident of Ludlow since 1842, and a member of the firm of Fullam & Adams, manufacturers of lumber and chair stock, his eldest son being also a member of the firm.

Fullam, James Madison, son of Ebenezer, was born in Ludlow, Vt., August 26, 1809, married Anna Pollard, and has four children, viz: James Madison, jr.; Adrioam, a resident of New York city; Joseph Ebenezer, died at the age of six years; and Lucien Winfield, lives in New York city. He has been a resident of Springfield since 1850.

Fullam, James Madison, jr., son of James Madison, was born in Plymouth, Vt., August 14, 1834, and married Mary, daughter of Salmon Whitcomb. They have four sons, viz: Fred W., lives in Weathersfield; Don Pollard; Eben Eaton, lives in Chester, and Robert Lincoln.

Goddard, Aaron (deacon), was born October 28, 1771, and having lost both of his parents, was brought up by an uncle. He came from Swansey, N. H., to Reading at an early day. He married Elizabeth Howe, and they had the following family: Eunice (deceased), married Sewall Fullam, jr.; Arnold; Candace (deceased), married Benoni Buck; Hiram, died in Reading; Jubal, died single in Reading; Cynthia (deceased),

married Allen Spaulding; Laura, died at eighteen years of age; Aaron Winchester, resides in Reading. Aaron died September 27, 1855.

Goddard, Arnold, son of Aaron, was born in Reading, April 5, 1798, and married Sarah Rice. They had but one child, Mrs. Sarah A. Hager, of Proctorsville, Vt. Arnold died June 12, 1869.

Hardy, John, came from Massachusetts to Cavendish, and had the following family: John, who resides in New York State; Ezekiel; Solomon, died in Cavendish; Reuben, died in Michigan; Patty (deceased), married Nathaniel Russell; Jerusha (deceased), married Thomas Green; and Sarah, married and died in New York State.

Hardy, Ezekiel, married Rachel Tarbell and of their fourteen children two died young. The others were Maria (deceased), married Joel Davis; Mary (deceased), Addison, Thomas, Sophronia (deceased), married James Perry; Sarah, wife of George Ober, of Athens, Vt.; Louisa, wife of Willard Wilson, of Cavendish; Fannie, wife of Joel Ober, of Springfield, Mass.; Calisha, married Lewis Hicks; Salome (deceased), married Darius Smith; Cynthia, died young; Minerva, wife of Calvin Getchell; Addison, died in Cavendish, and Roland resides in Cavendish.

Hill, Abel, a well-known resident of Cavendish for many years, was born in Sudbury, Mass., July 25, 1787, and came to town in October, 1834. He was for a long time an overseer in the Fullerton Woolen Mills, and one of the California "pioneers," making two trips to that territory after he was sixty years of age. He was a good mechanic, and before moving to Vermont manufactured a thread-mill in New Hampshire entirely, from the dam to the machinery, and then operated it. He was also a noted fiddler, and made and repaired violins as well. He died in Cavendish, April 30, 1874, aged nearly eighty-seven, after having reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living, and four residents of the town, George S. Hill, president of the National Black River Bank, Harvey M., Mrs. E. W. Whitcomb, and Mrs. Sarah E. Ely.

Stearns, John, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., December 15, 1788, and married Abigail Hartwell. He died August 12, 1848. Their children were Thomas, who died in Cavendish, but left no issue; John H., George, died in Cavendish, but left no male issue; Susan, died at nine years of age; Abel, died at seven years of age; Adams, died at eight years of age; Luke, resides at Springfield, Vt.; Christopher W., lives on the old homestead in Cavendish settled by John in 1815.

Stearns, John H., son of John, was born in Cavendish, January 4, 1817. He married Relief T. Tarbell, and they had no children.

Smith, James, was born in Peterboro, N. H., January 29, 1756. He came to Cavendish in 1790, and built a store near where Captain Coffin settled. Four years later he removed to the Twenty-Mile Stream, where he died August 11, 1842. He married Sally Ames, and their children were Sally (deceased), married James Walker, a lawyer of Peterboro, N. H.; James William, resides at Rutland, Vt.; Addison, who died at Cavendish; John, who lived most of his life at Three Rivers, Mich., but died in Cavendish.

Smith, James, son of James, was born in Cavendish, November 13, 1797, and married Betsey L. Brown, of Plymouth. They had seven children, viz.: James, who died a bachelor, at Moro, Ill. Betsey, who married Norman C. Bigelow, a native of Reading, Vt., and was born January 16, 1818. He became a resident of Cavendish in 1841. Their children are Frank L., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '83, and a resident of Rutland, Vt., and Isabel. Mr. Bigelow died October 8, 1882; his widow resides in Cavendish. Sarah, widow of Willard Flagg, lives at Moro, Ill.; Harriet, died single; Marcia, wife of Dr. N. D. Thomas, of Little Prairie, Mich.; Isabel, died single, and William, died at the age of nineteen years. James died February 4, 1842.

Spaulding, Willard, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., and removed to Champlain, N. Y., where he died, in 1824 or 1825, at the age of forty-four years. He married Rebecca Winn, and had five children: Bethuel, died in Cavendish; Curtis, died in Salem, N. Y.;

Esther, died single; Jackson, died in Cavendish: Gilbert J., born in Essex, N. Y., February 11, 1814, married Olive M. Blanchard, and their only child, George J., died at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Spaulding has been a resident of Cavendish since 1844, and is engaged in farming.

Tripp, Joshua, born at Lyman, Me., May 14, 1819, is the second son of Theodore L. and Abigail (Knight) Tripp. His father removed to Kirby, Vt., in 1826, where he remained three years, removing thence to Charlestown, Vt. He received only a common school education, following farming until he was of age. He learned the blacksmith trade which he followed until he removed to Proctorsville in 1861. For the next six years he ran the stages from Proctorsville to Windsor, Vt. He then engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until 1881. Since then he has been a farmer. He married Clara Watkins and has one child, Mary, wife of Asa W. Putnam, of Proctorsville.

Whitcomb, Thomas, was one of the early settlers of Cavendish, and was the son of Lieutenant Asa, and grandson of Colonel Asa Whitcomb, of Lancaster, Mass., who commanded the Sixth Massachusetts, foot, in the Revolution, and was with Ethan Allen at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Thomas was born November 7, 1789, moved to town in 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by H. J. Belcher. He died in St. Charles, Ill., April 13, 1869. His second wife was Anna Wentworth, a descendant of the family which in colonial times furnished two governors of New Hampshire. He raised a family of eight children, three of whom are now living in Cavendish, Willard F. Whitcomb, Mrs. Rosilla C. Chapman, and Mrs. Victoria M. Spaulding.

Whitcomb, Asa Wentworth, was born in Cavendish, September 11, 1822, and on becoming of age entered the employ of Robbins & White, of Cavendish. During the building of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad he was employed by that corporation, serving the company in various capacities. He was the first station agent at Cavendish, filling that position before any depot was erected, and the first mail agent serving on the first train over the mountain before the completion of the road. He was conductor on the fast express between Rutland and Burlington, and was afterwards connected with the ticket and freight department in the Rutland depot. For a time he gave up railroading, and was clerk for Fullerton & Co., in the Cavendish woolen mills, and during the last years of the war was in mercantile business for himself at Proctorsville. He then returned to Rutland and was for some years clerk at the Bardwell House. In 1872 he again went into railroad service at Bellows Falls, but after remaining eleven years was compelled to retire owing to failing health. He died at Cavendish, April 13, 1890, and left a widow and two sons, viz.: Charles W., cashier of the National Black River Bank, and George W., an engineer on the Central Vermont Railroad.

CHESTER.

Earle, Roswell, married Polly Partridge, and had one child, Loren, born in Chester July 16, 1808, and who died April 12, 1882. He married Lucy Snell, and of a family of ten children five died in infancy. The others were: Tyler L., Ellen, wife of Frank Putnam, of Chester; Mary, wife of Oscar Hill, of Rutland; Arvilla wife of Arthur Lockwood, and Philara.

Earle, Tyler, son of Loren, was born in Chester March 5, 1842, and married Marinna Lockwood. They had nine children, viz.: Bernard, Allen, Arthur, died at seven years of age; Edna, Edith, Winnie, Guy, Wesley and Nellis.

Guild, Alanson, was born in Wrentham, Mass., July 4, 1769, and married Katurah Turner. He became a resident of Chester in 1807. He had three children: Herman, Luther, who died in Medfield, Mass.; and Horace, who died in Massena, N. Y., in 1890.

Guild, Herman, son of Alanson, was born at Wrentham, Mass., September 1, 1800, and married, first, Huldah Knight. They had five children: Martin; Eliza (deceased),

married Oliver Atwood; Sarah, widow of Thomas Clark, lives in Medfield, Mass.; and Horace, died young. He married, second, Susan Thompson, by whom he had one child, Mason. Herman died December 15, 1889.

Guild Martin, son of Herman, was born in Chester, May 11, 1819, and married for his first wife Sophia Thompson. Their children are Hulda S., wife of Calvin W. French, of Chester; Herman M.; Harvey M., a physician, at Claremont, N. H. Martin married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, *nee* Wilcox.

Guild, Richard, son of Richard, was a native of Wrentham, Mass., but came to Windsor county. He was born October 17, 1762, and married Zillah Turner. Their children were James, Julia, Hiram, Laban and Galen. Galen died in New York State. Richard died October 20, 1819.

Guild, Laban, son of Richard, was born in Wrentham, Mass., September 22, 1801, and married Alma W. Houghton, January 21, 1828. Alma died July 29, 1829. Laban married, second, Sabra D. Wightman, December 30, 1830. Their children were Lorrain, Almon N. and Henry F. Lorrain died when fifteen years of age. Almon N. is a resident of Weathersfield. Laban died September 28, 1868.

Guild, Henry F., son of Laban, was born in Chester, July 25, 1839, and married Elsie M. Horton, November 9, 1868. Their children were Foster H., Della S., Elsie M., Forrest H. and Dora E. Foster H. died when about two years old. Elsie M. died when a few weeks old. Della S. married Charles W. Hemenway, August 27, 1890. Henry F. died October 6, 1890.

Henry, Hon. Hugh, of Chester, was born in Chester, Vt., March 21, 1838. After attending the local schools he became a student at Chester Academy and also an academy at Deerfield, Mass. He studied law with Luther Adams of his native town, and Converse & French, of Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the Windsor County Bar at the May term of court in 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and when mustered out of service was employed in the provost marshal's office at Woodstock until after the close of the war. Judge Henry began the practice of his profession in his native town in 1865, where he has since continued. He has been a member of both Houses of Legislature, and since 1884 probate judge of the Windsor district. Judge Henry married Miss Alice A. Ordway, and has two children: Emma C. and Hugh H.

Lowell, Abram, M. D., of Chester, was born at Washington, N. H., in 1795. After attending the local schools he became a student in the academies of Walpole, Chester, Castleton, and Woodstock. He read medicine with Dr. Baker, of Chester, and began practice in that town about 1830. He married Miriam Whitney and had three children: Harriet W., Abraham L., and Helen M. He died February 13, 1876.

Mather, Frederic P., was born in West Windsor, Vt., September 16, 1843, and is the eldest living son of Charles and Mary (Wait) Mather. He studied dentistry with Dr. Hale, of Windsor, and afterwards became interested with him in partnership. He came to Chester in 1868, and opened a dentist's office, where he has been engaged ever since. Dr. Mather has been married twice, but has no children.

Moore, John Newton, M. D., of Chester, was born in Cavendish, Vt., November 29, 1823, and was the only son of Israel and Mary (Brown) Moore. He attended the Chester Academy and received his medical education at Castleton and Woodstock Medical Colleges. He studied medicine with Dr. Abram Lowell at Chester, of which town he became a resident in 1835. Dr. Moore commenced the practice of his profession in Chester in 1848, continuing three years, when he removed to Salisbury, Vt., and returned to Chester in 1859, where he was obliged to relinquish his profession owing to ill-health, but was engaged in the drug business for many years. He married Caroline Spaulding of Ludlow, Vt., but had no children. He died June 28, 1886.

Morris, Uriah, was an original settler of the family in Chester. He married a Miss Tarbell, and had the following family: John, Benjamin, Sally, Charlotte, and Polly. These

children all died in Jefferson county, N. Y., excepting Benjamin. Benjamin was born in Chester, and married Charlotte Holton. They had four sons: Henry, Norman and Alfred, who both died young, and Norman, who died in Chester, and has no issue living.

Morris, Henry, son of Benjamin, was born in Chester, October 15, 1809, and married Lucy M. Lee. They had but one child, Lucy A., wife of George C. Allen, of Chester. Henry died February 4, 1887.

Perry, Daniel, was born in Sherburne, Mass., January 22, 1767, and married Sally Whitmore. He came to Chester in 1794, where he died March 31, 1855. He had twelve children, viz.: Josiah, died at Northfield, Vt.; Stephen, died in Iowa; Daniel, died young; Joel, died in Danby, Vt.; Eusebe, married Ira Kingsbury, died December 26, 1878, at Grafton, Vt.; Eosene, married Clemons Leland, died September 15, 1852; Irene, widow of Mr. Leland, lives in Iowa; Daniel, died in Albion, N. Y.; Amos, died in Kansas; William H., died at seven years of age; George W., died in New York; and Alonzo.

Perry, Alonzo, son of Daniel, was born in Chester, January 29, 1817, and married Lucy Walker. Their eight children were Mary, wife of George W. Harris, of Melrose, Mass.; Oliver Hazzard, lives in Chester; Rosilla E., died young; Abbie A. (deceased), married Joseph Clough; Forest A. and Flora I., twins, died young; Ida, died young; and Clinton E. Alonzo died September 11, 1888.

Perry, Clinton E., son of Alonzo, born in Chester, January 1, 1861, married Mary Robbins, who also descended from one of Chester's old families. Her great-grandfather, Nathan Robbins, came from Stowe, Mass., to Chester in 1786. He married Lydia Whitney, and their children were Amos, Nathan, Ichabod, James, Hezekiah, Mary, and Lydia. Ichabod, son of Nathan, was born in September, 1793, and died in March, 1874. He married Mary Farnsworth. He had two children, Lucy Maria, and Aaron Leland, who was born in Chester, August 31, 1833, and died August 7, 1884. He married Laura A. Divall, and had two children, Mrs. Clinton E. Perry and James Myron.

Richardson, Abiel, was born in Townsend, Mass, May 31, 1783, and died in Chester, March, 1870. He married Rhoda Parkhurst, of Dunstable, Mass. Their children were Thomas, Walter P., Warren B., who died at Poultney, Vt., leaving no issue, Silas, who died without male issue at Madison, Wis. Abiel became a resident of Chester in 1819.

Richardson, Walter P., son of Abiel, was born at Londonderry, Vt., June 24, 1810, and came to Chester with his father, where he resided till 1835, when he went to Plymouth, N. H., remaining in the latter place till 1840, when he returned to Chester for two years. He then became a resident of Putney, Vt., where he continued to reside till 1861, since which time he has lived in Chester. He married Dorcas Sawyer, but has no children.

Robbins, Philemon, was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1783, and came to Chester in 1815. His first wife was Lucy Sawyer. Their children were five: Hannah; Orrick L., who died single; Otis, died in Cavendish, left no issue; Lucy (deceased), married D. H. Onion; Sophia, died young. His second wife was Mrs. Sally Duncan, *nee* Carter. Their children were Charles, a resident of Chester; James, died single; Philemon, a resident of Chester.

Sargent.—The families of this name are descended from William Sargent, an Englishman, who came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1638. His descendants in Chester trace there line of descent through John of the second generation, Joseph of the third, Jabez of the fourth. The latter was the father to Jabez and Ezra, both of whom were early settlers of Chester.

Sargent, Jabez, commonly known as lieutenant, was born January 18, 1720, and married Abigail Mower and came from Worcester, Mass., to Chester, dying in the latter place August 5, 1788. His children were Abigail and Lydia, both died young; Amos, Samuel and Naham.

Sargent, Samuel, son of Jabez, was born November 6, 1755, and married Abigail Blaney. Their children were Abigail, died single; Jabez, died at Windsor, Vt.; Samuel,

died single in the West; Phineas Osgood; Benjamin Blaney, died in Chester ninety-six years of age. Samuel died June 2, 1818.

Sargent, Phineas Osgood, son of Samuel, born February 29, 1792, married Mary C. Duncan. Their children are Mary Abby, Lucy Helen, Emma Clara, Ann Duncan, all of whom are single and reside at Elizabeth, N. J., and Charles Osgood. Phineas O. died April 11, 1876.

Sargent, Charles Osgood, son of Phineas O., was born in Chester January 19, 1839, and married Grace G. Darby. They have five children, Osgood Cleveland, Grace Emma, Mary, Edith, and Elizabeth Laurinda.

Walker, Elijah, married for his first wife a Miss Johnson, by whom he had two children, viz.: John, died at Dorset, Vt., and Leonard, died at Omaha, Neb. His second wife was Dorcas Wyman. Their children were Sally (deceased), married William Hobbs; Atlanta, Fannie, Wyman, all of whom died single; and Charles, born in Chester, October 25, 1818, married Olive Newton, and their children are Charles, Ida and Herman.

Williams.—The families of this name in the town of Chester are decended from Roger Williams. Othniel Williams, the first settler in Chester, was a son of Jeremiah, who was a son of Jeremiah, he being a son of Joseph, who was a son of Daniel, a son of Roger Williams. Othniel was born at Providence, R. I., March 3, 1761, and married Dorcas Fields. Their children were Pardon, died at Belleville, N. Y.; Avis, married Ezekiel Davis; Huldah (deceased), married Moses Perkins; Keziah, died young; Soviah (deceased), married Ophir Edson; Alexander, died at Belleville, N. Y.; Arthur; Thomas; Rest, died young; Othniel, resides in Rutland, Vt.; Alvin, died in Troy, N. Y.

Williams, Thomas, son of Othniel, was born in Chester, August 9, 1798, and married Betsey Sawyer. Their children were, Abigail, who died nineteen years of age; Laurenza (deceased), married Albert Baldwin; Elizabeth, died nineteen years of age; Henry Olin, died in infancy; Warren Carlos, died at five years of age; Warren Carlos; Maria A. (deceased), married Putnam Sargent; George Alvin, died young. Thomas died July 13, 1883, his wife passing away just two days before. They are buried in the same grave.

Williams, Warren Carlos, son of Thomas, was born in Chester, July 6, 1833, and married Nellie Stevens. Their children are Walter S., a resident of Pipestone, Minn.; John P., a graduate of Brown University, and Professor of Mathematics in Providence High School; Mary I., wife of C. O. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn.; and Edith L.

Williams, Arthur, son of Othniel, was born in Chester, March 3, 1797, and married Clarissa Dean. Of their three children, one died in infancy. The others were Darius Dean and Myron A., died without issue. Arthur died January 8, 1878.

Williams, Darius Dean, son of Arthur, was born in Chester, December 9, 1824, and married Elizabeth L. Aiken. Their children were Arthur, a resident of Gardiner, Mass.; Allen L.; and Dean C. Mr. Williams resides on the farm settled by his grandfather in 1788.

LUDLOW.

Adams, Warren, was born at Andover, Vt., August 28, 1815, and was the youngest son of Peter and Lucy (Gibson) Adams. His father's family, besides himself, consisted of Lucy F., who married William Warner; John, died in Andover; Abraham, died in St. Louis, Mo.; Shepherd, died in Rochester, N. Y. Warren received only a common school education, and engaged in mercantile business and farming on East Hill, in his native town. He teamed his merchandise from Boston, and on his downward trips took produce to sell in that city. He came to Ludlow in 1840 and purchased real estate and built a number of dwellings in the village. He also engaged in buying cattle and drove them to the markets at Brighton, Mass. On a journey to Rutland, Vt., he was thrown out of his wagon and killed in the town of Mount Holly, October 24, 1875. He married Lucy Cole-

man and had four children: Lowell P.; Lucy Jane, wife of Jonas G. Reed, of Burlington, Vt.; Lizzie, wife of H. C. Hayward, of New York city; and Norris, died young.

Adams, Lowell P., son of Warren, was born in Andover, Vt., June 10, 1838, and married Lavinia Holden, of Mount Holly. They have one child, Willie W., born in Ludlow, July 28, 1865, and married Emma J. Gates, of Bridgewater, Vt. They reside in Ludlow.

Hathorn, Ransom E., was born in Londonderry, November 3, 1843, and is the eldest son of Eleazer and Lydia (Foster) Hathorn. His father being engaged in harness-making, Ransom learned that trade early in life. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and was discharged June 24, 1865. During the war he was located in Virginia and took part in seventeen battles and skirmishes. After leaving the army Mr. Hathorn came to Ludlow and began work at his trade for George Walker. In 1878 he formed a partnership under the name of Walker & Hathorn, and on account of the death of the former the following year, he purchased the business, which he has since conducted. Mr. Hathorn is one of the justices of the peace of the town; was aid-de-camp on Governor E. J. Ormsbee's staff in 1886-87; was for four years commander of O. O. Howard Post, No. 33, G. A. R.; also Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Vermont, and represented the State at the National Encampment at San Francisco. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Jennie Ward, by whom he had one child, Willie. His second wife was Clara Wright, of Coventry, Vt.

Howe, Elwin A., was born in Londonderry, Vt., September 18, 1843, and was the eldest son of Alva and Julia Ann (Miles) Howe. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he was also engaged in teaching school. On July 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, as a private, and served in that regiment two years. He was mustered out to receive the appointment of first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighth United States Colored Infantry. He was connected with the latter regiment until March, 1866, when he was mustered out of service, having been premoted captain. Returning to his native town, Captain Howe remained there till April 1, 1869, when he came to Ludlow and was engaged until November, 1872, in the saddlery and harness business with his brother-in-law, George E. Walker, under the firm name of Walker & Howe. The next business enterprise he was connected with was the Ludlow Toy Manufacturing Co., of which he was superintendent and business manager for fifteen years. He was appointed postmaster at Ludlow, Vt., by President Harrison, taking possession of the office April 1, 1890. He was elected a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1878 from Ludlow, was re-elected in 1880, and was elected Senator from Windsor county in 1884. Captain Howe married Lydia Jane, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Harris) Walker, and has nine children, viz.: Eugene E., a graduate of Middlebury College, and now a counselor-at-law at Albany, N. Y.; Henry E., Ella J., Hattie L., Alice M., George W., William H., Donald, and Alva.

Ives, Elihu, called "the Captain," was the fifth settler in Ludlow. He was descended from William Ives, the original settler of that name in America, who sailed from London and arrived in Boston in 1635. He was of the sixth generation, as follows: First, William; second, John; third, Nathaniel; fourth, Caleb; fifth, Charles. He was born in Meriden, Conn., February 28, 1764, and married Phœbe Hall, and had two children: Isaac, who died without issue; Roxanna, widow of Jonathan Atherton, resides in Cavendish at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Captain Elihu died October 14, 1834. The farm settled by Captain Ives is now in possession of his grandson, Solon Ives Atherton.

Stimson, Charles, a native of Maine, came to Ludlow in 1803. His wife was Comfort Walker, and their children were William, who died at Danby, Vt.; Charles; Sally, died single; David, died at Danby, Vt.; Comfort (deceased), married Aaron Rogers; John, died at Lexington, Mass.; Anna (deceased), married George Rogers; Mary, wife of Richard Bradford, North Springfield, Vt.; Anson, lives at Rockport, Mass; Aaron, a resident of St. Paul, Minn.

Stimson, Charles, son of Charles, was born in Milford, Mass., January 27, 1799, and lived in Ludlow till May 6, 1887. He married Helena Bassett, and their children were Harriet, wife of John McGowan, of Ludlow; Elizabeth (deceased), married L. W. Nourse; Emerson, resides at Brownsdale, Minn.; Surry W.; Mary, widow of Nathaniel Reed, resides in Adams, Neb.; Sophia, wife of A. W. Thompson, of Glens Falls, N.Y.

Stimson, Surry W., son of Charles, born in Ludlow, June 26, 1827, married for his first wife Harriet Edgerton, by whom he had one child, Harry P., president of the American National Bank in Kansas City, Mo. His second wife was Mary A. Parker. His third wife was Emma P. Howe, and by this marriage there is a daughter, Margie H. Mr. Stimson was engaged in farming until 1857, when he removed to Ludlow village and kept a livery stable until 1868, when he was elected sheriff. He filled this office until 1880. Since that time he has dealt in real estate, lumber and carried on manufacturing.

Warner, Hiram Lindsay, was born in Mount Holly, Vt., July 4, 1825, and is the youngest son of Aaron and Esther (Pierce) Warner. He was a resident of Mount Holly till 1866, being engaged in farming. In that year he came to work in the hotel at Ludlow. The following year he engaged in hotel business at East Wallingford, Vt., which he carried on ten years. From that time till 1882 he was in the hotel business at different places, but in that year he bought the Ludlow House, which he ran till 1887. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He married Drusilla Priest and has two children, Ina, widow of Eugene Dickerman, resides in Ludlow; Irvin, who married Mattie Holt, and has two children, William and Arthur.

Warner, Rufus S., was born in Andover, Vt., May 12, 1831, and is the eldest son of Joel and Betsey (Flint) Warner. His father was a blacksmith and removed to Ludlow in 1834, where Rufus attended the local schools and also the Black River Academy. He learned the printer's trade with the Rev. Aaron Angier and has been engaged in that business in Ludlow ever since, excepting about a year and a half, from 1861 to 1863, when he worked at his trade at Rutland, Vt. He married Ann Walker and has two sons, viz.: Edwin C. and Joel R., the latter a resident of Boston, Mass.

NORWICH.

Blood, Levi, was born in Leominster, Mass., and married, first, Olive Lawton. The children by this marriage were Levi, died in California; Lucy, widow of Franklin Olds, resides in Norwich; Henry, died in Norwich; Olive (deceased), married, first, Edwin Bartlett, and second, Frederick Martin. Levi married for his second wife Fanny Smith. Their children were Abigail, died young; James, died young; Mary (deceased), married Hazen Hopson; George, died at West Lebanon; William; Frances (deceased), married Erastus Olds; Rebecca (deceased), married William P. Burton; Ellen, wife of Louis E. Burton, of Northampton, Mass. Levi is deceased.

Blood, William, son of Levi, was born in Norwich, January 3, 1831, and married Eliza C. Seaver. Their children are Willie O., born in Norwich, May 13, 1860, married May A. Messer and resides in Norwich; Lizzie A., a resident of Norwich; and Rebecca F., lives in Boston, Mass.

Burton, Hon. Harvey, of Norwich, was born in Norwich, August 19, 1793. He studied law with George C. West, of Brownington, Vt., and was admitted to the Orleans County Bar in 1825. He began the practice of his profession in the following year at Norwich, which he continued until his death, October 22, 1868. He held many positions of trust, among which was that of State Senator in 1846–47. He married January 1, 1826, Salome, daughter of Pierce and Phœbe (Stoddard) Burton. Their children are Sarah J., a resident of Norwich; and William P., born in Norwich, December 2, 1828, married, first, Rebecca Blood, by whom he had one child, William Harvey, a resident of Chicago, Ill. He married, second, Emily C. Craft, by whom he had two children: Samuel Craft, a resident of San Francisco, Cal., and Anna Maude. William P. is a resident of West Leb-

anon, and was for many years engaged in trade at that point, and was over twenty years postmaster. Hon. Harvey Burton married for his second wife, January 26, 1831, Harriet Brooks. Their children were Elizabeth and Laura, both of whom died young; Charles H., born June 9, 1836, married Charlotte A. Corwin, and has two children. William Corwin and Mabel Brooks, and is in the employ of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and resides in Milwaukee; Louis E., born July 7, 1838, married Ellen Blood and has one child, Arthur Maurice, and resides at Northampton, Mass.; and Frederick J., born October 12, 1841, married Mary J. Emerson, and is in the employ of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and resides in St. Paul, Minn.

Cloud, Norman, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., in 1767, and came to Norwich in 1786. He married Ruby Wright. They had ten children: Polly, died young; John W.; Daniel, died in Ohio; Polly, died young; Maria (deceased), married Hezekiah Hazen; Emily (deceased), married Lyman Burbank; Eliza, widow of John Wadleigh, resides in Norwich; Mary Ann (deceased), married Moses H. West; Rufus B.; and Fidelia (deceased), married Roland Emerson. John W., son of Norman, was born in Norwich, November 9, 1799, and married Lucinda Strong, of Northampton, Mass. They had two children: Roxanna (deceased), married David Lyman, and Joseph B., born in Norwich, February 10, 1833, married, November 22, 1854, Emiraett Lyman. They have three children, all natives and residents of Norwich, viz.: John L., born February 15, 1856, married Lilla C. Sargent, has two children, Maude E. and Dana B.; Jennie E., wife of Edwin G. Lord; and Joseph H., born January 31, 1865, married Emma E. Snelling.

Cook, Samuel, was a member of the Shakers, and came from Connecticut to Norwich at an early day. He married Lydia Aldrich, and had a large family of children, among whom were John, Frank, Samuel and Lyman.

Cook, Samuel, son of Samuel, married in 1799 Anna Pratt, and had nine children: Henry, died at Mansfield, N. Y.; Leonard, died in Norwich; Clara (deceased), married Harry Babcock; Lydia (deceased), married Thomas Sargent; Betsey (deceased), married Abel Gillette; Sally (deceased), married Azro Northrup; Anna (deceased), married Benson Swift; Fanny (deceased), married Robert Floyd; Harriet (deceased), married George Parker.

Dutton.—The Duttons, of America, are of Saxon nativity. The original emigrant of the family came to New England about 1630. The families of the name in Norwich and adjoining towns are lineal descendants of Thomas Dutton, of Wallingford, Conn., born March 1, 1707, married May 6, 1729, Abigail Merriam; she died April 6, 1799; he at Royalton, Vt., in 1802. Their children were John, Thomas, Abigail, Samuel, Lois, Mathew, John, Nathaniel, Phebe, Amasa, and Asenath; of these the first John and Mathew died young.

Dutton, Samuel, son of Thomas, was born in Washington, Conn., February 3, 1737, and married December 6, 1754, Joanna Root. The children by this marriage were Olive, who married Seth Fuller; Abigail, married Thomas Hazen; Lois, David, Joanna, and Samuel. Mrs. Dutton died in 1772. Samuel married for his second wife, October 7, 1772, Rachel Benedict. Their children were Daniel Benedict, Thaddeus, Mathew, Esther, Rachel died young, Reuben, Asa and Chloe, both died young. Samuel removed from Connecticut to Woodstock, Vt., in 1778, remaining there till 1796, when he removed to Royalton, and in 1802 to Hartford, where he died February 22, 1813. His wife died July 21, 1828.

Dutton, Daniel Benedict, son of Samuel, was born at Washington, Conn., August 22, 1773, and married December 5, 1796, Lorana Smith. He died in Norwich, September 1, 1849; she, September 15, 1857. Their children were Mathew, died at twenty-one years of age; Marvin, died in Kansas; Rachel (deceased), married Moses Thompson; Louisa, died at eighteen years of age; Aaron, died at Claremont, N. H., August 19, 1890; Samuel, died in Illinois; Olive, married a Mr. King, and died in Iowa; Norman, died in Kansas; Esther (deceased), married Morgan L. Crosby; Thaddeus, died in Hartford, Vt.; Daniel B., resides in Miltonvale, Kan.; John; Louisa A., died single.

Dutton, John, son of Daniel Benedict, commonly known as "Deacon," was born in Stowe, Vt., August 23, 1818, and married June 14, 1848, Harriet Lord. They had six children, viz.: Louisa Augusta, died at eleven years of age; George Albinus, born September 15, 1854, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880, and from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1883, was ordained a Congregational minister at Norwich in 1884, and assigned by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as a missionary to northern Mexico, where he died June 6, 1885; Charles Sumner, born in Norwich, December 9, 1857, a graduate of Dartmouth College in Class of '80, married Ella Frances Lyman, has two children, Mabel Frances and Alice Lyman, resides on the old homestead in Norwich; Henry Allen, died at seven years of age; Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Otis Metcalf, of Hartford Vt.; and Mary Lorana, died young. Deacon John Dutton died January 16, 1888.

Goodrich, Horace Burton, the only child of Levi and Mary (Burton) Goodrich, was born in Norwich, September 7, 1826, and married Harriet Pennock. They have five children: Carlos Eugene, married Flora Tarbell, has three children, Arthur, Edward and Oscar, resides in Waltham, Mass.; Christina Priscilla, wife of George Carr, of Boston, Mass., has one daughter, Hattie May; Horace Juan, married Lizzie Tarbell, has two children, Clarence and Conrad, and resides in Norwich; Austin B., resides in Norwich unmarried; John K., married Inez Underwood, has no children and lives in Waltham, Mass.

Hammond, Samuel.—Currier M. Day, of Norwich, was born in Norwich, Vt., June 7, 1835, and is the second son of Samuel Quimby and Mahala (Blaisdell) Currier. After attending the local schools he became a student at the Thetford Academy, and took a classical course at the Norwich University. He studied medicine with Dr. Shubael Converse, of Norwich, and Dr. Thomas Crosby, of Hanover, N. H. After attending a course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College he was graduated in June, 1857, from the University of Vermont. He began the practice of his profession at Shelburne, Vt., in 1857, and remained there between three and four years. In 1862 he became Regimental Hospital Steward in the Eighth Vermont Infantry, but in about three months was promoted Assistant Surgeon of the regiment. Resigning the latter position in 1863, he returned to Norwich and began the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. Dr. Currier married, first, Abby K. Hersey, by whom he had one child, William H., a graduate of Dartmouth, who practiced medicine in Hartford, Vt., but since 1889 has resided at Pittsfield, Mass., and is engaged in the drug business. Dr. Currier married, second, Emily Hersey, a sister of his first wife.

Hutchinson.—This is an old and numerous family in Norwich, as well as in other parts of the county. They were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and were in Lynn and Salem in that colony as early as 1628 or 1629. A descendant of these early colonists named Abijah, who was a tailor, removed from Salem to Windham early in the eighteenth century. His son, Samuel, born about 1719, in company with his son, John, came to Norwich in 1765. They cleared an island in the Connecticut River, opposite the present residence of John W. Loveland, and planted it with corn. In the fall of that year they returned to Connecticut, and in company with a younger son, Samuel, returned in the spring of 1766, and made a permanent settlement. The elder Samuel spent the remainder of his life in the town, and died February 8, 1809. His wife was Jemina Dunham; she died January 12, 1798. Besides the two sons named above, he had three daughters: Sarah, married Francis Smalley; Tabitha, married Jonathan Delano; Jerusha, married Nathan Roberts. They all died young, soon after marriage.

Hutchinson, John, son of Samuel, was born in 1741, in Windham, Conn., and married Mary Wilson, who was born in Ashford, Conn., in August, 1744. He enlisted in the Continental Army, and died at Philadelphia, June 22, 1778. His widow afterwards married Solomon Strong. His children were Jerome; John, removed to New York State, where he died; Lydia, who was probably the first child born in Norwich, married D. Hammond, of Thetford; and Abigail, married Hon. John Strong, of Woodstock, Vt.

Hutchinson, Jerome, son of John, was born in Ashford, Conn., March 2, 1763, and married Content Smith. Their children were John, who emigrated to New York State, where he died; Fanny, died single; Sarah (deceased), married William Loveland; Cynthia (deceased), married Asaph Allen; Sophia (deceased), married Andrew J. Williams; Mary Ann (deceased), married Milo Marsh; and William. Jerome died in 1849.

Hutchinson, William, son of Jerome, was born in Norwich, Vt., May 2, 1807, and married January 8, 1832, Eliza, daughter of James and Mary (Bartlett) Crary; she was born April 2, 1807. Of their six children three died in infancy. The others are John W.; Charles Henry, proprietor of a foundry and machine shop in Manchester, N. H., and has one daughter, Charlotte Augusta; Frank, a farmer at Hanover, N. H., also connected in business at Manchester, N. H., and has two daughters, Martha Belle and Arabella Waterman.

Hutchinson, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Connecticut, September 6, 1751, and married August 16, 1779, Hannah Burr; she was born March 5, 1761. They had fourteen children: Sarah, married Alpheus Hatch; Ira, died at fourteen years of age; Levi, died at thirteen years; Samuel; Jemima, married Seth Stebbins; Pearley; Eunice, married Samuel Goddard; Timothy; Betsey, married William Dewey; Levi, died in Illinois; Elisha, died in infancy; Emma, married Jonas Boardman; Hannah, died young; and Austin, died in Norwich without issue. Samuel died September 30, 1839, his wife November 11, 1826.

Hutchinson, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Norwich, April 12, 1786, and died February 3, 1845. He married, February 26, 1818, Sarah Boardman, who was born May 6, 1792, and died February 14, 1874. Their children were Eliza, died not quite three years of age; Charles, born July 15, 1820, is a Presbyterian minister, and resides in New Albany, Ind.; Maria, wife of Reuben Loveland, of Hartford, Vt.; Jonas Boardman, died young; Samuel; Sarah Isabella, a widow, married, first, Brainard French, and second, a Mr. Bosworth, and lives at Minneapolis, Minn.; Hannah Eliza, resides in Norwich; Emma, died young, and Ellen, widow of John O. French, lives at Maxwell, Ia., were twins; Emma Elmina, died young; Caroline Frances, married William S. Throckmorton, and second, Mr. Eastman, and lives in Lyndon, Vt.

Hutchinson, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Norwich, March 28, 1826, and married Parthenia Blodgett. They had four children: Minnie Barrett, died young; Charles Ashley, resides at Peacham, Vt.; Harriet Maria; and Susan Hazen, wife of Harvey Ladd, of Norwich.

Lord, David, came from Colchester, Conn., to Norwich, among the early settlers. He married Hannah Hanks, and had the following family: Richard, died young; Asa; Zalmon, was killed in the War of 1812; Richard, died in Michigan; David G., resided most of his life at Fairlee, Vt., but died at Hanover, N. H.; Roxey (deceased), married Hugh Pike Howe; Cynthia (deceased), married Reed Page Howe, resides in Thetford, Vt., and was ninety-seven years of age in August, 1890; Ira, died young.

Lord, Asa, son of David, was born in Norwich, October, 1784, and died March 16, 1861. He married, first, Ruth Howe, and their children were Ira, died in Thetford; Lyman, died at twenty years of age; Abigail (deceased), married William Cummings; Lucia M. (deceased), married Tarbell Senter; Gideon; Amasa C., resides in Illinois; Laura (deceased), married Jonathan S. Lord; Mills A. He married, second, Amelia Root, and their seven children were Frances A.; Abel, died young; Emma, died at eighteen years of age; Ellen M.; William and Henry, twins, the former residing at Woodville, N. H., the latter died young; and Persis, wife of Myron Colburn, of Norwich.

Lord, Gideon, son of Asa, was born in Norwich, September 8, 1814, and married Belisant Clough. They have no children.

Lord, Jonathan, a brother of David, came from Colchester, Conn., about the same time with his brother. He married, in 1772, Mary Smith, and had the following family: Porter, died in Orange, Vt.; Russell, died in Thetford, Vt.; John; Polly, died single; Lydia deceased), married John Proctor; and Rachel, died at eighteen years of age.

Lord, John, son of Jonathan, was born in Norwich, August 1, 1782, and died June 19, 1882. He married Lucy Bliss, and their children were David Bliss, died in Norwich; Jonathan Smith, died in Norwich; Lucius S.; John Mills, a Congregationalist minister residing in Weymouth, Mass.; Harriet A., widow of John Dutton, lives in Norwich; Lucy Isabella, widow of Augustus Chandler, resides at Guilford, Vt.; Horatio and Albinus, both died young.

Lord, Lucius Stebbins, son of John, was born in Norwich, September 7, 1818, and married May 1, 1851, Alpha Rosetta, daughter of Samuel and Arabella (Baxter) Little. They had four children: Abby Sanborn, died at five years of age; John Franklin, born January 28, 1860, a farmer, and resides at Sloan, Iowa; Alpa Rosetta, wife of Albert F. Ruggles, of Norwich, died November 5, 1890, aged thirty-five years; and Eliza Nelson, assistant principal of the graded schools at Lewis, Cass county, Ia. Mr. Lord resides on the farm originally settled by his grandfather. Mrs. A. F. Ruggles taught fifty-five terms of school, and was teaching at the time of her death.

Lyman.—The family of this name in Norwich are descended from Richard Lyman, who embarked from England in August, 1631, and first settled in Charlestown, Mass. Soon after his arrival in this country he migrated to Connecticut and died at East Windsor in August, 1640. His son Richard married Hepzibah Ford. He died June 3, 1662. Of their eight children, Richard, the eldest, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1647, and removed to Northampton, Mass., and from there to Lebanon, Conn. He married, May 26, 1675, Elizabeth, daughter of John Coles, of Hatfield, Mass. He died November 4, 1708. Of his family of nine children Isaac, the fourth son, was born at Northampton, Mass., February 16, 1681; he was married four times, and had six children. Caleb, his second son, was born at Suffield, Conn., April 16, 1728, and married January 2, 1756, Mary Betts. Of their family, David was the eldest son, and was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 20, 1761. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Continental army, serving six months. He married, in 1785, Submit Gould, and with his wife and first child removed in 1789 to Norwich and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson. David died January 26, 1849. His children were David, died in Norwich; Orange, died at Wells River, Vt.; Harry and Fanny, twins, the latter married James Avery; Eunice (deceased), married Aaron Drake; Polly (deceased), married Jonathan Smith; Rhoda (deceased), married Joseph Drake.

Partridge, Captain Alden.—He was the second son of Samuel, who was also a son of a Samuel, and was born in Norwich, Vt., January 12, 1785. He entered Dartmouth College in 1802, but was obliged to give up his course of studies in 1805 to enter West Point. He graduated from the latter October 29, 1806, and at once became a teacher of engineering with the rank of captain. He remained at West Point until 1817, when he resigned, and in 1820 returned to Norwich and was connected with the University, as before stated. After his retirement from the presidency of the University he engaged in establishing schools in various parts of the United States until his death on January 17, 1854. Captain Partridge was elected by the Legislature in 1823 Surveyor-General of Vermont, and in 1818 was the chief surveyor of the American party to establish the northeast boundary between the United States and the British possessions. He represented Norwich in the Legislatures of 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1839. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1830, 1834, 1836, and 1838, and Independent candidate in 1848. Captain Partridge married Ann Elizabeth Swasey, of Claremont, N. H. They had only two children: George C., born August 4, 1838, died in 1856; and Henry V., born December 10, 1839, resides in Norwich.

Partridge, Samuel, born in Preston, Conn., in 1722, married Ruth Woodward. They had eight children: Elisha, Ruth, married Peter Branch; Samuel, Olive, married John Wright; Ephraim, Elias, Reuben, and Isaac. Samuel died October 24, 1806, his wife April 29, 1786.

Partridge, Samuel, son of Samuel, was born in Preston in 1749, and married December 6, 1770, Elizabeth Wright. Their children were Aaron, born February 18, 1773, died in

Norwich; Alden, and Abel; Ruth, married Levi Burton; Charlotte, married a Mr. Fay; Elizabeth, married David Newton. Samuel died July 22, 1834, his wife October 26, 1826.

Partridge, Isaac, son of Samuel first, married Lois Newton and died May 15, 1835, aged seventy three years. His children were Cyrus, died in Norwich, leaving several sons and daughters; William, died at Detroit, Mich., unmarried, during the War of 1812; Samuel removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he died, was a member of Congress from that district; Isaac Newton, died at Logansport, Ind.; Almira, married, first, Major O. G. Burton, second, Professor Ebenezer Bancroft Williston; Louisa, died in Cincinnati, O., in 1830, aged twenty-five years; John Milton, a civil engineer, was accidentally killed at Crow Nest, near Cold Spring, N. Y.

Pennock, Zilah, was born in Connecticut, August 16, 1766, and married, March 18, 1789, Lydia Howard, who was born August 27, 1766. Their children were Alexander, born November 21, 1790, died in New York State; John, born March 9, 1793, fate unknown; Abijah Howard, born February 10, 1797, died in Michigan; Barzilla; Lurah (deceased), born April 10, 1798, married, first, Nathan Badger, and second, William Courser; Lydia (deceased), born January 16, 1801; Mary (deceased), born January 28, 1803, married Elihu Russell; Abigail Morso (deceased), married Jasper Clark; Sarah C., born June 26 1815, went to New York State and nothing further is known of her. Zilah became a resident of Norwich about 1790 and there died.

Pennock, Barzilla, son of Zilah, was born in Norwich, February 10, 1797, and married, January 3, 1821, Mary Ann Johnson. They had seven children: Carlos Pratt; Reuben, born August 22, 1825, resides in Norwich; Christinia, born March 27, 1830, wife of Charles Johnson of Norwich; Harriett, born February 18, 1832, wife of Horace B. Goodrich, of Norwich; Juan Alonzo, died at nineteen years of age; Rosada L., born October 16, 1837, wife of W. F. Johnson, of Hartford, Vt.; and Henry Austin. Barzilla died June 28, 1881.

Pennock, Carlos Pratt, son of Barzilla, born in Norwich, May 20, 1821, married, first, Rosalind Grow. Their three children were Eugene, died at eighteen months; Mary A., wife of Edward Carpenter, of Hartford, Vt.; and Lizzie A., wife of Luther Newcomb, of West Fairlee, Vt. Carlos married, second, Susan Clough, no children. He is a farmer and lives in Norwich.

Pennock, Henry Austin, son of Barzilla, was born in Norwich, January 29, 1842, married Emily Hovey, of Brookfield, Vt. They have no children. He is a farmer and resides on the old homestead in Norwich.

Sargent, Thomas, was born in New Chester, N. H., April 10, 1776. He removed to Thetford, Vt., in 1820, and three years later came to Norwich. He married Susan Bartlett, and had eight children: Daniel, Thomas, Emily (deceased), married Cephas Avery, Ebenezer, Walter, Meriba, died fifteen years of age, Phineas, unmarried, resides in Thetford, and Susan, wife of Elam Stowell, of Norwich. Thomas died July 28, 1851.

Sargent, Daniel, son of Thomas, was born at New Chester, N. H., December 5, 1805, and married, April 3, 1834, Louisa Moore. She was born in Chelsea, Vt., May 1814. Their children were Bartlett, John A., a resident of Lebanon, N. H., Mary L., died at the age of three, and Ella L.

Sargent, Bartlett, son of Daniel, was born in Norwich, February 27, 1835, and married Isadora Ilsley, May 27, 1867. Their children are Leland P., born October 31, 1872; Susie M., born January 21, 1878; Henrietta M., born April 23, 1882; and Myra L., born November 3, 1886.

Sargent, Thomas, son of Thomas, born at New Chester, N. H., September 16, 1806, married Lydia Cook. The latter was born in Norwich, May 1, 1804. They had thirteen children: Harriet, wife of George Young, of Windsor, Vt.; Mary Ann, wife of Paschal Slack, of Thetford; William; Meriba, wife of Edwin Newcomb, of Thetford; George, resides in Maplewood, Mass.; Betsey, wife of Cyrus Judd, of Thetford; Thomas, John, Charles, David, Solon, Lydia (deceased), married Harvey Delano; Ellen, wife of T. J. Blanchard, of Norwich. Thomas died July 8, 1889.

Sargent, David, son of Thomas, was born in Norwich, February 16, 1841, and married, first, Lucy Kilburn; they had one child, Ada Lucy. He married, second, Lucy Lovejoy; they have three children: Mabel, George David, and Lee Quincy.

Sargent, Walter, son of Thomas first, was born in New Chester, N. H., May 5, 1814, and married, first, Sally L. Yarrington. Their family consists of five sons: Edward T.; James, resides in Thetford, Vt.; Henry, lives at Lebanon, N. H.; Charles, resides in Claremont, N. H.; Nelson, lives in Lebanon, N. H. Walter married, second, Mrs. Lois Ann Slack, *nee* Blaisdell.

Slack, William, married Alice Wood. Their children were William; Joseph, died in Enfield, N. H., belonged to the Shakers; Jotham, died West; Henry, died in Hartford; Parmela, married Josiah Kendall; and Lucy, married Reuben Hubbard.

Slack, William, son of William, was born in Windsor, Vt., and died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years. He married Hannah Taylor, and their children were William; Taylor, died in Norwich; Louisa, wife of Worcester Brigham, of Norwich, Vt.; David, died at Thetford; Lorenzo, died at Lebanon, N. H.; Paschal, resides in Thetford, Vt.; Rhoda (deceased), married Dr. Ira Davis; Prosper, Hannah; widow of Mr. Phillips, lives in Thetford, Vt.; and George, died in Norwich.

Slack, William, son of William, was born in Plymouth, Vt., June 10, 1802, and died September 3, 1845. He married Roxey Armstrong, who died June 15, 1889. Of their ten children, one died in infancy. The others were William; John A., resides in Royalton, Vt.; Ann (deceased), married John M. Emery; Charles A.; Hannah (deceased), married three times; Pembroke, lives in Washington; Granville; Josephine, widow of J. C. Boardman, resides in Norwich; and Rosaline, wife of Horatio Blake, of Royalton.

Slack, A. William, son of William, was born in Norwich, November 18, 1824, and married Zipporah B., daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Brown) Rogers. They have no children. From 1850 to 1873 Mr. Slack was four different times a resident of California, his longest stay at one time in that State being seven years.

Slack, Prosper (son of William, second), was born in Strafford, Vt., September 5, 1816, and married Fidelia Hartshorn. They had ten children: Jefferson, resides in Sharon; Ransom; Jotham, died young; Rosatty, died young; Charlotte, wife of Orson Sargent, of Norwich; Edna, wife of Henry C. Burton, of Norwich; Amy, wife of Elias Waterman, of Norwich; Josephine (deceased), married Mitchell Barby; Rosie, wife of Azra Northrup, of Lebanon, N. H. Prosper's parents removed to Norwich in 1809, and since then, excepting ten years, he has been a resident of the town.

Tilden, Timothy, was born in Lebanon, N. H., May 26, 1791. He became a resident of Norwich in 1818, settling on the river, but he removed on the hill to the farm now owned by his grandson in 1828. He married Sophia Frary, who was born in Hadley, Mass., August 31, 1793. Of their twelve children one died in infancy. The others were Reuben C., a resident of Norwich; Timothy, died in Hanover, N. H.; Fannie, wife of Samuel Armstrong, of Norwich; Sophia, widow of Oliver Cushman, resides in Norwich; Louisa, widow of Edwin M. Lewis, lives in Norwich; Verona, wife of Roger Strong, of Thetford, Vt.; Alvira, died single; Ruth, wife of Jason O. Johnson, of Norwich; Theta, widow of Albigence Gove, lives in Hanover, N. H.; Ransom, died at sixteen months; Lydia Jane, wife of Anthony W. Johnson, of Norwich. Timothy died October 26, 1879, his wife April 21, 1872.

Turner, Nathaniel, was born in Harvard, Mass., in January, 1769. His parents were Shakers, but on becoming of age he severed his connection with that society. Soon after this he married Miss Susie Baker, who had also been a member of the Shaker society. He removed to Norwich in 1795, and purchased a farm in the northern part of the town, on which he died in 1850. His children were Anna, widow of Joseph Blaisdell, resides in Michigan; Nathaniel, died in Norwich; Lucy (deceased), married Hart Kendall, Phylena, died single; Edward; Daniel, resides in Norwich.

Turner, Edward, of the above family, was born in Norwich, September 17, 1804, and married Rosady Yarrington. They have one child, Amburgh Van, born in Norwich, July 9, 1846, and married Emma Fullington. They have four children, Leon, a resident of Boston, Willie, Hila, Esta. Mr. Turner is engaged in mercantile trade and also in farming, and has been actively identified with town affairs.

Waterman, Daniel, came from Mansfield, Conn., to Norwich in 1767. He married Ann Ford. Their children were Samuel, Daniel, James, Elijah, Elisha, Levi, all of whom died in Norwich; Anna, married Levi Baldwin; Mary, married Jeremiah Hedges; Elizabeth, married Daniel C. Baker; and John. The latter was born in Norwich, July 2, 1768, and married, January 30, 1793, Hannah Hedges. She was born January 2, 1770. John died June 23, 1856, his wife April 4, 1858. Their children, excepting the youngest (William), are all dead. The others were John, Laviña, married David Freeman, Daniel, Warren, Hannah, Hannah second, and Willis.

Waterman, Willis, son of John, was born at Norwich, March 28, 1808, and married Sarah Howard. They had nine children, viz.: Richard; Harriet, wife of Stephen Davis, of Methuen, N. H.; Rhoda, died in Norwich; Mary, wife of Rufus Simonds, of Hartford, Vt.; Hannah, wife of Horace T. Sargent, of Hartford, Vt.; John, Charles H., Elias L. and Webster D.

Waterman, Richard, son of Willis, was born in Norwich, February 22, 1832, and married Abbie C. Pierce. They had two children, Addie and Delbert.

PLYMOUTH.

Aylward, John, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1815, the sixth in a family of nine children of James and Margaret (Cossin) Aylward. Only two of the nine children emigrated to America, John and a sister, Ella. After the death of her husband the latter returned to Ireland and died there. Only John and a sister, Alice, are now living. John married in Kilkenny, November, 1847, Julia Murphy, born in Kilkenny, May, 1829. In 1848 he emigrated to America, and for the first twenty years lived in West Claremont, N. H., and Mount Holly, Vt., for the most part in the latter place. In 1868 he purchased of Moses Pollard the farm in Plymouth which he still owns and carries on. Mr. Aylward has demonstrated what perseverance and good management will do in making a good living and "more too" on a Vermont mountain farm. His children are James S., born December 31, 1848, in Claremont; John P., born June 16, 1850, at Wells River, Vt.; and Edward, born December 10, 1854, at Mount Holly. James S. married Sarah A., daughter of Harvey McWain, and lives in Ludlow, Vt. Their children are John, Ann and James. John P. and Edward carry on the home farm.

Boynton, Parker A.—This gentleman is descended in the fifth generation from Nathaniel Boynton of Westford, Mass. The line is first Nathaniel; second, Amos; third, Isaiah; fourth, Amos; fifth, Parker A. Nathaniel was twice married; his first wife was Hannah Perham, by whom he had eight children. His second wife was Elizabeth Shedd, and by this union there were six children, of whom second Amos Boynton was the fifth. He married, January 9, 1770, Mary Parker, of Westford, and their children were Isaiah, Amos, Joseph, Mary, Abigail and Lydia. Isaiah was born in Westford, Mass., in 1770, came to Vermont about 1791, and settled in Plymouth on what has always been known as the Boynton farm. He married Rebecca Page, December 18, 1796. The latter died May 12, 1816. He married, second, Hannah Parker, September 16, 1816, who died June 13, 1872. Isaiah Boynton died June 12, 1851. He had eight children by the first and two by the second marriage. Amos Boynton, the fifth child by the first marriage, was born November 11, 1807, at the homestead in Plymouth. He married, February 20, 1831, Cornelia Bates, daughter of Oren and Lois Bates. (For further notice of the Bates family see Warren Taylor's biography in this volume.) Their children were Lois A., Rebecca P. and Parker A. Lois A., born April 10, 1835, died August 28, 1843.

Rebecca P., born August 5, 1839, is the wife of Gilman Bond, a farmer living in Cavendish; they have one child, Lois M. Parker A. lives on the farm of J. H. Bates in Cavendish.

Davis, Joseph A., was born in Compton, Lower Canada, October 5, 1824, the third in a family of six children of Gaylon and Rhoda (Hoisington) Davis. The latter was the widow of Ralph Howard at the time of their marriage. They were both natives of Windsor, Vt. Their children were Gaylon, jr., Aaron (deceased), Joseph A. William H., Orlando (deceased), and Susan. All were married and raised families. The father died in Bridgewater, and the mother in Windsor. When Joseph A. was ten years of age he was bound out to Francis Perkins for seven years, but remained only three years. He learned the carpenter trade, and has followed it as a business since he was twenty-one years of age. He married September, 1845, Samantha, daughter of Abijah and Betsey Hudson. Since his marriage, with the exception of a year and a half in Windsor, he has lived in Plymouth. He enlisted January 5, 1864, as a private in Company C, Sixth Vermont Volunteers. In October, 1864, he was transferred to Company E, Tenth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, and served in that regiment till the close of the war. He was mustered out at Washington, July 20, 1865. He was in all engagements in General Grant's advance on Petersburg, and received a rupture at Brandy Station, Va., on which account he receives a pension. The Tenth was stationed at Washington, D. C., when Lincoln was killed, and when they wanted forty men of the regiment to do duty that night, those who would volunteer to step forward two paces, Mr. Davis was one of the number. He had done duty the night before and did duty the night thereafter, making three nights without rest. Though Mr. Davis owns and carries on a farm in Plymouth, he devotes most of his time to his trade as a builder. His first wife died May 12, 1866. He married second, 1869, Matilda Potter, widow of George Potter. Her maiden name was Gove. His children are Sylvanus, killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Orzina, wife of Gustavus Curtiss, of Woodstock; Orlando, married Hattie, daughter of Mason Davis; Addie, wife of A. W. Taft, of Woodstock; Norman, married Eva, daughter of Mason Davis; Alice, wife of George Potter, of Plymouth; Lora, wife of Herbert Cook, of Rutland; Ella, wife of Ransom Hastings, of Plymouth; Delia A. (deceased); Clara, wife of Allen Carlysle, of Plymouth; Mary, wife of Warren Flanders, of Cavendish; Edgar (deceased); and Bertie E. (deceased). Mr. Davis has seventeen grandchildren.

Foley, William, was born in Middlebury, Vt., March 18, 1849, the second in a family of five children of Miles and Margaret (Cavenaugh) Foley. His father and mother were natives of County Wexford, Ireland. They were married in Ireland, and their eldest child, Margaret, was born there. They emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in the village of Poultney, Rutland county, Vt. Miles Foley was a contractor on the D. and H. Railroad. He subsequently bought a farm in Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., which he carried on until his death, which occurred in 1854. His widow afterwards married James Cullen, now a resident of Fair Haven, Rutland county. When about ten years of age William left home and worked for Rodney Ray till he was 22 years old, attending winter schools. After leaving Mr. Ray he purchased teams, and followed teaming from 1871 to 1888, in Poultney and Fair Haven. December 21, 1888, he purchased the "Boynton" farm in Plymouth, which he now carries on. He married January 27, 1879, Julia A., daughter of Michael and Mary (Agan) McCague. Mrs. Foley was born in Fair Haven, October 20, 1856. Their children are John D., born January 15, 1880; Edward J., born November 21, 1882; and William H., born June 21, 1884.

Gould, Simon, was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., November 26, 1828, the second child of ten children, of Chester and Hannah (Gilman) Gould. His father was twice married. Chester Gould, the father, was born in Guilford, Vt., June 16, 1799, and died at his home in Shrewsbury, March 6, 1869. He carried on farming for fifty years in Shrewsbury. Elder Gurnsey, who preached his funeral sermon, writes of him: "He was ever ready to lend a helping hand, and by his industry and frugality, neighborly kindness and charity,

he ever maintained a character worthy to be remembered and imitated by those who survive." Hannah Gould, his second wife, was born in Gilman, N. H., December 19, 1809. She died at the homestead in Shrewsbury, May 21, 1877. She was the daughter of Simon and Abigail Gilman, who moved from New Hampshire to Shrewsbury and died there; Simon, March 19, 1853, and Abigail, June 5, 1864. Phebe was twice married. Her first husband was Alonzo N. Russell; her second, J. P. Greene. She died in Cavendish, November 7, 1887. Stephen married Elizabeth B. Fleming, of California. He went to California in 1849, and here their only child, William B. Gould, was born, May 1, 1862. His wife died in 1862, and he died in San Francisco, in 1865. Their orphan child was brought from California to Vermont by his uncle, William Fleming, and has always been treated, cared for, and educated by his uncle, Simon Gould, as his own child. William B. Gould, the nephew, married November 5, 1880, Louise D., daughter of Edgar and Mary M. (Horton) Glynn. Jared married Martha Brown. He is a tinsmith, living in Enfield, Mass. Harriet is the widow of Martin B. Hartshorn, and resides in Reading, Mass. Dwight C. was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and died at White Oak Church, near Richmond. John B. is a farmer living in Shrewsbury, and married Delia Calkins. Otis A. married Orsie Clark, and lives in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Anna was twice married; her first husband was William B. Fleming. She is now the wife of Lewis Tasheira, and lives in San Francisco. Upon the death of his father, Simon Gould became the owner of the homestead farm in Shrewsbury, and carried it on for many years. He still owns it, but since 1885 he has made his home at his nephew's, William B. Gould, who owns and carries on what was known as the William Merrill farm, on the east shore of Echo and Mirror Lakes, Plymouth.

Hall, Christopher C.—Nathan Hall came from Massachusetts and settled in Plymouth, Vt., about the year 1795. He married Ruth Johnson, by whom he had children as follows: Delia, Jonathan, Moses, Nathan, jr., Daniel, George and Sybil. Nathan, jr., was born in Plymouth, August 30, 1809; married February 1832, Prudence B., daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Clark) Hubbard. Their children were Stillman (deceased); Christopher C., Eleazer A. and William J. (deceased). Eleazer A. married Maranda B., daughter of Elisha and Phebe Sanderson. Their children were Alice (deceased) and Maranda. He is a manufacturer of lime, a lumberman and farmer. William J. was twice married. By his first wife, Carrie Sawyer, he has one child, Maud, living. By his second wife, Anna Benham, he also has one child, Parma. He died in Mendon in 1880. Christopher C. was born in Plymouth, July 25, 1836. He married November 1, 1866, Lora R., daughter of Stephen and Laura H. (Hutchinson) Ayers. Mrs. Hall was born in Plymouth, October 13, 1851. Their children are Ida M., born September 24, 1867, married October 23, 1889, Walter E. Slack; Matt Clark, born November 10, 1869; Lula M., born June 28, 1873, died February 7, 1890; Willie J., born November 20, 1878; Pansie B., born October 11, 1880; James A., born September 1, 1886; and Walter C., born October 15, 1888. Mr. Hall enlisted October 23, 1862, as private in Company C, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers. He received his discharge August 10, 1863. He reenlisted October 1, 1864, in the navy, on board the U. S. S. *Monadnock*. He was in both engagements at Fort Fisher, in Charleston, S. C., upon the retaking of Fort Sumter, and in the James River upon the capitulation of Richmond. He was discharged July 1, 1865. Mr. Hall has carried on farming and lime burning in Plymouth since the war. He has served as selectman of the town four years.

Pinney, L. Norton, was born in Plymouth, October 5, 1820. His grandfather, Jonathan Pinney, supposed to have emigrated from England about 1760, settled in Guilford, Windham county, Vt., where he married Priscilla Grover of that town. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in England, serving the required seven years with a master. He came from Guilford to Plymouth about the year 1800 and settled on the place now owned by Wallace Bedell, which lies in a valley in the northern part of the town, to which he gave the name of Pinney Hollow. He had eleven children, all of whom were born in Guilford and came with their parents to Plymouth, viz. Lizzie, John, Jonathan,

Eleazor, Priscilla, Solomon, Horatio, Gracia, Amial, Joel and Delino. Five of the sons and two of the daughters after marriage settled in Pinney Hollow, the other daughter settled at Plymouth near by, the youngest son died young, the oldest son settled in Broome county, N. Y., and Joel, the seventh son, settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Jonathan Pinney had a sister, Catharine, who married Jacob Grover and came to Plymouth from Guilford, Vt., and settled near Grover Pond, in the northwest part of the town. He was a hero of the Revolution, married three wives, and raised twenty-four children. He drew a pension of ninety-six dollars a year for his military services. Solomon, the fourth son, was married by Ephraim Moore, esq., to Anna Burt, daughter of David Burt, formerly of Windsor and then of Plymouth, on the 30th of December, 1877. Solomon Pinney was born in Guilford, November 9, 1787, and came to Plymouth with his parents when about fourteen years old, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed until married. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and was out in the Army of the North for three months. After marriage he settled on a farm near where his father first located. He built a saw-mill on the site of the one his son, L. Norton, now runs, and subsequently a grist-mill in company with his brother Jonathan. He died November 25, 1845, and his wife Anna died May 28, 1880, and both lived through life after their first settlement on the same farm where their son Horace E. now lives. Their children were Naham B., L. Norton, Allen B. (deceased), Jeanette H., and Horace E. Naham B., born December 20, 1818, is living in Mechanicsville, Vt., has retired from mercantile business, and is attending to farming and blooded stock raising. He has only one child, Mrs. May H. Seward, who lives on a farm near Mechanicsville, Vt. His wife, Celista Mann, of Ira, Vt., has been dead for a number of years. Jeannette F. is the wife of Zera Clark, esq., of Hartford, Windsor county, Vt. Horace E., born April 18, 1836, married at Woodstock by the Rev. Moses Kidder, March 22, 1859, to Sarah J. Cilley, lives on the homestead farm of his father, and cared for his mother after the decease of his father during her life. Their children are Athelia J., who married Wilber A. Spaulding, a farmer in Pinney Hollow; Allen H., who married Jennie Hudson of Bridgewater, Vt.; and Nettie S., who lives with her parents. L. Norton Pinney, the second son, has been a life-long resident of Plymouth. He married, in February, 1852, Angeline, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Nason) Carpenter. She died November 19, 1879. Their children are Alice J., wife of James E. Blanchard, a farmer living in Pinney Hollow, who has two children, Clarence E. and Eddie J., both living at home; and Byron W., who married Jesse Hughes of Plainfield, N. H., and whose children are Loren N. and Harry L. Norton Pinney has for years carried on the manufacture of toy stock on a branch stream of the Otta Quechee in Pinney Hollow. June 2, 1840, he lost his left hand by the bursting of a musket, and on January 16, 1887, he lost all the fingers of the right hand, saving the thumb only, in a planing machine. This illustrates what a man may accomplish with only a thumb left, as by the use of it he is enabled to dress and feed himself and do much of the shop work. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Universalist. Since the death of his wife he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Blanchard.

Sanderson, Elisha F., was born in Bridgewater, April 14, 1823. He married, March 5, 1852, Phebe W., daughter of Thomas V. and Susan (Sanderson) Vose. She was born in Bridgewater, September 23, 1822. She has two brothers living, and one sister deceased, viz.: Pliny F., living in Rutland; Thomas V., at Wood Lake, Minn; Sally M., wife of John F. Bugbee. She died October 15, 1852. Mr. Sanderson owned and occupied a portion of the home farm after marriage. He enlisted as private in Company G, Sixteenth Vermont nine months' men, and was in the battle of Gettysburg. He was mustered out August 10, 1863. He sold his place in Bridgewater, and in 1865 settled at Plymouth Union, where he has carried on the manufacture of chair stock ever since. He has one child, Miranda V., born January 30, 1852, wife of Eleazer A. Hall, of Plymouth. Her children are Eugene S., Coro B., Julian A., Nellie A., Ada E., and Lindsey S. Arthur Spoffard, a grandson of Mrs. Sanderson by a former husband, has been brought up by and is living with Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson.

Slack, Joel, grandfather of Eben K., a native of Massachusetts, married, in Winchester, Va., Lydia March. Their first child, Esther, was born in Virginia in 1803, and in the same year he came to Plymouth and built a log-house on the place now owned by Maynard Brown. The next year, 1804, he moved his family from Virginia and settled on the above place. Here his children, Reuben K. and Joel M., were born, the former in 1807, the latter in 1811. He died there in 1845 aged seventy-seven, and his wife May 18, 1857, aged seventy-four.

Slack, Reuben K., married Prudence Bartlett, of Bridgewater, in 1834. The children were Joel B., born 1835; Martin Van Buren, born 1837, died April 14, 1860; Eben K., born 1838; Mary Esther, born 1840, died February 27, 1860; Addie Oliva, born 1847. Reuben K. died at the homestead, April 7, 1860, aged fifty-three years eleven months. His wife is living with her daughter, Mrs. Leighton Fullam, at Ludlow.

Slack, Eben Kimball, was born in Plymouth, Vt., February 5, 1838. He married, first, Jennette Louisa, daughter of David and Louisa (Pollard) Burt. She was born in Plymouth, March 22, 1840, and died November 3, 1864. October 10, 1865, he married Anna E. Burt, sister of his first wife. She was born in Plymouth, February 21, 1846. David Burt, her grandfather, married Abigail Wooster, in Windsor, Vt., October 18, 1792. They had seven children, of whom her father, David, was the fifth born in Plymouth, September 22, 1799; he died in Rockingham, Vt., July 29, 1881. Louisa Pollard, his wife, was the daughter of James Pollard, one of the early settlers of Plymouth; she died April 15, 1889, aged eighty-three. James Pollard, born 1770, died April 9, 1856; Rhoda, his wife, born 1775, died July 6, 1862. The homestead now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Slack passed from James Pollard to David Burt, thence to his daughter Mrs. Slack. By his first wife E. K. Slack had one child, Ellen Mary, born January 31, 1861, died October 7, 1864. The children by the second marriage are Orrie A., born January 29, 1867, married, October 10, 1888, Walter M. Cook, of Plymouth; Walter E., born October 1, 1869, married October 23, 1889, Ida M. Hall, of Plymouth; Lena Barbara, born August 31, 1883, and Winifred L., born April 10, 1886. Mr. Slack carries on the farm named above. He is a good farmer and a good Democrat. Both he and Mrs. Slack are members of the Christian Church of Woodstock.

Taylor, Newell N., was born in Plymouth, December 2, 1827, the second in a family of nine children of Nathan and Sally (Moore) Taylor. John Taylor, a native of Carlisle, Mass., came to Plymouth in 1784. He married Abigail Wheeler. Nathaniel was the fifth son of John and Abigail Taylor. He was born in Plymouth and married Sally, daughter of Ephraim and Betsey Moore. Her father was among Plymouth's early settlers, and located at the "Notch," where his grandson, Ephraim Moore, now resides. He was a prominent man of the town, holding many of its trusts. After marriage Nathaniel Taylor settled on the farm in North Plymouth now owned and occupied by Horace Ward. He died in Keene, N. H., May 25, 1873, where he resided at the time of his death. His wife died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sprague, in Plymouth, October 20, 1875. Their children were Julia, died when a year old; Newell N., Norman, Ryland N., Julia (second), Seneca W., died when a year old; Seneca W. (second), Jerome, and Adaline. Of the seven living children, all are married except Norman. Julia, Mrs. Sprague, and Newell N. are the only children residing in Plymouth. With the exception of three years in Minnesota, Newell N. Taylor has passed his whole life in Plymouth, following farming as his occupation. He married January 29, 1863, Mary R., daughter of William and Rebecca Merrill. Mrs. Taylor was born in Plymouth, September 30, 1844. Their children are Dora M., wife of Willis P. Bowman, clerk in Proctorsville, one child, Arthur; Sherman N., Carlos A., Myrtie A., Ruby A., Sadie A., and Willie S. Mr. Taylor now owns and carries on the farm at the "Kingdom," in Plymouth, known as the "Weaver farm."

Townsend, M. J., was born March 15, 1853, in Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vt., the youngest in a family of six children of Moses and Azubra Townsend. He married, March 26, 1883, Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Boyle) Hayes. Mrs. Town-

send was born in Ludlow, Windsor county, April 17, 1860. Daniel Hayes, her father, emigrated from Ireland in 1848, and settled in Ludlow. In 1865 he purchased and moved on to a farm in the southwest part of Plymouth township, which he now carries on. In 1885, Mr. Townsend purchased and moved onto the Isaac Pollard farm, in the extreme southwest corner of Plymouth. He carries on this farm, but is also a successful speculator in stock and other farm products. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are Moses Joy (deceased), Bessie Ann, and John Hayes.

POMFRET.

Chedel, John A., was born in Pomfret, May 30, 1848. George, his great-great-grandfather, with a brother, emigrated from England and settled in Connecticut. John, his son, came in company with Bartholomew Durkee from Pomfret, Conn., and settled in Pomfret, Vt., March 9, 1770, Mr. Durkee reaching the town three days before, during which time Mr. Chedel was detained in Hartford. Thus Mr. Durkee became, by three days, the first settler of the town. John was twice married, his second wife being a Miss Allen. Of the children by the last marriage, Asa, grandfather of John A., was the second child. He was born in Pomfret, April 1, 1772, on the place now owned and occupied by his nephew, O. M Chedel. He married Polly Aldrich, whose father lost his life as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. She was a granddaughter of the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, the first minister in Pomfret. They had ten children, of whom seven reached adult age, viz.: George, married and settled in Woodstock, and died there February, 1889, aged eighty-nine; John, father of John A.; Mary E., widow of Stephen Raymond, living in California; Joseph A., settled in Providence, R. I., and died there; Laura, was the wife of George Dewey, and died in Hanover, N. H.; Clarissa L., was the wife of Levi Reed, and died in Bridgewater, Vt.; and Harriet M., is the widow of Solomon Harding, and lives in Pomfret. Asa died in Pomfret, May 9, 1855, and his wife died there July 14, 1868. John, son of Asa, was born in Pomfret, May 11, 1803. He married October 27, 1846, Hannah A., daughter of Asa and Alice (Dunham) Perry. She was born in Middleboro, Mass., October 24, 1828. They had two children, John A. and Hannah A. John died in Pomfret, September 29, 1872, his wife died there January 20, 1881. John A. married Jennie, daughter of Albert A. and Janet (Whitcomb) Brooks. She was born in Bethel, September 1, 1849. Their children are Maud E., born May 3, 1875; Annie L., born April 15, 1879; and Alice K., born October 28, 1883. Mr. Chedel owns the Chedel homestead in Pomfret. In 1881 he moved from Pomfret, and has carried on, at Gaysville, general merchandising there since. He has held the positions of town clerk and treasurer since 1887.

The Doton family in Pomfret descended from Edward Doton, who emigrated from England, one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims, when about twenty years of age. He had a son, a grandson and a great-grandson whose names were John. The latter of these three was born in 1700, died in January, 1750. The eldest of his four children was Edward Doton, born May, 1725, died April 17, 1765. He married Joannah Whitney. His son, John Doton, born in Plymouth, Mass., September 14, 1750, died March 30, 1812. He married Basheba Bowker, born March 20, 1755, died February 8, 1838. In the spring of 1786, he moved with his family from Ware, Mass., to Pomfret. He built a log-house on the farm which has ever since been known as the Doton homestead. The present homestead residence was built by his son, John Edward, in 1811. His son, John Edward Doton, was born in Pembroke, Mass., July 3, 1780, died April 8, 1863. He married Betsey Vose, born March 14, 1783, died August 7, 1865. He was for many years county surveyor, justice of the peace, and held many town offices. Their children were Calvin, Sarah Matilda, Hosea, Samuel Spencer, Electa, Abigail Evans, Lucius Josiah and John Quincy. Samuel Spencer Doton married Charlotte, daughter of Orange and Rebecca Winn, and had children as follows: Edward Otis, Elizabeth R., William Ellery and Fred W. Samuel Spencer married second, Cynthia I. Wood, daughter of Amos and Eunice Wood

They had no children. Mr. Doton has always lived in Pomfret. He built a saw-mill in the south part of the town, which he ran about one year, with which exception he has followed farming. He purchased the farm where he now lives of his brother, Hosea, and carried it on until he sold it to his son, Fred W., in the spring of 1886. He is now (1890) living with his son, but for the past two years he has been in feeble health. Fred W. Doton, his son, married Mary Emily, daughter of John W. and Mary Emeline (Wood) Dana, who was born in Pomfret, December 24, 1852. She is a descendant, in the fourth generation, from John Winchester Dana, who married Hannah P., daughter of General Israel Putnam, and reared a family of thirteen children. She has in her possession a pair of silver tablespoons, from a half dozen given by General Putnam to his grand-daughter, Polly Dana. Dr. Israel Putnam Dana, physician and surgeon, of South Royalton, and Edward Youngs Dana, owning and occupying the homestead farm in Pomfret, are brothers of Mrs. Doton. Fred W. now owns and carries on the home farm, giving special attention to the raising of thoroughbred Atwood Merino sheep. The children of Fred W. and Mary Emily Doton are a daughter, unnamed, born August 5, 1882, died an infant, and John Dana, born August 15, 1884. If any one were to inquire who of Pomfret's sons had left the impress of his character more wide-reaching than any other, the answer would undoubtedly be Hosea Doton. Robert A. Perkins, who was intimately associated with him in literary work, now connected with the press in New York city, wrote of him: "It is entirely within bounds, to say that, outside family influence and the atmosphere of the place, Mr. Doton stands by far the greatest single influence towards the right in the town's life, and it is a thing such as no other town ever had." This influence was exerted mainly as teacher in the schools of Woodstock, Hartford and Norwich, but for the most part in the schools of his native town of Pomfret. It is said no less than one hundred and fifty of his pupils in Pomfret became practical and successful teachers. His pupils are literally scattered from Maine to California, but wherever found, their remembrance of their teacher is with a kind of supreme respect and affection, which seems a peculiar feeling reserved only for this man. He was three times married, to Lois Paddock, to Harriet F. Ware and to Elvira Wood, who survives him, living in Woodstock, Vt. Mrs. J. K. P. Chamberlain, a widow, now a teacher in Lincoln, Neb., is his only child. Mr. Doton never desired or sought public office, but he was elected to the State Senate in 1865, also in 1866.

Hutchinson, Charles, was born in Pomfret July 6, 1806, the third in a family of ten children of William and Deborah (Bishop) Hutchinson. His great-grandfather, Aaron, was a native of Hebron, Conn. He married Margery Carter in Connecticut, from which State he moved in 1776 and settled in Pomfret, on the farm now owned and occupied by Charles Hutchinson. He died October 1800, his wife August 1818. They are buried in the Christian burying-ground in Woodstock. William Hutchinson, father of Charles, was born at the homestead in Pomfret, April 24, 1781. He married May, 1802, Deborah Bishop, born in Middleboro, Mass., February, 1784. William Hutchinson died February 25, 1866; his wife April 14, 1862. They had ten children as follows: Sophronia, Louisa, Charles, William, William, 2d, Deborah, Henry, Margery, Susan and Adaline. Sophronia was the wife of Robert French. Norman, Robert and Martha Ann are their children now living. She and her husband are dead. Louisa was the wife of Lorenzo D. Hawkins. Both are dead. Rush C., their only son, was colonel of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, known as the "Hawkin's Zouaves." William was thrice married. His first wife was Lucy Ann Burns. James B. Hutchinson of Bridgewater is their only child. His second wife was Rosina Braley. No children by this union. His third wife was Aramantha Clary, who survives him, living in Pomfret with her son, William B. She has also two other sons, Wallace and Charles. Deborah is wife of Lauriston Redwood, living in Randolph, Orange county; children, Frances, Lemuel and Clara. Susan was the wife of Hanbal Totman. She died in Pomfret in 1869 or 1870; children, Henry, Frank and Stark. Charles Hutchinson has spent his whole life on the homestead farm. It came into his possession in 1866. He built his present fine residence in 1874. He is one of Pomfret's

most successful farmers. He is Republican in politics, and has been town lister fifteen years, selectman three years.

Leach, Henry W., was born in Bridgewater, Vt., March 12, 1812, the youngest of six children of John and Lavina (Snow) Leach. His father was a native of Middlebury, Mass., married there, and four children were also born there, viz.: Betsey V., Otis, Adaline S., and Sophronia, all deceased except Betsey V., now ninety-two years of age, widow of Solomon Alden, living in Bridgewater. John Leach moved from Middlebury, and settled in Bridgewater, where his two youngest children were born, viz.: Marcus and Henry W. Marcus, who married Susan Lewis, of Barnard, settled in Hartford, Vt., and died there November 1886. He had no children. John Leach died in Bridgewater at the age of ninety. His wife died three years before him. Henry W. has been three times married. He married, December 1, 1838, Roxelona Thompson. She was a daughter of David and Betsey (Leach) Thompson. She was a cousin of Professor Zadock Thompson, and was born in Bridgewater, August 10, 1808, deceased March 26, 1865. Mr. Leach married second, September 6, 1865, Louisa Doton, who died February 28, 1871. He married, third, January 23, 1873, Electa Doton, sister of his second wife. (See Doton record on page 967 of this volume.) After his first marriage Mr. Leach settled in North Bridgewater, where he lived till 1871, then moved to Pomfret, where he has since resided. From the time he was twenty-six years of age, he has been a member of the Congregational Church of Bridgewater. By his first marriage he had four children: Samuel O., born September, 1841, and died June, 1844; Orrin Thompson, born May 1, 1842, married Sarah Alden, of Bridgewater, Mass., is a carpenter by trade, lives in Norwood, Mass., and has one child living, Emily; Austin Kingsley, born June 17, 1844, married Mary Douglass, and is a farmer living in Woodstock; Henry Corydon, born June 17, 1848, married Julia Pratt, of Middlebury, Mass., and has one child, Henry Warren.

Maxham, Charles H., was born in Pomfret, November 29, 1834, the fifth in a family of seven children of Judson A. and Elmira (Hawkins) Maxham. He received his education in the common schools of Pomfret. His first venture away from home was the delivery and sale of a wall map of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in company with his brother Addison. For the next four years he was employed in lumbering and farming in company with his brother-in-law, Reuben Davis, in Norwich. He married March 26, 1863, Lucretia M., daughter of John and Lydia (Gordon) Roberts. She was born in Sharon, Vt., October 9, 1840. There were eight children in her father's family, only three living, Mrs. Maxham and her two brothers, William G. Roberts, road-master of the Passumsic Railroad, living at White River Junction, and Cyrus A. Roberts, section boss on the same road, living at Norwich. Mr. and Mrs. Maxham have no children of their own, but have brought up Linnie, daughter of George and Lydia Rogers, a niece of Mrs. Maxham, and Ned W. Maxham, son of Addison Maxham, a nephew of Mr. Maxham. After marriage Mr. Maxham lived in Norwich one year, then in Sharon seven years. In 1874 he purchased the farm known as the "Hodges farm," in South Pomfret, which he has since carried on. Mr. Maxham has filled the town offices of selectman, lister, overseer of the poor and town representative in the Legislature in 1882. He has served as administrator and executor in the settlement of many estates.

Perry, Lieutenant Robert, son of John and Abigail (Knowlton) Perry, born in Ashford, Conn., November, 1743, a veteran in the French and Revolutionary Wars, settled in the northern part of Pomfret, October 16, 1780, where he resided until his death in 1816. He married Sarah Hodges in Ashford. They had ten children, viz.: Anna, Sarah, Percia, Clarissa, Elizabeth, Robert, Seth, Roxy, Mary and Freda (twins). Captain Robert Perry, of the above children, was born December 18, 1774. He married March 23, 1803, Mehitabel Morgan. He inherited the homestead and died there April 13, 1849. His wife died June 10, 1845. Their children were Eliza, Robert, Freda, Emily, Mehitabel, Chauncy and Lester. Robert was never married. He was a man of sound judgment, a practical farmer and accumulated a snug fortune. He represented the town in the Legislature and held nearly all of the town offices. He died in the house where he was born April 13,

1883. Freda and Emily, maiden ladies, died at the homestead. Freda, March 4, 1889. Emily, February 22, 1889. Mehitabel married Peter W. Webster, a farmer of Newbury, Vt. They had nine children, only two of whom, viz., Persis and Ira, are living. She died at the homestead October 2, 1865. Chauncy Perry married January 21, 1845, Phebe Leonard, who was born in Sharon, July 13, 1820. He, with his maiden sisters, owned for many years the Perry homestead. He and his wife reside at the homestead. Lester Perry inherited a part of the homestead farm, living in a house opposite the old place, and died there February 15, 1859. He married January 4, 1847, Ruth C. Leonard, sister of Mrs. Chauncy Perry. She was born November 23, 1821. They had one child, Luvilla Eliza, born October 25, 1852, who married, October 25, 1871, Francis Young Snow, who was born in Sharon, October 5, 1842. She married, second, John Allen, a farmer living in Pomfret. He enlisted as private, October 1, 1861, in Company E, Eighth Vermont Infantry and was discharged April 26, 1864. He had two teeth knocked out with a spent ball and received a fracture of the right fore-arm, on which account he receives a pension. He was the son of Charles B. and Maria E. (Ferguson) Snow. His father was a painter by trade, but followed farming for the most part. He died March 8, 1880. His children were William J., Rosantha M., Sylvester M., Francis Y., George P. and Floyd S. Sylvester M. and George P. were also soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, the latter dying at Baton Rouge during the war. Francis Y. owns and carries on the Perry homestead. He has two children, Luvia M., born April 7, 1875, and Lula Ruth, born October 3, 1885.

Pratt, Joseph H., was born in Northampton, Mass., February 15, 1827. His father, Francis Pratt, born in Washington, Mass., January 1, 1798, married Roxanna Strong, March, 1825, in Northampton. In 1833 he moved to Norwich, Vt., settled on a farm, and died there February 15, 1875. His wife died at Norwich, February 7, 1846. He married for his second wife, Mary B. Palmer, November 4, 1846, who died in Norwich May, 1881. Laura Elizabeth, born February 15, 1830, the only sister of Joseph H., married Caleb West of Norwich, March, 1847. They had three children, Francis, Charles Henry (deceased), and Samuel Boardman. Mr. West died April 3, 1884. Joseph H. was six years of age when his father moved from Northampton to Norwich. He received his education in the Norwich common and academy schools, and at the Meriden Academy, N. H. He commenced teaching winters when nineteen years of age, and taught three successive winters. He married, October 19, 1847, Ann D., daughter of John and Phinette (Willard) Hazen. Mrs. Pratt was born in Pomfret, October 28, 1823. She descends in the seventh generation from Edward Hazen who emigrated to America in 1649 and settled in Rowley, Mass. The line is: 1st, Edward; 2d, Thomas; 3d, Thomas; 4th, Thomas; 5th, Hezekiah; 6th, John. These all had large families, Thomas 3d heading the list with sixteen children. After marriage Mr. Pratt lived three years in West Pomfret, then moved to Norwich, Vt., where he lived until 1864, then returned to Pomfret and settled on the Hazen homestead in district No. 7, "Bunker Hill," the place of his wife's birth, and has carried on that farm ever since. He is Republican in politics, and represented the town of Norwich in the Legislature in 1862; the town of Pomfret, in 1868–9. Children: John Francis, born June 18, 1848. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871, and received an appointment in the United States Geodetic Coast Survey, and is now stationed in Washington on the Pacific Coast. William, born October 23, 1852, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1874. He is superintendent of the Mount Vernon, O., Iron Bridge Company. Arthur E., born September 27, 1854, teacher of music; educated in Pomfret and in Norwich Academy. George Hazen, born March 1, 1858; educated in Norwich Academy and at Meriden, N. H.; civil engineer, employed on the Seattle and Eastern Railroad in Washington. Elizabeth R., born December 15, 1862, living at home; educated at Tilden Seminary at West Lebanon, and Kimball Academy at Meriden, N. H.

Whipple, William C., was born in Pomfret, January 7, 1830, the youngest of a family of three children of Obed and Charlotte (Clement) Whipple. Obed, his father, was born

in Charlestown, N. H., October 9, 1797, and married June 13, 1819, Charlotte, daughter of William and Anna (Nichols) Clement, born in Royalston, Mass., November 19, 1796. He came from Charlestown, April, 1819, and settled in Pomfret on the place now owned and occupied by his son, William C. He was a tanner by trade, and followed the occupation during his life. He died July 7, 1880, at the homestead. His wife died February 25, 1887. He was a deacon in the Unitarian Church. He filled a number of the town offices; was a quiet, unobtrusive man, but possessed sound judgment, and his counsels were sought. Their children were Matilda, Miller and Obed. William C. Whipple spent his minority at home, receiving his education in the schools of Pomfret. He also learned the tanner's trade of his father; built a new tannery near the homestead, ran it a few years, then sold it to his brother Obed. This tannery was subsequently burned. From the age of sixteen to forty he taught school in Pomfret and adjoining towns, also in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was principal of the Academy at Wauconda, Lake county, Ill., for four years. He married, March 13, 1851, Harriet Maria, daughter of Mitchell and Maria (Vail) Clark, born June 22, 1832. Her father was born in Hartford, Vt., February 29, 1796; died August 16, 1882. Her mother, born July 21, 1803, died February 17, 1837. Her father married, second, Lavinia Kent, October 11, 1837. He had six children by the first, and three by his last wife. Mr. Whipple was in Illinois when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and leaving his school in charge of his wife, he enlisted as private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry, Colonel Hiram F. Sickles. He was in the service one year and two months. At its close he was regimental quartermaster. He was on detached duty most of the time, serving as scout in Alabama and Georgia. His experience in this capacity was a varied one, and full of interesting and exciting incidents. Mrs. Whipple spent five months with her husband during the time of his service. He was mustered out March 29, 1866. After being mustered out, he resumed his position as principal of Wauconda Academy, where he remained one year. In 1867 he returned to Pomfret for the purpose of taking care of his parents. Upon the death of his father he came into the possession of the homestead, which he still owns and carries on. With the exception of a single animal, Mr. Whipple and his brother Obed were the first to introduce the Jersey stock into Pomfret. Mr. Whipple has filled the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, lister, auditor, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, and representative in the State Legislature. He is a member of the Blue Lodge A. F. and A. M., Woodstock, No. 31. He is commander of Post 82, G. A. R.

ROCHESTER.

Angell, Gideon W., was born in Stockbridge, Vt., August 4, 1831. Stickney, his grandfather, born in Rhode Island, was the first of the family who came to Vermont. He first settled in Bridgewater, and died in Rochester about 1840. His son Eber married, in Barnard, Prudy De Wolf and had eleven children as follows: Lucinda, wife of Abner B. Carr, died in Brandon; Eber, married Margaret Smith, and their children were John R., Jennie and Willie; Sarah, wife of Cephas Harding, lives in Woodstock; Olive, widow of Jesse M. Huntington, lives in Pomfret; Gideon W.; Alvin N., twice married, first, Ruth Webster, second, Amelia Webster, have one child living, Frank C., lives in Randolph; Rufus M., married, first, Harriet Ferris, second, Tamar Hutchinson, have one child, Harriet, lives in Randolph; Eliphalet J., married Celestia Davis, one child, Arthur; Eliza, died unmarried. Eber Angell died in Pomfret, July 1872, and Prudy, his wife, in 1840 or 41. Gideon W. married, first, March 8, 1857, Maria C., daughter of Makepeace and Eunice (Emerson) Richardson, born March 27, 1836, died April 29, 1877. They had two children, viz.: Charley M., born December 20, 1861, married, December 25, 1886, Maud Washburn, and Nina M., born July 21, 1871, lives at home. Mr Angell married, second, April 24, 1883, Mrs. Harriet G. Towles, *nee* Johnson, born September 3, 1836. Mr. Angell has lived in Rochester since he was eight years of age, and since 1867 has owned and carried on the farm where he now lives, situated on the Branch. He has served as lister three terms and as selectman four terms.

Beckwith, Oren L., was born in Reading, Vt., December 29, 1838, was a soldier in the late war in Company E, Fourth Vermont Regiment, and served three years. His father, Harris, born in Leominster, N. H., August 18, 1797, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Zilpha Beckwith, born January 8, 1800. Harris died in Hancock, August, 1875. His wife Zilpha died November 28, 1863. They reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Arvilla, born January 27, 1820, married, first, Levi Kidder second, Samuel Harlow, lives in Rochester; Melissa, born November 22, 1822, married first, Joseph Kidder, second Howard Piper, and died in Hancock, January, 1886; Justin, born September 29, 1824, married first, Mary Coleman, second Widow Bemis, and died in Rochester, September 1886; Lyman, born November 21, 1826, married first, Orcelia Hodgkins, second Olive Stevens, and lives in Rochester, Vt.; John, born December 17, 1828, married Catharine Philiater, and lives in Columbus, Wis.; Gerdin, born January 1, 1830, was a soldier in the Twenty first Wisconsin Regiment, and was killed in battle; Charles, born August 23, 1832, married Julia Rumwell, was corporal in Company E, Fourth Vermont Regiment, and was killed at Warrenton, Md.; Eliza, born August 11, 1834, married first, Frank Hopkins, second Samuel Somerville, and lives in Duxbury, Vt.; Kneeland, born April 23, 1836, married, first, a Robins, second, ———, and lives in Larned, Kan.; Oren L.; and Maryetta, born September 30, 1841, wife of Evander Whittier, is living in Lincoln, Vt.

Emerson, Enoch, a native of New Hampshire, came to Rochester, Vt., in early life, where he lived and died in 1835. He married Eunice Dana, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Stillman, died in Illinois; Asa, died in Rochester; Enoch, died in Rochester; Lyman, died in Rochester; Ezekiel, died in Rochester; Eunice, married, first, Alanson Mosher, second, Makepeace Richardson, and died in Rochester; Orpha, unmarried, died in Rochester; Achsah, married William Powers, and died at Silver Creek, N. Y.; a son died in infancy.

Emerson, Lyman, was born in Rochester in 1792. He married, first, Anna Warren, by whom he had three children, viz.: Lyman, Mary Ann and David. Lyman and David are living in Wisconsin. Mary Ann married Barna Cooper, and they both died in Rochester. He married, second, Olive Warren, sister of his first wife. By this union there were nine children, viz.: Louisa, widow of Eaten Martin, lives in Rochester; Ezekiel, lives in Rochester; Anna, married F. D. Ely, lives in Dedham, Mass.; Lucy, died young; Enoch, lives in Rochester; Jane O., married Horatio Morrow, and they are missionaries in British Burmah, India; Eunice, unmarried, lives in Rochester; Ellen, died in infancy; Edna F., widow of William F. Chase, lives in West Newton, Mass.

Emerson, Ezekiel, was born in Rochester, Vt., September 14, 1830. Enoch, his grandfather, was a native of New Hampshire. He married Eunice Dana, and reared a family of nine children, as follows: Stillman, died in the West; Asa, died in Rochester; Lyman, father of Ezekiel; Ezekiel, died in Rochester; Eunice, married, first, Alanson Mosher, second, Makepeace Richardson; Orpha, unmarried, died in Rochester; Achsah, was the wife of William Powers, and died at Silver Creek, N. Y.; Enoch, died in Rochester; and an infant died not named. All, except Ezekiel and Orpha, married and raised families. Enoch died in Rochester. His widow married again and moved to Illinois, where she died. Ezekiel lived at home in Rochester until twenty-one years of age. In 1853 he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering eight years. He enlisted a a private in Company A, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, May 10, 1861, and receive his discharge July 27, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to Rochester, where he has resided ever since. He owns the Emerson homestead farm situated on the "Branch." He has filled the offices of constable nine years, and selectman one year.

Hubbard.—The families of this name in Rochester are descended from three brothers who settled in Massachusetts. Elisha, a descendant of one of these brothers, was born in that town, and married in Putney, Vt., Tamar Moore. They had a family of sixteen children as follows: Abizah, Eunice, Susannah, Elisha, Tamar, Dolly, Abel, Otis, Anna, Peter, Sally, Rosalinda, Delano, Betsey, Abigail M., and George. Elisha and his wife died in

Rochester, and of their family the first thirteen children were born in Putney, Vt., the last three in Rochester. Abel, son of Elisha, was born February 18, 1785, and married Susan Thatcher. He died February 21, 1866. He had a family of twelve children, viz.: Amanda, Joseph, Hannah M., Sally, Howard, Samuel, Benjamin, William T., Philinda, Susan, Chastina and Tamar. Abel became a resident of Rochester in 1794, and lived upon the farm now owned and occupied by his son William T. His wife was born October 18, 1788, and died April 23, 1882. William T., son of Abel, born in Rochester, December 8, 1824, married, January 6, 1853, Harriet, daughter of Thomas B. and Harriet (Eaten) Martin, born in Rochester, January 6, 1826. They have three children, Emma V., born October 13, 1853; Ida L., born December 15, 1855; and Enola, born February 10, 1859. Peter, son of Elisha, born September 13, 1789, married, in 1820, Anna, daughter of Isaac Trask. They had nine children: Iva M., Varsil M., Otis, Isaac T., Harriet A., Emeline C., Peter A., Clementine, Hiram F. Peter died November 1, 1853, his wife January 1, 1864. Varsil M., son of Peter, born in Rochester, Vt., January 31, 1815, married, June 21, 1841, Susan Jane, daughter of Leonard and Mary (Steele) Taylor. Her father was born in Windsor, October 31, 1779, and died in Rochester. Her mother was born in Weathersfield, December 23, 1788. They had ten children, Mrs. Hubbard being the eighth, and was born in Rochester, December 18, 1824. They had twelve children, viz.: Charles L., born June 30, 1842, married Susanna Madigan, had four children, Florence E., wife of Charles Barton, Henry, Susie and Josie; Charles L., lives in Orange, Mass.; Mary Jane; Isaac T., born February 4, 1847, married, June 11, 1872, Arabella Holton, born in Middlebury, October 15, 1841, and had two children, Harry Varsil, born September 14, 1873, and Lewis Ives, born December 20, 1885; Isaac T., owns with his father the home farm and runs it; Winfield Scott, born March 24, 1849, married Rachel Gambell, and has one child living, Winfield Scott; Harry D.; Frank L., born July 28, 1853, married Della McCullum, has four children, Rena K., Amisa T., John E. and Richard S., and lives in Rochester; Abbie E., born September 27, 1855, wife of Will Tupper of Rochester, and they have two children, Robbie W. and Helen A.; George E., born March 11, 1858, died November 2, 1859; Varsil Fred, born June 6, 1860, married Mrs. Eva Johnson, *nee* Bass, and has one child, Edna; Carrie E., Arthur W., and Katie T. Mr. Hubbard has resided on his present place since 1841. He has served as lister five terms, and selectman three terms.

Martin, La Roy, was born in Rochester, Vt., June 13, 1860, the youngest in a family of four children of Mervin and Harriet (Barnes) Martin. Thomas B., his grandfather, married, first, a Miss Eaton and had nine children, viz.: Mervin; Thomas, a farmer living in Hancock, Vt.; Eaton, died in Rochester; Oscar, a farmer living in Rochester; Harriet, wife of William F. Hubbard; Abigail, wife of Alonzo T. Briggs; California, wife of Dr. John McDuffee; Eugene, died young; and Emroy, wife of Mr. Etz, living in Mendon. Mervin, his father, was born in Rochester, August 9, 1824, and died June 3, 1865. His wife, Harriet Barnes, was born in Rochester, June 20, 1826. Their four children were Abbie Isabel, born May 22, 1853; Clarence Eber, born September 22, 1854, a farmer living in Hancock; Angie Adella, born August 22, 1857, wife of Allen Jones, living in Randolph, Vt.; and La Roy F. Mrs. Martin resides with her son, La Roy F. The latter married March 25, 1884, Carrie, daughter of John and Kate (McClintock) Flanders. She was born February 19, 1861. Mr. Martin has always resided in Rochester, and since 1884 on the farm which he owns and carries on.

Morse, Calvin, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 6, 1774, and died March 27, 1837. He married first, in September, 1798, Mary Dutton, who was born November 10, 1773. The children by this marriage were Almira, died single; Melinda (deceased) married Charles Gary; and Calvin, died in Royalton. He married, second, January 26, 1806, Abigail Webber, who was born September 27, 1778. The issue of this marriage was Mary (deceased), married Lyman Messer; Alpha (deceased), married, first, Oscar Morse, second Daniel Bugbee. Alpha, son of Calvin, was born in Rochester, April 14, 1812, and married, December 19, 1836, Matilda Washburn. She was born in Rochester, Novem-

ber 28, 1812, and died July 20, 1864. Of her eight children, two died in infancy. The others were Francis, died at two years of age; Edward, a member of Company B, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, killed on picket duty; Alanson, resides in Sac City, Ia.; Calvin, resides in Rochester; Abigail, died three years of age; and Francis, a resident of Iowa. Mr. Morse married, second, Mrs. Lucy I. Cheney, *nee* Chamberlain.

Mosher, Francis T., was born in Rochester, October 7, 1818, the eldest in a family of four children of Alanson and Eunice (Emerson) Mosher. His father died in Rochester, November 1824, aged forty-five. His mother died in Rochester October 1868. Their children were Francis T., Charles E., George C., and Harrriet. The latter two are deceased. Carles E. lives in Iowa.

Mosher, Francis T., married, January 12, 1841, Roxa, daughter of William and Lucy (Chandler) Baker. Mrs. Mosher was born in Rochester July 2, 1819. They have had five children, viz.: Francis J., born May 16, 1842, married, first, Kate E. Brien, second, Jennie Holbrook, and third, Eugenie Dyer, and lives in Rochester; Diana R., born December 29, 1848, widow of Dr. Charles W. Chaffee, lives in Chicago, and has one child, Francis Charles; George E., born October 22, 1849, married, December 31, 1873, Luna L., daughter of Arnold and Martha (Chaffee) Huntington, she was born in Rochester, September 27, 1854, and they have one child living, Ella F., born October 1, 1875; George E., lives with his father, and helps carry on the home farm; Lucy M., born November 2, 1851, wife of Alonzo C. Harlow, photographer in Montpelier; Eunice A., born April 21, 1855, married Joseph W. Sault, and died May 31, 1883, in Rochester; they have one child, Albert C., born October 4, 1881. Mr. Mosher was one year old when his father moved from Rochester village and settled on the farm situated on the "Branch," now owned and occupied by him. He has served the town as its selectman seven years, and overseer of the poor eleven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

Robinson, Eleazer, came from Connecticut to Bridgewater, Vt. He was a Revolutionary soldier and married Mary Backus. Their children were Nathaniel, died in Bridgewater; Luther, died young; Horatio, died in Bridgewater; Luther; Lucy, died single; and Eunice (deceased), married Sylvanus Pratt. Eleazer died in November, 1821.

Robinson, Luther, son of Eleazer, was born in Bridgewater and went to Granville to live in 1833, where he died October 17, 1882. He married Polly Moore, who was born June 30, 1792. They had four children, viz.: Luther, Mary (deceased), married Benjamin Cady; Eliza, wife of Aaron Bagley, resides in Granville; and Lucy, wife of Oren Sabin, of Hill, N. H.

Robinson, Luther, son of Luther, was born in Parker Gore, now the town of Little Sherburne, Vt., December 2, 1817, and married September 27, 1841, Marcia Briggs, who was born in Plymouth, Vt., May 17, 1819. They had two children, Albert N., born in Granville, September 4, 1843, married Mrs. Ellen Abbott, *nee* Ford, and had four children, Alice, Eugene, Clinton and Sarah, and resides in Rochester; Joseph O., born in Granville August 24, 1845, married, October 31, 1867, —— Ford, and they have one child, Fred J., born in Rochester July 21, 1871. Mr. Robinson since 1867 has been a resident of Rochester, and in that year bought of Mr. Ralph the saw-mill situated at West Rochester. He employs eight hands and manufactures 700,000 of clapboards and 400,000 feet of coarse lumber.

Wyman, Elijah, a native of Connecticut, came to Weathersfield, Vt., and married Abigail Worcester of that town. They had seven children, viz.: David, died in West Randolph; Abigail, married a Mr. Evans, and died in Newark, N. Y.; Frank, died young; Asa, died in Granville, Vt.; Elijah, died in Rochester, Vt.; Pliny, died at Berea, O.; and Walter, died at Rochester, Vt.

Wyman, Elijah, of above family, was born in Weathersfield, July 25, 1807, and married, November 15, 1831, Diadamia Knowlton, who was born in Weathersfield, July 26, 1809. They had a family of four children, viz.: Angeline, wife of Henry Lewis, of Springfield, Vt.; Cyrus G.; John; and Lucian M., died in Washington, D. C., in

December, 1863, in the service of his country. Elijah became a resident of Rochester in the spring of 1832, where he died March 5, 1880.

Wyman, Cyrus C., son of Elijah, was born in Rochester, October 5, 1835, and married Ellen P., daughter of Ezra Washburn. They have five children, viz.: Addie, born March 24, 1860, wife of Frank Fuller, of Rochester; Fred, was born February 18, 1872; Lena, born March 2, 1874; Effie, born August 23, 1876; and Leon, born August 16, 1884.

Wyman, John K., son of Elijah, was born in Rochester April 1, 1838, and married, May 17, 1869, Alice Nason. They have one child, Gretta, born March 4, 1870.

ROYALTON.

Abbott, Daniel, one of the early settlers of Pomfret, married Debora DeWolf. They had a family of seven children: Scott, Austin, Lorietta, Julietta, Collamer P., Ira A., and Edna. Collamer P. was born in Pomfret, and married Ervilla Hackett. He was a member of Company C, Ninth Vermont Regiment. His brothers, Ira A. and Austin, were also in the war. He removed to Chelsea, Vt., in 1867. His children are Casper P., Wilbur A., Alice L., Irwin D., Julia E., and Arthur A.

Abbott, Casper P., born in Pomfret, February 18, 1858, resided in Chelsea till 1879. He learned the harness trade in Hartford, where he carried on the business until 1886, when he moved to South Royalton, where he carries on his trade in connection with the livery business. He married, March 6, 1883, Abbie M., daughter of Melvin and Abbie (Brockway) Hazen. They have two children, Maud Ethel and Ralph Collamer.

Allen, Horace P., born in Eastport, Me., November 27, 1821, was the only son of Jason and Lucy Ann (Parkhurst) Allen. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Phineas Parkhurst of Lebanon, N. H. Dr. Parkhurst, when a youth, was shot at the time of the Indian invasion of Royalton, but afterwards studied medicine and became one of the prominent physicians of New Hampshire. He died at the age of eighty-eight. Jason, father of Horace P., removed from Eastport, Me., to Lebanon, N. H., where he engaged in mercantile business and died at Hanover, N. H. Horace P. attended the Norwich Military Academy, and in 1840 became a cadet at West Point, where he remained three years and was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. He then became a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., and removed to Royalton, Vt. He was three years cashier of the South Royalton Bank, and for ten years was wool buyer for Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston. He has been town clerk since 1874 and lister for twenty-seven successive years. He married Susan W., daughter of the late Phineas Pierce. They have one son, Parkhurst P., connected with the publishers of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

Bliss, John, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., September 17, 1773, and settled in Royalton in 1796, where he died August 29, 1859. He married Rebecca Hutchinson. Their children were Emily (deceased), married Orthneil Dunham; Calvin Parkhurst, died in Randolph, Vt.; Nathan, died sixteen years of age; Charles, died three years of age; Sarah Ann, widow of Isaac Brown, resides at Bethel, Vt.; Charles William; Mary L. (deceased), married Nathan Parker; John Hutchinson, a resident of Springfield, Mass.; Rebecca Jane (deceased), married Ira Holt.

Bliss, Charles Williams, son of John, born in Royalton, September 16, 1814, married Henrietta Whitney. They had three children, viz.: Willis Whitney, died forty-two years of age; William Henry, an attorney of Middlebury, Vt; and Daniel W., resides with his father and carries on the home farm.

Bradstreet.—The family of this name in Royalton is descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet, one of the early governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Governor Bradstreet was born at Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, March 1603. He married first Ann, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. John, his third son, was born at Andover, Mass.,

July 22, 1652, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. William B. Perkins, of Topsfield, Mass., where he died January 11, 1718. His eldest son, Simon, born at Topsfield, April 14, 1682, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Capin. His eldest son, Simon, born April 21, 1714, married a Miss Flint, and had a son Henry, who was the father of William Bradstreet, who was born at Topsfield, and removed to Royalton in 1829. He married Elizabeth Killum. They had a family of five children: Eliza (deceased), married Squire Marcy; Maria (deceased), married Dr. Nelson Gardner; George W.; Abigail, widow of a Mr. Ward; and Harriet, widow of William Ray, resides in Andover, Mass. George W., son of William, born in Boxford, Mass., May 1, 1809, married Charlotte S. Pierce. They had four children, viz.: George Pierce, who for eighteen years has been clerk of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and resides in Washington, D. C.; Jennie, died aged two years; Frank W., a resident of Washington, D. C.; and Susan, died aged one year.

Brooks, John, came from Alstead, N. H., and settled in Royalton, Vt., at an early day. He married Martha Prentice. Their children were John, Howard, Austin, Joshua, Ashnath, Susan, Sophia, Martha and Austin. John died January 25, 1852.

Brooks, Austin, son of John, born at Alstead, August 4, 1799, married for his first wife Huldah Anderson. Of their five children, one died in infancy. Austin's second wife was Susan Smith of West Randolph, born March 3, 1824. Their children are Selden S., Clarence W., a resident of Ogden City, Utah, and Francis D.

Brooks, Selden S., son of Austin, born in Royalton, November 20, 1846, married Larene, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Washburn) Corbin. They have two children: Mabel E. and Sarah S. Mr. Brooks is engaged in farming, and owns and carries on the homestead farm.

Brooks, Francis D., son of Austin, born in Royalton, June 10, 1850, married Eva J. Marsh. They have two children: Lewis Francis, born November 30, 1878, and Lora May, born May 7, 1884.

Brown, Eben G., born in Augusta, Me., August 18, 1852, is the only son of Benjamin and Harriet Maria (Brown) Brown. Benjamin, the grandfather of Eben G., was born in Epping, N. H., September 2, 1793, and married Mary Colcord of Kingston, N. H. Benjamin, his father, was born November 12, 1830, and died in Boston, May 23, 1884. Eben G. married Hattie Ella, daughter of David and Lendia (Burnham) Allen. Her father was the son of Solomon Allen, who was born in Greenfield, Mass., February 22, 1800, and married Nancy Pressy of Chelsea, Vt., who was born October 3, 1804. Of their seven children, David, the eldest son, was born November 15, 1829, married Lendia, second daughter of Ariel and Sally (Payne) Burnham. Their children are Hattie R., born in Brookfield, Vt., July 18, 1853; Lendia Ardelle, born May 16, 1855, resides in Worcester, Mass.; Ariel Burnham, born July 30, 1857, married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Leland, and they have one child, Alice M., and reside in Clinton, Mass. David Allen died March 13, 1885, his wife August 5, 1857. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are Benjamin C., born in Boston September 8, 1877; Lendia Hermione, born February 13, 1882; Albert, born April 23, 1883, died May 7, 1883, and Florence May, born February 28, 1885. Mr. Brown removed from Canaan, N. H., and settled in Royalton in 1885.

Carpenter, Harlin, was born in Strafford, August 3, 1841, the eldest in a family of three children of Selah and Rebecca (West) Carpenter. After attending the district schools he was a student for three terms at the Academy of New Hampton, N. H. He was graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1862. He studied dentistry with Dr. G. D. Blanchard, of West Randolph, Vt., and has been associated as partner with the following gentlemen, Drs. J. N. Haskell, of Woodstock, Vt., Charles B. Erickson, of New Britton, Conn., G. W. Frame, of Brooklyn, N, Y., George W. Modeman, George E. Nettleton, of New Haven, Conn., F. M. Hemingway, of Boston, and George F. Harwood, of Worcester, Mass. Dr. Carpenter opened an office in South Royalton, August 1, 1887, where he now carries on his profession.

Corbin, Elijah, born in Thompson, Conn., in 1776, came to Royalton in 1792, where he died November 5, 1812. He married Orinda Childs, and raised a family of eleven children, viz.: Parley and Elsie, who died in Royalton; Esbon, died in New York State; Betsey (deceased), married William Hatch; Erastus, died in Royalton; Franklin; Hiram, died in Royalton; Dolly, died single; Lucy (deceased), married Caleb Temple; Mary (deceased), married Chauncy Temple; Martha, widow of John Kent, resides in Royalton.

Corbin, Franklin, son of Elijah, born in Royalton, January 5, 1801, married March 12, 1828, Abilena Clapp, who was born August 14, 1806. Of their nine children two died in infancy. The others were Lucy, wife of John Wild of Royalton; Mary (deceased), married Charles E Sawyer; Miranda, died single; Arthur, died young; Ella, wife of E. A. Thatcher of Royalton; Arthur, died seventeen years of age; Elba A., born in Royalton, married Emma, daughter of Dr. James E. Morse of Hartford, Vt., and resides on the farm settled by his grandfather. He has no children.

Cowdery, Nathaniel, was born November 20, 1699, and married Mehitable Damon. Their son, Jabez, born in Montague, May 29, 1741, married Ruth Wickham, who was born in Glastonbury, Conn., November 27, 1742. They had eleven children. Elihu, their youngest son, was born in Sandersfield, Conn., May 20, 1782. He was a physician, and in 1798 came to Tunbridge, Vt. He married Hannah Fifield, who was born in Unity, N. H., September 6, 1788. Their children were David W.; Chloe, widow of Sewall Godfrey, resides in Tunbridge; Fitch, died aged twenty-six; Ruth, died aged nineteen; Adelia A., married, first, Rev. Lyman Wing, second, Sylvanus Newell; Mary, married Samuel Turner; and George. Elihu died September 16, 1854. David Wickham, son of Elihu, was born in Tunbridge, Vt., May 26, 1811. His first wife was Clarissa Tarbell, by whom he had eight children: Ruth, widow of Wallace Foster, engaged in teaching in Kansas; Betsey Ann, wife of James G. Bingham of Royalton; Mary Ellen, wife of Thomas Johnson of Salem, Mass.; John W., resides at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Clara, widow of David Bosworth, and lives in Royalton; Maria P., wife of William G. Davis, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Fred D. and Frank D. Mr. Cowdery has been a resident of Royalton since 1855.

Day.—This name is of Welch origin, derived from the river *Dee* in Wales. Robert Day, the American ancestor, was born in 1604 and came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. He was twice married, being accompanied on his voyage by his first wife, Mary ———. His second wife was Edith Stebbins. He died in Hartford, Conn., in 1648. Of his four children, John is the common ancestor of the Hartford branch. He married Sarah Maynard and probably died in 1730. Of his family of eight children, John, the second son, was born in 1677. He resided at Colchester, Conn., and was twice married. He had eleven children. His son, Benjamin, was born in Colchester, Conn., February 7, 1704. He married Margaret Foote and died December 22, 1777. Of his family of thirteen children Benjamin, the eldest son, was born in Colchester, September 13, 1731, and removed from Hebron, Conn., to Royalton in 1774. He married for his first wife Abigail, daughter of Samuel Day of Colchester. Their children were Samuel, Benjamin, Mary, Asa and Solomon. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Eunice Young, by whom he had children as follows: Standish, Ralph, Alfred, Sylvester, Ebenezer and Ira.

Denison, Dr. Joseph A., of Royalton, was born at Stoughton, Conn., December 22, 1774, and was the eldest son of James Denison, who became one of the early settlers of Hartland, Vt. Dr. Joseph A. became a resident of Bethel, Vt., in 1797. He studied medicine with Dr. Gallup. He practiced his profession in that town till 1815, when he removed to Royalton, where he died September 5, 1855. He married Rachel Chase. Of their family of nine children, three died in childhood. The six who reached adult age were Joseph A.; George, an Episcopal minister, died at Keokuk, Ia.; James, an attorney, died at San Antonio, Tex.; Alice (deceased), married David W. Grant; Rachel C., resides in Royalton; and Dudley C. Joseph A., the eldest son of Dr. Joseph A., was born in Bethel, Vt. He studied medicine with his father, attended lectures at the Medical

School at Woodstock, Vt., took a classical course at the University of Vermont, and a course of lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College. He spent all of his professional life in Royalton, where he died. He married Eliza Skinner. Of their family of twelve children, seven are living.

Dutton, Amasa, son of Amasa, was born in Clarendon, Vt., in 1783. At the age of six he came to Royalton with his father. He married for his first wife Tamison Ashcroft, by whom he had children as follows: Harry, died young; Carlos, died in Rochester, N. Y.; Caroline, the widow of Dr. James Woodworth, resides in Bethel, Vt.; Carlton, died in Buffalo, N. Y.; and Harry died in Rochester, N. Y. His second wife, Altha Louisa Hazen, was born September 14, 1805. Their children were Altha Louisa (deceased), married Joseph N. Kinney; Amasa Parmelee, a resident of Craftsbury, Vt.; David Hazen; Tamison Ashcroft, wife of Samuel McIntosh; Elnora Maria, died seven years of age; Sarah Parmelee, wife of Rodolphus D. Kinney; and Francis Edward, a resident of Barton, Vt. Amasa died April 1, 1863.

Dutton, David Hazen, son of Amasa, born in Royalton, January 12, 1822, married Harriet D. Walbridge of Randolph, and they have two children, Henry Walbridge, born in Royalton April 6, 1847, married Laura Anna Chapin, and has two children, Altha Lula and Laura Annie; and Abigail Caroline, wife of Charles H. Kidder of Bethel.

Ellis, Moses, was born in Walpole, N. H., and married Catharine Boyden, by whom he had five children, none of whom are living. He settled in East Barnard about 1785, where he died in 1830.

Ellis, Enoch, son of Moses, was born in Barnard, June 30, 1804. He became a resident of Royalton in the spring of 1842 and married, first, Eliza Smith, by whom he had two children: Moses, a resident of Keene, N. H., and Martha, died thirty years of age. His second wife was Marcia Spaulding, by whom he had four children: Marcus, George, Albert and Abbie. Enoch died June 27, 1879.

Ellis, George, son of Enoch, born in Royalton, December 4, 1847, married Florence Spaulding. They have three children: Oliver J., Jesse A. and Clifford E. Mr. Ellis was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884, and is one of the present board of selectmen.

Fay, Willard E., the youngest of three children, was born in Williamstown, Vt., December 8, 1861. Gardner Fay, his father, who was a son of Henry, who is still living in Calais, Vt., enlisted as a private in the last war, and was killed at Orange Grove. His mother, Matilda Saucry, married for her second husband Edson Allen. He had two brothers, Allen Gardner, attorney-at-law, lives in Montpelier, and Frank Irvin, jeweler, resides at Orange, Mass. Willard E. was six months old when his father enlisted, and he lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Saucry, in Williamstown till he was seven years of age, then with Norman G. Davis until he was fourteen, then went to learn the blacksmith trade of James Parmenter of Brookfield. He worked at his trade the three years following with Albert Martin of Williamstown. In 1884 he finally settled in Royalton, where he carried on his trade.

Goff, Oliver, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., first settled on the farm now owned by Edwin Allen in Pomfret. He had ten children: Noah, died in Royalton; Frederick, died in Pomfret; Bliss, resides in Woodstock; Oliver, died in Pomfret, aged ninety-two; Luther, died in Sharon, aged ninety; Calvin; Thankful (deceased), married Martin Boyden; Olive (deceased), married Chester Perrin; Hannah (deceased), married Luther Boyden; and Nancy (deceased), married Samuel Bowen. Calvin, son of Oliver, was born in Pomfret, and married Lavinia Bugbee. Their children were Phineas, Emily H., widow of Benjamin Day; Lucinda, William S. and Harry B. (twins). Phineas, son of Calvin, was born in Royalton, February 25, 1809, married Aurilla Spaulding. They had two children: Calvin Phineas, born in Royalton, November 30, 1834, married Mary Austin, and they have one child, Abby; and Amanda, died aged twenty-four. Phineas died January 15, 1880. Harry B., son of Colvin, was born in Royalton, May 23, 1818, mar-

ried June 2, 1837, Lucy F. Follett of Pomfret, who died January 22, 1877. His second wife was Laura A., widow of Elisha G. Shurtliff and daughter of Lewis and Olive Burrows. Mr. Goff has adopted two children, viz.: Charles F., living at Barnard, and Hattie M., who married Warren F. Wheeler, and died at Stoneham, Mass.

Hickey, Dennis, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1832. His father died when he was twelve years of age. His mother, with seven of her nine children, emigrated to America in 1849. Dennis and a sister came a year later, landing in New York the 2d of September, 1850. Mr. Hickey was taken sick with ship fever and after remaining a few months in the hospital at Staten Island, joined his mother at Port Henry, N. Y. In the spring of 1851 he came to Bridport, Vt., and was engaged in farming in that town and Cornwall till 1861. In September of that year he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Vermont Regiment. He was discharged on account of disability April, 1862. Returning to Cornwall, he afterwards became a resident of New Haven, Vt., and removed to Royalton in the spring of 1874. He married, September 9, 1866, Harriet Alexander, and has a family of four children: Edward D., George S., Maggie L. and Florence M.

Howard, Philip, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., born in 1770, came to Royalton in 1794, married Rebecca Wilber for his first wife, and had nine children. Caroline Stevens was his second wife, and they had two children. His family located in the West, except Elisha, child of the first wife, and Charles, child of the second wife. Charles lives in Bethel, Vt. Philip died at his son Elisha's home in 1860, aged ninety years.

Howard, Elisha, son of Philip, was born in Royalton, July 22, 1806, and died June 24, 1886. He married Polly Davis, by whom he had eleven children. She was born in Pittsfield, Vt., March 14, 1808, and died at Royalton, April 26, 1888. Their children were Almira W., born April 3, 1833, married Humphrey Cheney of Colton, N. Y., where they now live; John Benjamin, born May 7, 1836, died at Salem, Oregon, in 1887; Mary Elizabeth, born October 22, 1834, married Harvey Ainsworth, and lives in Delton, Wis.; Amanda Melvina, born March 8, 1838, died at her father's home May 10, 1869; Thomas Benton, born November 22, 1839, died at Alexandria, July 3, 1861, a true soldier of the Union; Silas Wright; Philip Newton, born November 15, 1843, was colorbearer of the 16th Reg. Vt. Vols., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; David Wheelock, born December 31, 1845, married Lizzie Evans of [illegible] Minn., and they live in Star, Dakota; Sarah Francelia, born January 18, 1847, married Chester Clark, of Royalton, and died June 27, 1884; Frank William, born October 9, 1851, married Clara McPherson of Fergus Falls, Minn., where he lives; [illegible] September 25, 1854, married M. K. Tucker, of Pittsfield, Vt.

Howard, Silas W., the sixth child of Elisha and Polly Howard, and the only one of their family whose residence is Royalton, is a farmer and lives on a farm adjoining the one on which his grandfather settled, and where the family have lived for the last thirty-five years. He was a soldier in the Rebellion. He was mustered into Company E, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, November 27, 1861, and was discharged in 1862. While in the service he was severely wounded, having received seventeen wounds at the battle of Antietam. He married Dorah Rand, daughter of Reuben and Harriet Rand of Barnard. They have seven children, Frank B., Edith M., Erva A., Willie D., Arthur H., Lucinda and Florence.

Jones, Joseph R., M.D., was born in Livonia, N. Y., June 12, 1815, the youngest son of Abiel and Rebecca (Rix) Jones. His father was a physician and a Presbyterian minister, and went as a home missionary to Ohio, returning to Royalton in 1825, where he died. Dr. Jones was a student in the Royalton Academy, took a course of lectures at the Medical College, Woodstock, and was graduated from Dartmouth College. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles B. Chandler of Tunbridge, also with his brother, Dr. Daniel Jones of Ludlow. He commenced the practice of his profession at East Barnard, but after two years he was obliged to move West on account of ill-health. Locating at Princeton, Ill., he practiced there five or six years, when he removed to La Moille, Ill., where he continued in his profession until his death, December 22, 1882. Dr. Jones was

a member of the Illinois State and Bureau County Medical Societies. He married Susan Hutchinson of Tunbridge, who returned to South Royalton in the spring of 1883, where she now resides. He had no children.

Lamb, Hon. Charles M., of Royalton, was born in Randolph, Vt., April 6, 1803, and is the youngest son of Joseph and Dorcas (Marcy) Lamb. He received his education in the district schools, and by attendance one term each in Randolph and Claremont Academies. Mr. Lamb became a member of the Orange County Bar in 1850, and commenced the practice of his profession at Tunbridge, Vt. In December, 1852, he moved to South Royalton, at which time he became a member of the Windsor County Bar. He continued his practice alone till 1870, when he entered into a partnership with Arthur Culver, which continued until Mr. Culver's death. He associated himself with Charles P. Tarbell in April, 1873, which partnership still exists under the firm name of Lamb & Tarbell. Mr. Lamb is the eldest man in the practice of his profession in the State. He married Louisa Hutchinson and had a family of four children: Amos H.; Emily, wife of Henry H. Kinsman of Hartford, Conn.; Hellen (deceased), married Joseph Stannard of Cleveland, O.; and Susan.

Pierce, Nathaniel, married Priscilla Shepard and had children as follows: Lucy, married Dr. Phineas Parkhurst of Lebanon, N. H.; Williard, Betsey and Isaac. The latter married Polly Smith, who was a sister of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Apostle, who was a native of Royalton; also Bester, who lived and died in Potsdam, N. Y., and Priscilla, who married a Mr. Howe.

Pierce, Willard, son of Nathaniel, born in Connecticut in 1761, married, July 22, 1784, Susan Waldo of Pomfret, Connecticut. Soon after his marriage he removed to Royalton. He had a family of eight children, viz.: Betsey, died young; Phineas; Albigence, died in Royalton; John D., died in Strafford, Vt.; Lucy (deceased), married a Mr. Herrick of New London, N. H.; Betsey (deceased), married, first, a Mr. Greenough, second, Joseph L. Dewey; Priscilla (deceased), married Dr. Thomas Whipple of New Hampshire; and Daniel W., died in Sharon, Vt. Willard died in Royalton in 1828.

Pierce, Phineas, the son of Willard, born in Royalton, July 13, 1787, married, September 30, 1813, Charlotte Stone Parkhurst. They had eight children: Charlotte Stone (deceased), married George Bradstreet; Susan Waldo, wife of Horace P. Allen of Royalton; Phineas Dana, married Eleanor D. Kibbe; Martha Parkhurst (deceased), married David Bryant Cox; Priscilla Whipple, widow of Silas H. Clark; John Henry, died young; Frances Caroline; and Ellen Augusta. Phineas died November 15, 1875.

Richards, Samuel H., was born in Middlebury, Vt., April 16, 1856, the eldest son of Samuel H. and Phebe Richards. He has been a resident of Royalton since 1884, and is section boss on the Vermont Central Railroad, also engaged in farming. He married Melinda Peeor and has a family of five children, viz.: Erva A., Ella May, Hattie M., Maud Edna and Samuel H.

Shepard.—Among the early settlers of Sharon was Moses Shepard, who was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1753. He died February, 1828. He had four children: Thomas, Isaac, Polly and Sarah. Isaac, second son of the above, married Esther Hitchcock, and their children were Constant, who resides in Worcester, Mass.; Isaac Stephens; Mary (deceased), married Horace Gould; Ruth (deceased), married John Waldo; John, died about thirty-three years of age; Pliny, died in Minnesota; and Ann (deceased), married Alvin Fellows. Isaac Stephen, born in Sharon, Vt., June 14, 1802, married December 7, 1827, Lucy Wheat, who was born in Pittsfield, Vt., November 4, 1803. They had four children: George, died in Wisconsin in 1862; Mary Jane (deceased), married Rev. Rollin Fay, a Congregational minister; John F.; and Esther Ann, wife of James Riddle of Royalton. Isaac S. died August 21, 1883. John F., son of Isaac S., born in Sharon, September 4, 1835, married Mary Button. They have five children: Charles F., resides at Barre, Vt.; Lucy A., wife of Arthur Fowler of Royalton; George S., lives in Pawtucket, R. I.; John C.; and Fred J. John F. has been a resident of Royalton since 1846, and is engaged in lumbering and farming.

Skinner, Edmund R., born February 22, 1827, married Rebecca Damon. They have three children: Betsey, wife of Alpheus Batchelder of Plainfield, Vt.; Anson P.; and Ruth, wife of Henry Smith of Strafford, Vt. He removed from Plainfield to Royalton in 1853, and in 1882 became a resident of Tunbridge, where he now resides.

Skinner, Anson P., was born in Marshfield, Vt., March 5, 1845. He commenced the meat and grocery business in South Royalton in 1872, and having been burned out in August 1886, united in building the fine block in which he now carries on business. He married Helen French and has three children: Leon A., Edith and Archie.

Slack, John A., married Harriet Little and had six children, Charles W.; Samuel L.; Fred J., resides in Manchester, N. H.; Lewis P., lives in Washington; Hattie L., wife of W. B. Smith of Lake Village, N. H.; and Louisa S., wife of William A. Woodworth of South Royalton. Samuel L. was born in Norwich, November 18, 1851, and married, October 2, 1869, Ade J., daughter of Ira and Elvira Batchelder. She was born in Plainfield, Vt., April 9, 1853. They have three children: Hattie E., born September 11, 1873; Wallace W., born December 3, 1876; Harry J., born December 11, 1880. Mr. Slack removed to California in 1871, and returned to Vermont in 1888, locating in Royalton.

Slack, Royal, was born in Windsor, Vt., 1786, and died in 1849. He married Sally Wilcox and of their eleven children, eight died in infancy, the other three were Harriet, died single; Joel P., died in Northfield, Vt., and John W., born in Norwich, Vt. December 4, 1821, became a resident of Royalton in 1856. He married Eunice Houston of Northfield, Vt., who died March 15, 1889. Their family consisted of three children: George M., a resident of Royalton; Heman B., married Mary Taylor, they have one child, George, resides at Proctor, Vt.; and Mary Ella, wife of Carter R. Rogers of Proctor, Vt.

Southgate, Thomas, was one of three brothers who settled at an early day in Bridgewater. He had three children: Mary (deceased), married Alonzo Davis; Franklin, lives in Colorado; and Thomas. The latter was born in Bridgewater, June 17, 1795, and married Dulcina Marsh, who was born December 26, 1798. Thomas died August 2, 1839, and his widow married Samuel Harwood of Holley, N. Y., where she died September 5, 1881. Thomas Southgate was a merchant in Bridgewater, also postmaster and town clerk. He had children as follows: Julia Adeline, wife of Robert Johnson of East Kendall, N. Y.; Charles Carroll; Volney Marsh, lives in Rockford, Ill.; and John Murray, also living in Rockford.

Southgate, Charles Carroll, was born in Bridgewater, October 24, 1831. He married Eleanor, daughter of Caleb and Millie (Densmore) Livingstone. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., November 24, 1829. They had four children: Florence, born October 14, 1854, married George B. Piersons of Montpelier; Charles Thomas, born February 1, 1857, married Cora Diamond, they have one child, Ray Edward; Hattie, born November 24, 1858, died August 18, 1863; and Helen Frances, born April 4, 1861, is the present postmaster of South Royalton. Mr. Southgate moved from Bridgewater to Woodstock in 1847 and learned the tailor's trade, and in 1852 located in business at South Royalton.

Stearns, David Clark, was born in Windham, Windham county, Vt., December 28, 1835, the second in a family of six children of James and Achsah (Burnap) Stearns. James Stearns, his grandfather, came from Worcester, Mass., and settled in Windham in the latter part of the last century. He married Sarah Chase and had a family of six children. David Clark was married in Lowell, Mass., to Sarah J., daughter of Sullivan and Laura (Sherwin) Fay, who died February 24, 1866. He married, second, Ellen Frances, daughter of Harvey and Laura (Smith) Lee, who was born in Peacham, Vt., April 3, 1844. She was eleven years a teacher, five years preceptress of Chester Academy and two years principal of Royalton Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have had but one child, Ellen Lee, born in Windham, April 24, 1870, died in Royalton, March 17,

1888. Mr. Stearns moved from Windham to Royalton, where he first settled upon a farm. In 1884 he became owner and proprietor of the Cascadnac House, Indian name for White River, which position he still occupies.

Thurston, George, son of Edward, came with his father from Deerfield, Mass., when a child, and settled in Norwich, Vt. He married Melinda Dean, and died in Sharon, April 20, 1866. His wife died in Barnard, March, 1881. They had eight children: one died in infancy; Henry, killed by an accident in Braintree, Vt.; James, died in Sharon; George R., born in Hartford, January 18, 1840, enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company K, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, mustered out July 10, 1863, re-enlisted the same year in Company I, Ninth Vermont Regiment, was mustered out in June 1865, and married Martha Longee of Washington, Vt., and had four children: Della, Franklin H., Bertha, and Louisa, is a farmer and resides in Sharon; Harrison H., farmer residing in Sharon; Mary Jane, wife of Henry George, of Sharon; Wilbur N., born in Sharon, February 11, 1847, enlisted as a private in Company G, Ninth Vermont, June, 1862, was transferred in the fall of that year to the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry September 15, 1822, was paroled the next day, and was finally discharged from the service on account of wounds, November, 1864, and married first Celia Starks, by whom he has two living children, Melinda M. and Henry W., and married, second, Abbie G., daughter of James and Rebecca Williams, is a carpenter by trade, but is at present engaged in farming in Royalton; Andrew, died in Braintree, Vt.; and Alice E. (deceased), married William Harlow.

Tolles, David, the son of Benjamin, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., September 10, 1816. He moved from his native town to Bethel, Vt, February, 1843, and became a resident of Royalton, March, 1855. He married Parthenia Dartt of Weathersfield. The issue of this marriage was two children, viz.: Almond D., who was born in Bethel, March 19, 1846, and married Harriet R. Bugbee of Bethel. He resides in Great Falls, N. H., and has two children, Benjamin D. and Edna P., and Edna P., died single. David married, second, Mrs. Jane Arnold, *nee* Wellington.

Waterman, Robert Smith, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 24, 1832, the fifth in a family of ten children of Benjamin Franklin and Lucy (Goelet) Waterman. His great-grandfather's name was Abraham, a native of Rhode Island, who came at an early date to Royalton. His son, Gideon, married Mary Lee, and raised a large family. Benjamin F. moved to Crown Point, N. Y., in 1842, where he died. Robert Smith Waterman was a private in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry Regiment. N. Y. He enlisted August, 1862, and received his discharge June 13, 1865. He lost his eyesight by a sunstroke while in the army, and receives a pension on that account. He married Marcia, daughter of James A. and Mehitable (Chapman) Reynolds. They have six children, viz: John E., James F., William R., Charles F., George A., and Mabel A. Mr. Waterman moved from Crown Point and settled in Royalton in 1889.

West, Caleb, came from Connecticut to Norwich in 1785. His wife was Ruth Benton. Their children were Ruth (deceased), married Roger Lyman; Pamelia, died single; Darius; Aaron, died in Pennsylvania; Hannah, died single; Irenia (deceased), married David Dutton; Caleb, died a young man; and Josiah. Darius, son of Caleb, was born in Connecticut, January 31, 1782, married Sarah Hazen. They had eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were Moses H., a resident of Norwich, Vt.; George and Sarah, both died young; George, resides in Royalton; Caleb, died in Norwich; Sarah, died young; and Charles. Darius died June, 1840. Charles, son of Darius, was born in Norwich, August 13, 1826, married Dorcas E. Dutton. They had six children: Ellen E.; Lucy S., wife of Frederick D. Freeman of Sharon, Vt.; Mary D., wife of Frank S. Ainsworth of Brookfield, Vt.; Ada E., died aged twenty-four; Laura, died aged sixteen; and Elizabeth A., died aged eighteen. Mr. West became a resident of Royalton in the spring of 1867, has been selectman and was a member of the Legislature in 1880.

SPRINGFIELD.

Arms, Selah Root, was born at Deerfield, Mass., February 21, 1789, and received his education at Williams College, and afterwards took a course at the Andover Theological College, and was ordained in 1822 at Cavendish, Vt. He was first settled June 5, 1825, over the Congregational Church at Grafton, Vt., and was dismissed October 30, 1831. His next charge was at Livingstonville, N. Y., and on January 25, 1835, removed to Windham, which pulpit he filled till 1849, when he came to Springfield, and purchased a farm on which his son, Henry M., now resides. From this time until his death, November 7, 1867, he never had any charge and simply preached as supply. He married Eliza Ames of Chicopee, Mass., and had eleven children, viz: William; Maria, single, resides at Springfield; Eliza, wife of John Mosely, of Springfield, Mass.; George, a resident of New York city; Fannie, wife of Daniel Goddard, of Springfield; Emily, died young; Emily Maxwell, died at the age of 27 years; Nathan P., died at the age of 22 years; Ebenezer Burgess, a member of Company A, Third Vermont Regiment, died in the army in 1862; Henry M.; Ellen, died single, was a teacher at Hilo, Sandwich Islands.

Arms, Henry M., son of Selah R., was born in Windham, Vt., August 17, 1840, lived in Springfield till 1871, when for the next ten years he was engaged in stock raising in New Mexico, since when he has resided in Springfield. He married Sarah Jane, daughter of Hon. Henry Closson, and has three children, viz.: Jessie, Burdette Loomis, and George Eben.

Allen, Jonathan, was born in Middletown, Conn., January 10, 1782, and was the son of Ebenezer Allen. He came from his native town to Springfield, May 24, 1810, and located on the farm now occupied by his son Dennis B. He married Abigail Birdsey, who died August 23, 1855, and had four children: Lucy M., died single; Dennis B.; Emily, resides in Springfield; and Walter J., a resident of Corning, Iowa. Jonathan died July 23, 1834.

Allen, Dennis B., son of Jonathan, was born in Springfield, April 26, 1814, and married Fannie Divoll, of Weathersfield, who died August 28, 1867. They had one son, Walter B., born September 13, 1858, and married Alice E. Martin. Their children are Vivian Josie, died in infancy; Claude M., born January 6, 1887; and Harry D., born August 28, 1888.

Barney, Franklin, was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., October 22, 1829, being the fourth son of Jeffrey A. and Harriet (Ewing) Barney. He received only a common school education and his father being engaged in farming, he passed his life till he was twenty years of age on a farm. He then began working in granite quarries in getting out granite abutments and piers for railroad bridges. In the fall of 1850 he apprenticed himself to Orin Taylor, of Clarendon Springs, Vt. He learned the trade of marble worker and began working at the business in 1851 for Chester Dunkley, of Claremont, N. H. He then came to Springfield, returning to Claremont, where from 1856 to 1861 he worked for different marble manufacturers. He married Nancy A. Rogers, of Springfield, Vt., and has five children, viz.: Jeffrey Rolla, engaged in the shoddy business at Claremont, N. H.; Franklin, jr., engaged in business with his father; Lund Rogers, Mary Louisa, and Jennie Tower. Mr. Barney came from a long-lived family, his parents both reaching an advanced age. Of their ten children, eight are now living. The others were over forty-five years of age at their death.

Cobb, William H., was born in Randolph, Vt., July 14, 1834. He was engaged in farming until he was twenty-one years of age, and passed the three succeeding years in Illinois. Returning east, he located at Ascutneyville, Vt., and was for two and a half years engaged in mercantile business at that point. Removing to Springfield at this time he formed a partnership with Justus Dartt and H. C. Dean and carried on a general store in what is now the Brown block, then situated on the other side of the street. The firm name

was Cobb, Dartt & Co. Six months later Mr. Dean's interest was purchased by the other members. Then Mr. Dartt sold out to George P. Haywood, and the business was removed to the Randall block when that structure was finished. Mr. Haywood's interest was afterwards bought by Granville S. Derby and the firm became Cobb & Derby, which continued until they sold to Charles A. Leland & Co., in the spring of 1882. Mr. Cobb married Ellen M. Diggins, of Weathersfield, and has had three children, viz.: Hattie E., Horace M., died at the age of five years, and William F.

Dana, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah Dana, was born in Roxbury, Mass., May 18, 1779, and died at Springfield, September 2, 1852. He married Betsey Davis and had the following family, viz.: Thomas, died at seventeen years of age; John, died young; William, died in Charlestown, N. H.; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Dana, lives in Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Franklin; and Hannah Wilson, widow of Warren W. Brooks, reside in Somerville, Mass. He became a resident of Springfield in 1799.

Dana, Benjamin Franklin, son of Thomas, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 5, 1814, and married Jane E. Wilson. Of their children, two died in childhood. Mr Dana became connected with Jonathan Chase in 1836 in the mercantile business, remaining with him till 1839, when he became a member of the firm of Porter & Dana, and was engaged in the sale of merchandise till 1871. He was also interested in woolen manufactures at Springfield and Brattleboro, Vt., and Alstead, N. H. He retired from active business in 1870.

Derby, Granville S., was born at Nelson, N. H., August 19, 1832, and was the only child in a family of eight that lived to maturity. His parent's names were Samuel and Lucretia (Farwell) Derby. His father was born at Lincoln, Mass., in 1790, and came to Springfield in 1840, where he died in September, 1873. Granville passed his early life on a farm and for two years engaged in business at Quincy Market, in Boston. He then went west, but returned at the beginning of the war and joined the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment. He afterwards returned to Springfield and engaged in farming until 1877, when he became a member of the above firm. He married Mary E. Houghton and has three children: Wallace G., Roger S., and Richard H.

Gould, Philetus W., was born at Northbridge, Mass., May 21, 1834, and his father being boss mechanic at Edward Harris's mills at Woonsocket, R. I., he learned the machinist trade at those works. He had been engaged at various times at woolen-mills in different parts of the country before coming to Springfield. He married Clara A. Adams; has two children, Emma J., wife of John K. Ford, of Springfield, and Estella.

Haskins, Eli, was born in Bolton, Conn., and came to Springfield in 1792, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Coleman A. He carried on a tannery on this farm for a number of years. He married Submit Sanders, and they had these children, viz.: Submit (deceased), married Enos Bemis; Lusha, widow of David Dickerson, resides in Weathersfield, Vt.; Abigail (deceased), married Benjamin Walker; Mary, wife of Ashael Smith, resides in Iowa; Calvin J., lives in Springfield; William, a bachelor, died in Springfield; Coleman A., single, lives in Springfield; Electa, single, lives in Springfield; John, resides in Chicago, Ill.; Eli, died in 1865.

Knight, Nahum, son of Laban, was born in Springfield, Vt., June 7, 1805, and married Sarah Williams. Their nine children were Lucia Ann, died at the age of nine years; William M., resides in Springfield; Lucius E., resides in Alleghany county, N. Y.; Marvin, died at the age of nineteen years; George, died at ten years of age; Pliny, resides at Plymouth, Vt.; Harrison, died at twelve years of age; Henry, died at the age of ten years; and Horace M., born in Baltimore, Vt., December 24, 1858, engaged in business at North Springfield. Nahum became a resident of Baltimore in 1841, and died there August 21, 1858.

Lewis, Benjamin, was born in Sterling, Mass., July 24, 1789, and came to Springfield about 1810. He married Barbara G. Stimson, and had seven children, viz: George E.; Benjamin A., resides in Claremont, N. H.; Joseph S., died in Springfield and left no chil-

dren; Martha A., widow of Edward Davis, resides in Springfield; Barbara Elizabeth (deceased), married Samuel O. Walker; John Thomas, died at sea, and William A Benjamin died April 20, 1877.

Lewis, George E., son of Benjamin, born in Springfield, Vt., July 13, 1814, married Mary Redfield, of Springfield, and had two children: Henry E, resides in Springfield, and John T., died at Boulder, Col., was a member of the Ninth and Sixteenth Vermont Regiments. George E. was ordained to preach in 1850 and has traveled over a greater part of the Middle and New England States supplying pulpits of the Reformed Methodist churches.

Martin, Micajah, M. D., of Springfield, was born in Dublin, N. H., September 1, 1814, and is the fourth son of Micajah and Polly (Wakefield) Martin. After attending academy and college at Jersey City, N. J., he began the practice of medicine in 1843 at Londonderry, Vt., remaining there six years. He then removed to Grafton, Vt., where he staid until 1851, when he came to North Springfield, where he has since practiced his profession. He belongs to the eclectic school. His first wife was Lydia Spaulding and their one child is Nettie Spaulding. His second wife was Marietta Lockwood and their two children are Loren E. and Fred W., both residents of Springfield.

Porter family, the, are descended from John Porter, who was born in Dorset, England, in 1596 and became a resident of Hingham, (Danvers) Mass., in 1635. His son Joseph was baptized in Hingham, September 9, 1638, and he had a son William, called "the Deacon," who was born August 30, 1674, and lived at Topsfield, Mass., afterwards at Norton, Mass., and died in Braintree, Mass. His son, Jabez, was born in Topsfield, Mass., February 1, 1723, was a graduate of Harvard College, and a school teacher by profession. He kept the Latin school at Braintree, where he fitted young men for college. Several of his text books, the publication of the same dating back to 1537, are in possession of his great-grandson, F. W. Porter of Springfield, Vt.

Porter, Samuel, who was the only son of Jabez, was born in Braintree, Mass., April 10, 1763, and was so thoroughly educated by his father that he was able to enter the senior class of Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1790. He began to study law with Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., in 1791, and was admitted to practice in the Windham County Court in 1797. He was a lawyer of eminence and lived in Dummerston, Vt., and was elected chief judge of Windham County Courts in 1804; was Judge of Probate a number years; member of the State Legislature for 1802–3–4 and '5. He married Mehitable Fletcher and of his eight children four of his sons settled in Springfield, Vt., and became identified with the various interests of the town, viz.: Samuel W., Frederick A., George W., and Charles E., who died February 10, 1810.

Porter, Samuel W. (son of Samuel). (See sketch of life in the chapter devoted to Springfield.)

Porter, Frederick Wadsworth, son of Samuel W., born in Springfield, Vt., October 27, 1823, married Caroline Silsby. They had five children, viz.: Anna Silsby, wife of John W. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.; William Bradley, died at the age of sixteen years; Frank Farrington, resides in Springfield, Mass.; Elizabeth West; and Russell Williams.

Porter, Frederick Augustus, son of Samuel, born in Dummerston, Vt., September 5, 1796, married Hannah Thayer. They had two daughters, Mary Elizabeth (deceased), married Frederick Wilkinson; Gracie Ann, died at the age of twenty-nine years. Frederick A. died February 17, 1867.

Porter, George Washington, son of Samuel, born in Dummerston, Vt., July 28, 1800, married Lucretia H. Bodurtha. Their family were George C.; Maria, who died young; Samuel W., who is Master Armorer at the Springfield Arsenal; William H. H., died in Boston, Mass., January 31, 1886, was a member of the firm of Frye, Phipps & Co., hardware merchants of that city; Helen M., died single; Edward C., died young; and Albert G., resides in Springfield. George W. died May 14, 1879.

Porter, George C., son of George W., was born in Ware, Mass., May 24, 1830. His first wife was Harriet A. Cram. His second wife was Mary E. Milliken, by whom he had one child, Arlie F., wife of Authur L. Richards, of Newark, N. J.

Porter, Charles Edward, son of Samuel, born in Dummerston, Vt., September 2, 1806, married Lydia Ann Emerson. He died April 10, 1859. The widow and son, Charles Emerson, reside at Newburyport, Mass.

Randall, Amos, came from Massachusetts and had a large family of children. Moses of this family was twice married, the first wife being Esther Whitney, by whom he had a number of children, only three of whom reached maturity; they were George S.; James, who resides in Iowa; and Jane, wife of Orin Rice, of Springfield.

Randall, George S., son of Moses, was born in Springfield, December 2, 1819, and died August 11, 1883, leaving no children. His first wife was Sarah Lockwood; his second Mrs. Augusta L. Farr.

Randall, James, the son of Daniel, came from Durham, N. H., and settled in Spencer's Hollow at an early day and had a large family of children, among whom were two sons, Miles and Solomon. The former left no issue.

Randall, Solomon, son of James, was born in 1781 and died September 9, 1863. He married Elizabeth Eldridge, and of their five children one died in infancy. The others were Parmela, wife of Daniel Washburn, who lives at Guildhall, Vt.; Miles, died in Springfield, and has no descendants living in the county; Smith K.; and Mary, wife of Hiram Houghton, of Charlestown, N. H.

Randall, Smith K., son of Solomon, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 21, 1812, and married Eveline Henry, of Charlestown, N. H. Their children were Mary (deceased), married Emerson Whitcomb; George H., a widower, having no children, resides at Fitchburg, Mass.; Edwin S. married Christine Weston, and resides in Springfield, and has three children, viz.: Maud, Josie, and Clyde; James, married Millie Patterson and has one child, Arthur, residing in Springfield; Alice, wife of Enoch Weathersbee, of Springfield; Sarah, wife of Oscar Weston, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Elizabeth, wife of John Cutler, of Springfield.

White, Nathan, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., March 17, 1776, and came to Springfield in the winter of 1805-6. He married for his first wife Rachel Rist and had nine children, one of whom died in childhood. The others were Sarah (deceased), married Isaiah Ellis; Calvin, died in Michigan; Luther, died in Springfield; Elias, unmarried, died in Springfield; Caroline (deceased), married David Tower; Bezaleel, died in Missouri; Avander, died in Illinois; Sophia, widow of Lewis Weston, resides in Fitchburg, Mass. Nathan married for his second wife Olive Putnam, and their children were Nathan P.; Marvel, resides in Illinois; Levi R.; Rachel B.; Olive M., wife of Samuel Brown, of Springfield; James E.; George B., resides in the West; and Josiah G., died at the age of twenty-seven, unmarried. Nathan died March 28, 1858.

White, Levi R., son of Nathan, was born in Springfield, April 25, 1822, and married Sophronia Smart; has one child, Frances M., wife of George Wiley, of Springfield.

White, Abel, son of Mark, was born in Acton, Mass., September 26, 1766, and married Ruth Prescott, of Westford, Mass., March 20, 1803. They had five children. He came to Springfield in 1816 or 1817, where he died July 22, 1825.

White, Abel Prescott, son of Abel, was born July 23, 1804, and married Anna Fassett of Springfield, and their children were Francis L. died at the age of four; Joseph, treasurer of the Vermont Snath Company; Frances A., (deceased), married George Hubbard, of Guildhall, Vt.; Marshall B., died at the age of twenty-eight years; and Mary E., wife of George Ellis, of Rutland, Vt. Abel Prescott resides at Rutland, Vt.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Dean, Lewis P., was born in New Salem, Mass., May 20, 1830, the second child in a family of seven children of William Dean. He had three brothers, Dexter W., George S., Albert S., and three sisters, Martha A., Harriet M. and Eliza S. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Oliver and Lucy Peck. They had two children viz.: Herbert L., born in Gaysville, July 1, 1859, married Ella M., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Adams) Bean, born December 22, 1859, at Royalton. They have one child, Daisy L., born at Bethel, August 26, 1885. Herbert L., after serving as clerk in his father's store up to the time of the latter's death, succeeded him as proprietor and continued the business at Gaysville. He is at the present time (1890) postmaster of the place. Harry W., born in Boston, November 24, 1862, married, first, Minnie Claflin. Their children are Coady and Lewis. He married, second, Rachel ———. They have one child, Hazel. Harry W. is a resident of Elgin, Ill. Lewis P. first came from Massachusetts to Gaysville, Vt., in 1855, where he was employed as finisher in the woolen-mill of the place. He also filled the same position in the woolen-mill at Claremont, N. H. He then went to Boston, where for five years he engaged in the mercantile business. Returning to Gaysville in 1864, he engaged there in mercantile business up to the time of his death, which occurred January 18, 1887. He was postmaster at Gaysville under three administrations. His wife survives him and lives with her son, Herbert L.

Eaton, Samuel, was born in Westminster, Windham county, Vt., October 3, 1822. Asa, his grandfather, born in Connecticut, married November 5, 1772, Abigail Goodell, born in 1750, and had seven children, viz.: Simeon and Asa, farmers, died in Rochester; David and James, blacksmiths, the former died in Granville, Vt., the latter in Rochester; Samuel; Abigail; and Asa, was a blacksmith by trade, and died in Westminster, December 17, 1816; his wife died there January 3, 1825. Samuel, his son, born in Westminster, December 8, 1788, married January 17, 1820, Anna Merrifield, born August 11, 1780. Their children were Abigail G., born November 20, 1820, married June 6, 1844, David Jones, and died March 9, 1874; Samuel; and Elizabeth R., born March 23, 1824, was wife of the Rev. George S. Guernsey, and died in Rochester. Samuel and his wife died in Stockbridge. Samuel, son of Samuel, married November 26, 1872, Agnes M., daughter of Lyman and Minerva (Ward) Long. Mrs. Eaton was born in Rutland, August 24, 1827. His father moved from Westminster and settled in Stockbridge, upon the place now owned by his son-in-law, David Jones. He purchased the land now included in the farms of his son, Samuel, David Jones and James Bent. Samuel has been a resident of Stockbridge since he was twelve years of age. He has no children.

Edmunds, William H., was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vt., August 27, 1840. William, his great-grandfather, came from Rhode Island and settled in Danby. He had a family of fifteen children. He moved from Danby to Canada, where many of his descendants still live. The only one of the children who did not accompany the family to Canada was William, grandfather of William H. He was born in Danby, married Ruth King and had four children. William died in Chittenden, December, 1862; his wife died in Danby many years before him. Linus married Rhoda Fisk. Their six children were Ruth, Lucy M., Sarah Ann, Martha, William H. and Reuben F. William H. married June 22, 1859, Martha J., daughter of David and Emily (Davis) Wood, born August 30, 1842, in Chittenden. They have eight children, viz.: Myrtle H., born in Chittenden, Vt., December 2, 1860, married Jennie Long, February 27, 1889, a farmer in Chittenden, Vt.; Carrie J., born in Chittenden, Vt., June 2, 1862, married Albert N. Newell, April 20, 1881, and they have one child, Ida Belle, born in Stockbridge, January 1, 1886; Linus F., born in Chittenden, February 15, 1867, married Mrs. Cora L. Sargent, *nee* Sprague, March 24, 1885; George W., born in Chittenden, Vt., April 30, 1868, married Annie M. Lamour, April 3, 1888, and they have two children, Vernie M., born March 21, 1889,

and Ethel L., born September 12, 1890; Ruthie M., born August 19, 1873; Lewis F., born November 6, 1875; Fred A., born June 5, 1878; and Willie R., born June 12, 1880. Mr. Edmunds enlisted January 4, 1862, in Company I, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and passed through the graduations from private to second lieutenant, and was discharged April 6, 1866. He receives a pension on account of an injury to his eyes, and other disabilities resulting from service in the war. His regiment was in the Gulf service and was in nineteen different engagements. After returning from the war he engaged in farming in Chittenden four years. In 1871 he settled in Stockbridge, where, in company with Nelson Ellison, he has carried on the lumber business, the firm owning a saw-mill on Stony Brook. He has held the office of selectman four years, being the present (1890) chairman of the board. He has been justice of the peace two years, and was representative to the Legislature in 1886 and 1888. He is a member of the White River Lodge, No. 90, F. and A. M., at Bethel, also of the Lillie Post, No. 61, G. A. R.

Knowlton, Emmans, was born in Stockbridge, August 4, 1816, the seventh in a family of eight children of Jacob and Rosetta (Robinson) Knowlton. Jacob, son of Joseph, was born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1777, removed from that State and settled in Stockbridge in 1798, and died there April 29, 1861. He married, first, Rhoda Smith. By this union there was one child, Stephen S., who died in Pittsfield, Vt. He married, second, Rosetta Robinson; eight children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The five who lived to adult age were Rhoda, Zenas, Rosetta, Emmans and Phila. He married, third, Nubby Taggart. Their children were Abbie Mills and Agnes. Rosetta, his second wife, died in Stockbridge, December 11, 1834. Emmans married, first, April, 1840, Abigail, daughter of John and Betsey (Averill) Taggart, born in Deerfield, N. H., October 14, 1793. Albert T. is their only child. He was born February 21, 1841, and married Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Emily (Lyon) Cozzens. She was born May 21, 1840. They have no children. He is a farmer, living in Stockbridge. Abigail Knowlton died February, 1841. Emmans married, second, Harriet, sister of his first wife. She was born May 4, 1823, in Stockbridge. They have had three children, viz.: John Taggart, born January 5, 1845, married Emma C. Cornell, has three children, Ralph L., Frank L. and Lillian L., and owns and carries on a farm near his father; Abbie R., born March 10, 1847, died January 1, 1880; Carrie M., born July 15, 1859, died March 7, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton have been members of the Congregational Church of Stockbridge for many years.

Richardson, Orlando J., was born in Roxbury, Washington county, Vt., November 5, 1840. His father, Joel, was thrice married. By his first wife he had one child, Alonzo, a physician living in Illinois. He married, second, Susannah Batchelder. The children by this union were Susannah P., wife of Emery P. Cram, farmer; Sarah E., wife of Loren D. Cram, farmer; Samuel A., farmer; Euseba M., widow of Joshua Simonds; Orlando J.; and Harrison E. H., farmer. All the above except Orlando J. reside in Roxbury, Vt. Joel married, third, Olive Chase. They had no children. He died in Rochester, Vt., May, 1857. Orlando J. lived in Roxbury until he was twenty years of age. After the district school he attended a select school in Stockbridge, and the Orange Grammar School in Randolph. He came to Stockbridge in 1860, and married March 26, 1860, Elmina, daughter of John and Eliza (Boutwell) Woodward, born in Stockbridge, December 25, 1838. They have three children: Nettie E., widow of Howard L. Porter, living with her parents; Clara E., wife of Herbert Boutwell, farmer in Stockbridge; and Lewis O., living at home. Mr. Richardson volunteered, August, 1862, as private in Company A, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, and received his discharge July, 1863. He purchased the farm where he now lives in Stockbridge in 1868. He is at present one of the board of selectmen, a position he has filled at different times for nine years. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1880. He is a member of the Daniel Lillie Post, No. 61, G. A. R., Bethel.

Sawyer, Cephas W., was born in Stockbridge, February 25, 1825. His father, Edmund, was the fourth son of Enoch Sawyer, who married Sarah Little and moved from Sutton, N. H., to Antrim, N. H. He was the son of Edmund Sawyer, who moved from Hampstead to Sutton in 1758, was selectman of the town for several years, and died about 1805 aged ninety-two years. Edmund was the only one of five children who came from New Hampshire, and settled in Vermont. He was born in Goffstown, N. H., September 17, 1782, and married, February 14, 1808, Jane Taggart, born May 9, 1787. Their children were Mark Woodbury, Joseph Taggart, Abigail Martin, Lydia Taggart, Levi Parsons, Cephas Washburn, Reuben Marsh. Edmund died in Stockbridge, December 21, 1873, his wife January 8, 1874. Cephas W. married, October 27, 1853, Anna R., daughter of Asahel and Lydia (Parker) Pingrey, born in Mount Holly, Vt., December 6, 1833. Their children were Ella May, born May 1, 1856, married October 9, 1878, George R. Page, at Elk Grove, Ill., who died March 4, 1885, and upon the death of her husband Mrs. Page returned to Vermont and purchased the Dr. Sparhawk place in Gaysville, where she now resides; Alice Adell, born September 2, 1860, died April 25, 1872; Hattie Viva, born May 27, 1865, a school teacher, lives with her sister, Mrs. Page; and Florence Almira, born November 14, 1874, also lives with Mrs. Page. Mr. Sawyer has always been a resident of Stockbridge, owns and carries on the Sawyer homestead farm, but at the present time lives with Mrs. Page in Gaysville. He has filled a number of town offices, and was town lister for twelve years.

Whitcomb, Reuben, was born in Stockbridge, August 31, 1806, the fifth in a family of nine children of Paul and Eunice (Lamberton) Whitcomb. Lot Whitcomb, his grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, married Hannah Nye, and had children as follows: Betsey, Branch, Paul, Nathaniel, Sherman, Lot, Ichabod, James, Asa and Lydia. Paul married Eunice Lamberton; of their children, two died in infancy. Those who reached adult age were Mariam, the wife of Ira Fay, died in Bakersfield, Vt.; Paul, a farmer died in Stockbridge; James, also a farmer, died in Stockbridge; Reuben; Sally, widow of Merrick Gay, who gave the name to the village of Gaysville in Stockbridge. Mrs. Gay lives in Bethel. Reuben married April 28, 1828, Amanda, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor (Blodgett) Abbott. Mrs. Whitcomb was born in Stockbridge, July 9, 1809. They have had three children, viz.: Amanda, died young; Mary, died July 31, 1849; Elbridge W., born March 11, 1836. The latter married, first, Sarah Post and had one child, Katie, the wife of Dr. E. L. Sawyer, living in Barre, Mass. He married, second, Julia, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Farrington) Leonard. She was born in Stockbridge, February 17, 1841. Their children are Mary Abbie, Annie Amanda, Leonard and Reuben. Elbridge W. owns and runs a farm adjoining his father's in Stockbridge. Reuben was overseer of the poor twenty-six years, selectman and lister one term each. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb celebrated their golden wedding in 1878, on which occasion over one hundred relatives and friends were present.

WEATHERSFIELD.

Converse, Rev. James, was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1773, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Aldrich) Converse. He graduated from Harvard College, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, N. H. The only charge he had during his life was the Congregational Church of Weathersfield Center. His first wife was Mehitable Cogswell, of Boston, and of their six children two died in infancy. The others are Almira, widow of Judge Chandler, resides in Saxton's River, Vt.; Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Simon C. Hewitt, late a surgeon of Boston, Mass.; James C., a resident of Boston; and Lucius, died in Weston, Vt. His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of Major White, of Windsor, Vt. Their children were Susan, widow of the Rev. Nelson Bishop, who resides at Windsor, Vt.; Charlotte, wife of Chittenden Rossiter, of Windsor, Vt.; Henry, died at the age of twenty-three years; Mary (deceased), married George Barrett, of Weathersfield; Edmund, one of Boston's most successful merchants; Harriet, widow of Ptolemy Severance, resides in Greenfield, Mass.

Davis, Jonas B., was born in Plymouth, Vt., Febr[illegible] 2, 1808, and was the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Davis. He came to Weathersfield in 1821 and apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He removed to the farm now occupied by his widow in 1835, where he continued the blacksmith business until his death, December 20, 1883. He married Louisa B. Hall, and their two children were Mary (deceased), married Charles P. Parker of Cavendish, and Frank, a resident of Weathersfield,

Dean, William, came from Connecticut to Weathersfield in 1772 and was among the early settlers. He died at Granville, N. Y., and had a family of seven children, viz.: Christopher, died at Granville, N. Y.; Theodotia (deceased), married Simon Wilson; Elizabeth (deceased), married a Mr. Lyman; William, a bachelor, died in New York State; Benajah; Cushman, died in Weathersfield and left no issue; and Lemuel, died in New York State.

Dean, Benajah, son of William, was born in Weathersfield, November 16, 1774, and married Lydia Richards, and their children were Eli, who died in Weathersfield; two of his sons, George H. and Albert., reside in Boston, Mass., and another, Franklin, in Minnesota; Minerva (deceased), married George Diggins; Avis (deceased), married Walter Newell; Olive (deceased), married John Smith; Lydia R., the wife of Lyman Cabot, of Weathersfield, he was born in Hartland, Vt., March 13, 1818, and came to Weathersfield in 1844, they had no children; Sophia (deceased), married John Smith. Benajah died June 14, 1864.

Diggins, Martin, a native of Connecticut, immigrated to Weathersfield about 1800. He married Abigail Upham and had a family of twelve children, of whom Martin, the youngest, was born April 7, 1813, and married Minerva Newell. They had two children: Ellen (deceased), married William H. Cobb, of Springfield, and Sanborn, who died and left no male issue.

Farwell, Richard, was of English descent and died in Weathersfield, April 23, 1859, aged eighty-two years. His first wife was Mary Farwell, and their sons were Benjamin, Gilman, Darius, Richard, John and Haskell, all of whom, excepting Darius, died and left no male issue. Their daughters were Sarah (deceased), who married Erastus Conners; Rosie (deceased), married William Woods; Miriam (deceased), married Eugene Crain; and Martha, the wife of Cutler Saunders, of Pasadena, Cal.

Farwell, Darius, son of Richard, was born in Weathersfield, July 29, 1814, married Martha Cooper, and they had four children, viz.: Henry, a resident of Marlboro, Mass.; Joel; Mary, the wife of John Smith, of Acworth, N. H.; and Charles, a resident of New York city. Darius died January 1, 1883.

Field, Levi, a native of Weathersfield, Conn., was one of the early settlers of the town and purchased a large tract of land in the northern portion. He built a brick house at Ascutneyville now occupied by Charles Hubbard. He married Rhoda Lawrence and had the following family: Fanny (deceased), married William Quinn; Eunice (deceased), married Chester Beckley; Levi H.; Rhoda (deceased), married George Green; Belinda (deceased), married John Moore; and Paul, who became a large land owner in Chicago, where he died.

Field, Levi H., son of Levi, was a native of Weathersfield, where he died in 1854, aged fifty-eight years and nine months. He married Bertha Phillips and they had seven children: John P.; Lyman W., lives in Kansas; Reuben, died in Rutland, Vt.; Daniel, was a member of the Ninth Vermont Regiment, died during the war; Rhoda, the wife of Charles Marcy, of Hartland, Vt.; Willard, died at Brattleboro, Vt.; and Mary, died aged sixteen years.

Field, John P., son of Levi H., was born in Weathersfield, September 9, 1827. He married Susan A. Bates, of Springfield, and they have two children: Sarah A., the wife of Charles Cady, of Weathersfield, and Mary E., the wife of Frank Proctor, of Cavendish, Vt.

Gould, John, was born at Topsfield, Mass., March 27, 1795, and came to Cavendish, Vt., in 1822. His wife was Polly Curtis, of Boxford, Mass. Of their eleven children, John, Mary, Alfred and Mary died young; Helen, at the age of fourteen years; Rodney, at St. Louis, Mo.; and Francis, in Weathersfield. The four living are John, Stella M., the wife of Charles Demmons, of Rowe, Mass., Humphrey, a resident of Perkinsville, Vt., and Hattie, the wife of H. H. Hicks, of Perkinsville. John died September 19, 1865.

Gould, John, son of John, was born in Cavendish, July 28, 1827, and married for his first wife Orpha Buck, by whom he had two children, Anna O. and Hattie. His second wife was Lottie E. Briggs, and they had one child, Lottie.

Grimes, Bradford, was born in Hancock, N. H., May 12, 1815, and was the third son of William and Mary (Jones) Grimes. He came to Weathersfield in 1838 and was engaged until 1841 in the teaming business between that point and Boston. With the exception of five years passed at Brandon, Vt., and three years in Northern Michigan, he has been a resident of Weathersfield since his first settlement there. His first wife was Mary E. Norton, by whom he had two children: Franklin N., a member of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, was wounded at Lee's Mills, Va., and died at Fortress Monroe, and Mary A. (deceased), married Enoch Weatherbee, of Springfield, Vt. Mr. Grimes married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca A. Dartt. His third wife was Eliza Ann Parsons.

Hall, Elijah, was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1770, and died in Weathersfield in 1820. He married Lucy Knowlton and had three children, viz.: Mary, widow of James Ferson, who lives at St. Charles, Ill.; Jonathan W., who died a bachelor in Weathersfield in 1858; and Louisa B., widow of Jonas B. Davis, resides in Weathersfield.

Hammond, Luther, born at Dartmouth, Mass., May 5, 1781, was a shoemaker by trade, and came to reside in Weathersfield about 1850, and died in that town February 27, 1871. He married Abigail Hall, of Cornish, N. H. They had three children, Luther, Marcia (deceased), married George Hawkins, and Adin, died at Stowe, Vt.

Hammond, Luther, son of Luther, was born at Cornish, N. H., June 17, 1811. He was married three times, but his only child is Marcia, wife of Jarvis Walker, of Langdon, N. H., by his first wife, who was Amanda Currier of Langdon, N. H.

Jarvis, Hon. William, was born in Boston, Mass., February 4, 1770, and was the son of Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Revolutionary fame. He was educated for mercantile life, and became an active and successful merchant in 1791; but on account of the failure of friends for whom he had become responsible, he relinquished his business in Boston and became part owner of a ship, and for the five following years he followed the sea as supercargo and captain. In 1801, owing to his experience in mercantile and maritime affairs, he was appointed by President Jefferson as Consul and Charge d'Affaires to Lisbon. While in this position, by his characteristic energy and diplomatic sagacity, he succeeded in stopping the impressment of American seamen by English authorities; he secured the admission of flour into Spain with small duties, thereby gaining for this country the immense neutral trade during the Peninsular War. He also changed the quarantine regulation for American ships from six weeks detention to three days. The expense of the war made it necessary for Spain to sell the celebrated flock of Spanish sheep, which had a reputation throughout the world and which they had spent a thousand years in improving. Mr. Jarvis at different times sent to this country 3,500 of these sheep, which was a larger number than came to America from any other source, and has been the means of adding untold millions to the agricultural wealth and manufacturing industries of the United States. After a residence of nine years in Lisbon, in 1810 Consul Jarvis came to Weathersfield Bow, he having sent previous to this time to Dr. Jarvis, his cousin at Claremont, N. H., a large number of sheep from Lisbon, and his visit was to look after this interest. He became delighted with the place and decided to settle there and purchased a large tract of land. In his country home he wrote for the journals of the day and corresponded with the prominent statesmen from 1816 to 1836, on the subject of the tariff and other matters affecting the industrial interests of the country, his

opinions being accepted with great consideration. Though often solicited to hold office he firmly declined, preferring the enjoyments and attachments of home and the society of friends. Consul Jarvis continued to live in Weathersfield until October 21, 1859, when he passed away. His death left a vacancy in the ranks of the statesmen of that day that was felt throughout the country. Of a large family of children there are only two living, viz.: Harriet Bartlett, widow of John De Forest Richards, resides in Chardon, Neb., and Catharine L., who married Colonel Leavitt Hunt, brother of the celebrated artist, William Hunt of Boston. They reside on the old homestead in Weathersfield.

Jarvis, Major Charles, son of the Consul, was born in Weathersfield, August 21, 1821. At the age of nine years he was placed under the tuition of Solomon Foote at Castleton, Vt., and afterwards attended Exeter Academy. He was a student of Vermont University at the age of fourteen years, being the youngest member of his class. Graduating in 1839 he began the study of law in the offices of Leverett Saltonstall and Judge Ward of Salem, Mass. The following year he entered the law school at Cambridge, Mass., but relinquished his studies and returned to Weathersfield on account of the death of his only brother, William. From this time he devoted himself to his parents, relieving his aged father from the weight and care of business, and settled his estate after his death. Feeling it his duty to devote himself to the service of his country, he raised a company for the Ninth Vermont Regiment in March, 1862, and was chosen captain. The regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled in the strictest manner and ordered to Fort Douglass, Chicago. On account of the absence of his superior officers the command of the camp devolved on Captain Jarvis. In June, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Yorktown, Va., and Captain (now Major) Jarvis received a furlough and returned home. He was soon ordered to Boston Harbor to take charge of the Vermont conscripts, but rejoined his regiment at Yorktown early in October, 1863. The regiment removed to New Berne, N. C., and subsequently to Newport Barracks, N. C., and on December 1, 1863, while on an expedition Major Jarvis was mortally wounded. Major Jarvis was never married.

Streeter, John, was born in Rindge, N. H., April 8, 1762, and married in 1783 Sarah Carlton. He removed to Weathersfield in 1809, and died March 1, 1811. His children were John, who died in Westfield, Vt.; Obadiah; Polly C., died single, at West Springfield, Mass., aged ninety-two years; William, died in Alabama; Benjamin, died young; Nancy (deceased), married Lot Whitcomb; Thomas, died in Rindge, N. H.; Charles, died single, in Weathersfield; Adaline (deceased), married Henry Richardson; and Addison, died at Ludlow, Vt.

Streeter, Obadiah, son of John, was born at Rindge, N. H., March 4, 1791, and married Betsey Jackman. They had six children, viz.: Lucius; Eliza, died at twenty years of age; Sarah (deceased), married Waldo Clark. Obadiah's second wife was Susanna Westcott. The result of this marriage was Susan, wife of Stephen Nourse, who resides in California; Charles; James, died in Kansas. Obadiah died in Springfield, March 11, 1862.

Streeter, Lucius, son of Obadiah, born in Weathersfield, Vt., August 2, 1813, married Mary Jane Stratton, of Rindge, N. H., and has two sons, viz.: William L., born in Rindge, N. H., September 15, 1839, resides in Kansas; and Herbert, born March 3, 1852, married Hattie E. Butterfield, and has two sons, viz.: Harrison L. and Arthur H. Lucius has been a resident of Springfield since 1858.

Streeter, Nathaniel, brother of the first John, was born at Rindge, N. H., and came to Weathersfield about the same time as his brother, and died in the town in 1832. His first wife was Mercy Allen, and they had four children: John; Mercy, who married Supply Reed; Lucy, married Samuel Williams; and Maria died single. Nathaniel also had two other wives, viz.: Lydia Proctor and Zada Barnes.

Whipple, Jonathan, was born at Grafton, Mass., December 3, 1765, and married Lydia Leland. He came to Weathersfield in 1789, and died there March 29, 1846. He had

eight children, viz.: Phineas L., died in Bath, N. Y.; Lydia (deceased), married Calvin Warren; Randilla, married John C. Haskell; Josephine (deceased), married John Perkins; Ormus Mandal; Balsora, died at twenty-eight years of age; Jonathan E., died at Lansingburg, N. Y.; and Clarissa, died at the age of eighteen years.

Whipple, Ormus Mandal, son of Jonathan, born in Weathersfield, February 14, 1801, removed to Springfield at the age of twelve years, returned to his native town in his sixty-fifth year, and died December 8, 1877. He married Sybil Bates and their children were Jonathan O., a resident of Mitchell, Ia.; Sarah S. B., wife of Fred Fairbanks, of Springfield, Vt.; Charles F.; and George F. died at four years of age.

Whipple, Charles F., son of Ormus M., born in Springfield, Vt., November 7, 1835, married Martha L. Warren, and have five children, viz.: Carrie L., Henry W., Robert M., Martha Ann and Charles Luther. He was a resident of Wisconsin from 1856 to March 3, 1862, when he enlisted in Company M, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and was discharged January 9, 1866.

WESTON.

Drury, David, was born November 7, 1763, and died June 8, 1818. He married Lucy Richardson, and was one of the early settlers of Weston. Their children were Amy, Sybil, Lucy, all of whom died single; David, died in Weston, and left no male issue; John, Ezra, died without issue, and Nehemiah, died young.

Drury, John, son of David, was born in Weston, December 28, 1793, and died September 3, 1865. He married Bridget Fletcher. Their children were John, died in Weston; Ezra, died at the age of nineteen years; Wakefield, died young; Alonzo H.; Sophia, died five years of age; Constant Freeman, resides in Boston, Mass.; Sophia, wife of L. L. Lawrence, of Weston; and David S., of Marionsville, Pa.

Drury, Alonzo H., son of John, was born in Weston, April 15, 1825, and married Nancy Jane Persons, and has two children: Jane, wife of Edward Wilder, of Weston, and Henry, who married Cora Houghton and has no children.

Foster, Wells Atwood, was born in Weston, April 8, 1837, and owing to the death of his father, when only four years of age, he received his education only from the common schools. By the death of his mother he was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, and became dependent on his own resources. From this time until he purchased an interest in the above works, he passed his life in farming, working in a saw-mill most of the time in Mount Holly, Vt., and for two years was engaged in steam and gas fitting in Boston, Mass. Mr. Foster was the first citizen elected to represent the town in the biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Hamilton, Hans, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., March 18, 1780, and came to Weston in 1807. He married Betsey G. Mark, of Gilsum, N. H., September 12, 1809, and had six children, viz.: Annie, married Nelson Pease, died July 11, 1855, and had seven children, Annie E., Rhoda A., Arvilla B., Hiland N., Mary, Loren H., and Nancy J.; Mary, married Luther Mark of Gilsum, N. H., and had two sons, Hans H. and Luther W. F.; Fannie, married Gardner Carlton, of Mount Holly, Vt., died June 5, 1851, and had two sons, one died in infancy, and Andrew G., who now resides at Brattleboro, Vt.; Hiram, died February 3, 1835; Harriet, married Henry York, and had one son, Hira H. (deceased); Betsey G., married Andrew J. Shattuck, and had six children, one daughter died young, Andrew, Parker G., Ara (died April 25, 1862), Winfield S., Ellen B., wife of Elwin G. Butterfield, of Westminster, Vt. Hans died May 11, 1859; his wife died August 15, 1870.

Heseltine, Isaiah, was born in Manchester, N. H., February 24, 1809. Arriving at the age of manhood he came to Derry, Vt., and engaged in the [illegible] business. He came to Weston in 1848 and carried on the business until his death, November 11, 1888. He married Relief Walker and the following are their children: Charles C., of Brattleboro,

Vt.; Hiland H., was a member of Company G, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, resides in Gardiner, Mass.; and Abby, wife of Horace F. Cole, of Felchville, Vt.

Jaquith, Rollin B., was born in Mount Holly, Vt., March 19, 1844, and is the second son of Isaac and Mary (Cole) Jaquith. He attended the local schools and was for a short time a student in the Eastman Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His father having been a farmer, he also worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the mill business and became a member of the firm of Foster & Jaquith, as above stated. Mr. Jaquith is also a member of the firm of Jaquith, Bryant & Co., who operate a saw-mill in Peru, Vt., where 600,000 feet of lumber are annually manufactured into plain and rounded finished chair-stock. He married Miss Susan Shedd, and they have six children, viz.: Frace, Harlan C., Maude, Burnett, Floyd, and Jumie.

Shattuck, Parker, was born at Temple, N. H., and came to Weston in 1802. He married Sarah Spafford of his native town, and they had ten children, of whom Ralph and Virtue died young. The others were: Sally, married first Orrin Peck, second Lemuel Abbott of Windham, Vt., and had seven children by first husband, viz.: Orin and Sarah J., died young; James F., married Silva White and resides at Strafford, Vt.; Shattuck P., was killed in the War of the Rebellion; Lucy M., married Ora E. Abbott, died March 15, 1863; Oren A., resides at Fair Haven, Vt.; Mary E., married K. E. Beckwith, died July 2, 1868. Parker, son of Parker, married first Nancy Jewett of Temple, N. H., second Mrs. Addeline White, and had eight children, viz.: a son died in infancy; Nancy A. (deceased); Mary J. (deceased), married Lucius Burton (deceased); Fernando P., married Jane Comstock (deceased), resides at North Andover, Mass.; Rhoda (deceased). Elizabeth H., first married Byron S. Cobb, second Jay Wilkinson; Sarah B. (deceased), married Elbert W. Arnold, of Londonderry, Vt.; Flora R., married E. Dana Bryant, resides at Gardiner, Mass. Lucy (deceased), daughter of Parker, married first James Foster (deceased), second Rev. Daniel Packer of Mount Holly, Vt., had one son, Judson D. S. Packer, who married Alice Holton and resides at Mount Holly, Vt. Daniel S., son of Parker, died March 19, 1859, married Lucy Abbott, had five children, three of whom died young; the others are Ann J., married Hans H. Mark, resides at Rockingham, Vt., and Anthony, married Clara Benson, resides at Mount Holly, Vt. Ashley, son of Parker, married Elvira Sawyer, of Mount Holly, Vt., died August 9, 1872, had five children, viz.: Lucy E., married Putney S. Hammon (died April 5, 1860); Daniel A., married Emma Coleman; Fred A., married Jennie Hathorn of Rutland, Vt.; Abby J., married E. Freeman Eastman; Adelno P., married Augusta Millard of Danby, Vt. Clark, son Parker, married Louisa Sawyer of Mount Holly, Vt., and their children were Harrison C., married Mary J. Davis of Boston, Mass.; B. Frank, married Fannie Manning, resides at Somerville, Mass.; Francelia, married W. S. Foster; George W., married Emma Clayton; and Jewett W., died November 7, 1864. Andrew J., son of Parker, was born in Weston, February 2, 1817, married Betsey G. Hamilton, of Weston; of their six children, one, a daughter, died in infancy; the others are Andrew, married Abbie M. Taylor, resides in California; Parker I., married Mary C. Felton; Ara, died April 25, 1862; Winfield S.; and Ella B., the wife of Elwin G. Butterfield of Westminster, Vt. Parker Shattuck died August 19, 1869; his wife died December 11, 1851.

Spaulding, Simeon, was born in Hollis, N. H., February 7, 1782, and came to Weston in 1814. He died December 28, 1839. He married Hannah Dow, and had eight children, viz.: Simeon D.; Hannah C., died single; Lucy M., wife of James M. Taylor, of Weston; James G.; Abigail D. (deceased), married Batchelder Parker; Lydia L. (deceased), married Micajah Martin; Eliza A. and Mary A., both died single.

Spaulding, Simeon D., son of Simeon, was born in Weston, February 19, 1816, and married Dorothy Maria Lawrence, by whom he had one child, Melvin L., a resident of Potosi, Wis. His second wife was Eliza B. Work. They had two children, Mary Ann Eliza, and Harry S., who died young. His third wife is Mary Eliza Pease.

Spaulding, James G., son of Simeon, was born in Weston, September 21, 1822, and married Sophia, daughter of John Hull. They have no children.

Sprague, Charles W., was born in Plymouth, Vt., March 1, 1825 and was the youngest son of Charles and Betsey (Moore) Sprague. He began work on his uncle Ephraim Moore's farm, and removed with him into the town of Weston in 1838. His education was limited to the local schools, and when twenty years old he began the mercantile business, which he has ever since followed. He is at present a member of the firm of Sprague & Richardson. He has two children, Charles B., of Weston, and Sarah, wife of T. H. Richardson, of Weston. Mr. Sprague has been a resident of the town of Weston more than half a century, and since 1857 has resided in the village. The town is indebted to him for many of its improvements, but his spirit of enterprise has not always been appreciated by his townsmen, and in several instances, says he, he has been unfairly treated; as, for example, when the school district placed a high fence between his residence and the school building, thus cutting off the rear entrance to his dwelling and out-houses. In another case he was bondsman for a defaulting constable who held his office illegally. In this case the town refused to compromise the case, causing Mr. Sprague a loss of over $700. At the same meeting the town was at the expense of $600 on account of the illegal action of another official.

WOODSTOCK.

Merrill, Prosper, was born in Burlington, Conn., September 25, 1812, the second son and seventh child in a family of ten children of Bissell and Polly (Johnson) Merrill. His father was a native of New Hartford, Conn., and was killed by an accident in October, 1830, at the age of thirty-four. He was the son of Enos Merrill, who was a native of New Hartford, Conn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch received the benefit of only a district school education. At the age of thirteen he became an employee in a woolen-mill at Torrington, Conn., afterwards at Spencer and Leicester, Mass., and at the time of the panic in 1837 was superintendent of a mill at Oxford, Mass. In February of the following year he first came to Vermont and accepted the superintendency of the finishing department of the Felchville Woolen Company's Mills. Remaining with them but a short time, he was employed by Earl & Campbell to superintend their mills at Cambridgeport, Vt., and remained there till 1840. After leaving their employ, he hired and operated mills at Drewsville, Saxton's River and Springfield. Finally, in 1850, he located at Felchville, purchasing of the Felchville Woolen Company their buildings and water privileges. He continued successfully to run this mill until the spring of 1858, when it was destroyed by fire. In the fall of that year he moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he engaged in the monumental business, but becoming dissatisfied he sold his interest and returned to Vermont. A new mill was that year built at Felchville, which he stocked and re-engaged in the manufacture of woolens. This mill was burned February, 1867, at which time Mr. Merrill retired from active business on the advice of his physician, on account of his health. While carrying on this factory his monthly pay roll averaged $2,000. Upon his retirement from active business Mr. Merrill removed to Woodstock, where he built his present house and where he has since resided. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State. He represented Reading in the Legislature, and was State Senator from Windsor county in 1861–62. Mr. Merrill is pre-eminently a self-made man; temperate in his habits, energetic and industrious, he ranks among the successful business men of the State. While at the head of the mills in Felchville the town enjoyed the greatest prosperity ever known in its history. While he is well known to be liberal to the poor, he is wholly unostentatious in his charities. He married, first, Almira Cummings of Milford, Conn. Of their three children, two died in infancy; Frederick B. resides in Woodstock. He married,

second, Hannah Boles, of Rockingham, Vt. Their only child, John B., died in 1866, aged twenty-five. Frederick B., born in Wolcottville, Conn., October 29, 1831, married, first, Esther R. Dunlap, and had two children: Martha, wife of O. T. White, of Easthampton, Mass., who has three children, Merrill, Mabel and Charlotte; and Carrie L., died aged twenty-two years, nine months. He married, second, Calista White. They have four children, John P., Edwin L., May and George.

Myrick, Samuel, the son of Jonathan and Abigail (Brown) Myrick, was born in Newton, Mass., in February, 1757. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, being only eighteen years of age, he joined the army and served his country faithfully until peace was declared. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and also was, during a part of the time, quartermaster. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's and Cornwallis's armies. In January, 1787, he married Martha, daughter of Col. Jonathan and Frances (Buckminster) Brewer, and came to Woodstock, Vt., in 1790, settled upon the farm on which he died December 13, 1839, and which by his labor alone was cleared and became one of the best farms in town. His widow survived him, but died February 26, 1856, aged eighty-five years. Of their family of twelve children, only two are living, viz.: Mrs. Stephen Farnsworth, whose home is at West Lebanon, N. H., and Miss Julia D. Myrick, who resides at Springfield, is the only one of Samuel Myrick's descendants living in Windsor county who retains her surname.

INDEX.

ABBOTT, Solomon S., 785.
Aldrich, Hon. Joshua Madison, 802.
"American Whig, The," 217.
Amsden, Charles, 709, 904.
Andover, chartered, 102.
Andover Town, history of, 620.
village (Peaseville), 631.
Baptist Church, 627.
early settlers, 622.
early manufactures, 632.
first town meeting, 623.
important events, 628.
in the War of the Revolution, 629.
in the War of 1812, 629.
in the War of the Rebellion, 630.
proprietors, the, 620.
physicians of, 628.
representatives from, 624.
situation and boundaries, 620.
old families, 633, 933.
schools, 628.
Simonsville, 632.
town officers, 625.
Universalist Church, 627.
Attorneys, roll of, 189–193.

BALDWIN, Alfred F., 906.
Baltimore Town history of, 723.
first town meeting, the, 723.
official list, 724.
old families, 725, 933.
situation and boundaries, 723.
Bar Association, the, 187–189.
Bar, personnel of, 192.
Barnard, chartered, 102.
Barnard Town, history of, 574.
attack upon, 578.
charter of, 576.
Congregational Church, 582.
early settlements, 576.
first town meeting, 577.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 582.
natural features, 575.
Barnard Town of, in the War of the Revolution, 580.
representatives from, 583.
situation and boundaries, 574.
old families, 584, 934.
Universalist Society, 583.
Baxter, Dr. Edward K., 853.
Bench and Bar, 177–192.
Bennington, the Battle of, 64.
Bethel, chartered, 103.
"Bethel Courier," the, 224.
Bethel Town, history of, 558.
charter, 559.
Congregational Church, 563.
early settlements, 561.
East Bethel Baptist Church, 563.
first events, 561.
old families, 566, 936.
situation and boundaries, 558.
schools, 564.
village of, 565.
East Bethel, 566.
Universalist Church, 564.
Billings, Hon. Frederick, 876.
Biographical, 785.
Bisbee, Aaron, 786.
"Black River Gazette," the, 223.
Bridgewater, chartered, 102.
Bridgewater Town, history of, 601.
Bridgewater Corners, 611.
Bridgewater Mills, 611.
Bridgewater, 610.
Bridgewater Center, 611.
charter of, 603.
first proprietors' meeting, 603.
growth of population, 608.
in the War of the Rebellion, 610.
married settlers prior to 1800, 605.
old families, 614, 943.
officers of, 614.
representatives from, 614.
situation and natural features, 601.
Brockway, John, 803.

Bruce, Capt. H. N., 860.
Burgoyne's Army, surrender of, 65.
Burke, Edney, 787.
Butler, Rev. F., 899.

CALL, Joseph A., 788.
Canada, negotiations with, 66
Cavendish, chartered, 102.
Cavendish Town, history of, 501.
early religious efforts 507.
First Universalist Society, 508.
first settlers, the, 502.
first Baptist Church, 509.
in the War of the Rebellion, 511.
important events, 506.
lawyers of, 512.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 509
Masonic Order in, 521.
natural features, 501.
original proprietors, the, 501.
organization of, 503.
representatives, 504.
physicians of, 513.
St. Mary's Church, 508.
Proctorsville, 513.
Hayward, Tafft & Co., 515.
Black River Bank, 516.
Proctorsville Library Association, 517.
I. O. O. F., 518.
village of, 518
Gay Brothers, 519.
Fletcher library, 520.
old families, 522, 947.
schools, 511.
selectmen, 504.
town house, 510.
Champlain's, Samuel, explorations, 17.
Chandler, Thomas, sr., 668.
Chandler, Thomas, jr., 86.
Charlestown Convention, 77.
Chase, Dr. R. M., 930
Chester, charter of, 102.
inhabitants in 1771, 102.
Chester Town, history of, 663.
Baptist Church, 675.
Chester Academy, 681.
early religious efforts, 674.
early grants in, 664.
early settlements, 669.
First Universalist parish, 678.
first town meeting, 666
fire district, formation of, 682.
First Congregational Church, 675.
lawyers in, 687.
Chester Town of, in the War of the Rebellion, 684.
in the Revolutionary War, 671
Methodists, the, 679.
newspapers in, 682.
official list, 672.
physicians in, 686.
poor farm, the, 680.
proprietors' meeting, 665.
situation and boundaries, 663.
secret societies in, 684.
St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, 679.
schools in, 680.
town hall, 681.
G. A. R., 684.
I. O. O. F., 685.
Masonic Order, 686
Sawyersville, 691.
under the New York charter, 666
villages in, 687.
North Chester, 687.
the first store, 688.
present business interests, 688
old families, 693, 950.
South Village, 689.
post-office at, 689.
business interests, 690.
Depot, 691.
Gassett's (Spafford), 692.
"Christian Repository, The," 215.
Collamer, Judge Jacob, 854.
Colonies and the Mother Country, struggles between, 36–45.
Cook, Selden, 805.
Coolidge, Gov. Carlos, 900.
Committee of Correspondence, the, 46.
Committee of Safety, Journal of, 53–55.
Constitution, the new, 43.
Convention at Windsor, 42.
Council of Safety, the, 44.
Counties, division into, 81.
County Congress, the, 51.
County Court, first term in Windsor County, 92.
County Court, judges of, 92, 182–183.
Court-House and jail, the first, 92–93.
Court-House, the second, third, 93–94
Court, Supreme, judges of, 182.
Courts, establishment of, 81–82, 179–180.
Cumberland County, civil officers of, 96–97.
Cumberland County Convention, proceedings of, 50–51.

DAVIDSON, John, 807.
Davis, Hon. Gilbert A., 821.
Declaration of State Independence, 43
Dewey, Hon. Albert Gallatin, 806.
"Domestic Medical and Dietetical Monitor," 216.
Dillon, William, 788.
Downer, Chester, 896.
Dummerston Town records, extracts from, 49–50.
Durkee, W. H., 930.
Dutch Colony, the first, 18.

EARLY English settlements, 29
Early fortifications in the territory of Vermont, 27–28.
Eighth Regiment, history of, 124–125
Eleventh Regiment, Artillery, history of, 126–127.
Emigration westward, 109.
English enmity against the Indians, effect of, 20.
English settlements in New Hampshire, 19.
"Equal Rights," 217.
Ethan Allen, 34, 59–60
"Evangelical Monitor, The," 215.

FAY, Maj. Levi C., 907.
Field, Hon. Abner, 824.
Fifth Regiment, history of, 121.
First Vermont Cavalry, history of, 131–132.
First Vermont Regiment, 113–115
Fletcher, Hon. Richard, 521.
Fletcher, Hon. Ryland, 835
Forbush, Hon. Charles A., 789.
Fourth Regiment, history of, 119–120
"Freedom's Banner, The," 216.
"Freeman's Depository," 211.
French occupancy in Canada, 20.
Fullam, Hon. Sewall, 864
Fullerton, F. E., 893.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the first session of, 65.
Gill Family, 883.
Gill, James S., 871.
Gillette, B. B., 859
Gillette, Daniel O., 834.
"Gospel Banner," 216.
Grants of lands, the first, 30.
Graves, Leland J., M. D., 790
Green, Dr. George B., 868.
Green, Dr. Isaac, 866
"Green Mountain Palladium, The," 214
"Green Mountain Post Boy," 211–213
Guernsey, Rev. G. S., 831.

HALDIMAND Correspondence, the, 68
Hale, Frank S., 887
Hall, Alfred, 909
Harlow, Col. Hiram, 828
Harlow, Hermon W., 808
Harrington, Edwin, 857
Hartford, grant of, 102
Hartford Town, history of, 332–358.
charter of, 333–334
Centerville, 356.
churches of, 347–351
educational institutions of, 351.
first settlers in, 336.
first officers of, 335, 337
Hartford (White River village), 355
industries of, 352–354.
in the controversy with New York, 341–343.
in the Revolutionary War, 344
in the War of 1812, 346.
in the War of the Rebellion, 347
Olcott Falls, 356
proprietors' meetings in, 335–337
Quechee, village of, 354
representatives from, 357–358
West Hartford, 356
White River Junction, 352
Hartland Town, history of, 358–373
charter of, 359.
first proprietors' meeting in, 560.
first settlement in, 361–362.
first town meeting and officers, 563
manufactures in, 372.
prominent early settlers in, 365–366.
religious societies in, 371.
representatives from, 372
riots in, 367–369.
sale of confiscated lands in, 367.
villages in, 371.
in the War of 1812, 369
Hayes, Francis B., 911.
Hazelton, Daniel W., M. D., 830
Heald, Daniel A., 926.
"Henry Clay, The," 216, 217.
Hertford (Hartland), grant of, 102
Hill, George S., 859.
Hudson, Hendrick, explorations of, 18

INDIAN Traditions, 21.
Indians, tribes of, inhabiting regions of Vermont, 25–26
Iroquois Confederacy, the, 21.

"JOURNAL of Temperance, The," 218
Judges, 182.
Judges, Assistant, 183

Judges, Presiding, 183.
Judicial System of Vermont, 179.
Justices of the Peace, Windsor County, in 1781, 91.

KENNEY, Asa W., 858.
Kidder, Rev. Moses, 792.

"LANDMARK, The," 222.
Legislature, meeting of at Windsor, 83.
members of from Windsor County, 83.
Lemmex, W H., 862.
"Liberal Extracts," 216, 217.
Ludlow, chartered, 102.
Ludlow Town, history of, 528.
early settlement and organization, 529
first town meeting, 530.
Grahamville, village of, 538.
Graham, William, 538.
in the War of the Rebellion, 535.
Ludlow House, the, 534.
officers of, 532.
post-office, 538.
roads and railroad, 533.
representatives from, 531.
situation and natural features, 528.
Ludlow, village of, 539.
Baptist Church, the, 548–549.
Black River Academy, 551 552.
Masonic Orders in, 553–554.
schools of, 551.
Church of the Annunciation, 550.
early manufactures, 541.
early and recent merchants, 543.
First Congregational Society, 546–547.
I. O. O. F., 554.
G. A. R., 554.
old families, 554, 953.
First Universalist Society, 549–550.
incorporation of, 540.
J. S. Gill & Co., woolen-mills, 541.
lawyers of, 545.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 550.
newspapers of, 543–544.
physicians of, 545.
Toy Manufacturing Company, 542.

MACKENZIE Family, 844.
Marsh, Frederick W., 810.
Marsh, Joseph, 83–84.
Martin, Alonzo A., 793.
Massacre at Westminster, the, 37.
McIndoe, Lyman J., 901.
Medical Profession, the, 193–207.
Medical Science, dawn of, 195.
Medical Society, first in Vermont, 198.
second in Vermont, 198.
incorporation of, 199.
members of, 199.
proceedings of, 199–201.
Medicine, Clinical School of, 202–203.
Medicine, modern, 196.
Minutemen, regiments of, 52.
Morgan, Charles, 809.
Morgan, Harvey D., 794.
"Morning Ray, The," 213.
Morrison, M. F., 847.
"Musical Gazette," 216.

NEW Hampshire Grants, history of the, 29–34.
Newspaper, first in Vermont, 211.
Newspaper, first in Windsor County, 211.
Newspapers (see Press of Windsor County), 207–224.
New York and New Hampshire, contest between, 30–31.
"Northern Memento, The," 213.
Norwich, grant of, 102.
Norwich Town, history of, 477.
American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, 488.
Methodist Church, the, 487.
Baptist Church, 486.
Beaver Meadow, 493.
early church history, 484.
charter of, 478.
Congregational Church, 485.
early settlers, 480.
Episcopal Society, 487.
great freshet of 1869, 490.
important events, 491.
in the War of the Rebellion, 483.
meeting of the Council in, 482.
newspapers, 491.
Norwich Library Association, 491.
Norwich, village of, 492.
Norwich University, 489.
organization of, 481.
Pompanoosuc, 493.
old families, 493, 955.
railroads, 491.
representatives from, 484.
schools, history of, 487.
situation and natural features of, 477.
Union Village, 493.

PARKS, Frederick, 808.
Paul, Hon. Norman, 795.
Payne, Elisha, first judge, 181.
Pingry, Hon. W. M., 885.
"Pingry Papers, The" 46.
Plymouth Town, history of, 391.
charter of, 392.
churches in, 399.
controversy with New York, 392.
gold seeking in, 397.
manufactures in, 399.
mineral wealth, 396.
natural beauty of, 394.
pioneer settlements in, 395.
old families, 400, 962.
representatives from, 399.
topography, etc., 393.
Pomfret, grant of, 102.
Pomfret Town, history of, 726.
church societies in, 736.
first permanent settlement, the, 730.
in the War of 1812, 734.
in the Revolutionary War, 733.
in the War of the Rebellion, 735.
natural features of, 727.
official list, 738.
organization of, 731.
Pomfret centennial, the, 737.
old families, 739, 967.
proprietors' meeting, 728.
schools of, 737.
situation and boundaries, 726.
survey and division of, 728.
Population, fluctuations of, 109.
Porter, John, 911.
Potter, Sanford H., 797.
Powers, Calvin R., 853.
Powers, Dr. John D., 850.
Powers, Dr. Thomas E., 852.
Powers Family, 849.
Powers, John D., 851.
Press of Windsor County, the, 207–224.
Puritan settlements, the, 19.

RAYMOND, Judge Isaiah, 798.
Reading, grant of, 102.
Reading Town, history of, 380.
charter of, 380.
Baptist Church in, 388.
Methodist Society, 388.
Congregational Church in, 388.
first settlement in, 382.
grantees under New Hampshire, 384.
Reading Town of, in the War of 1812, 386.
in the War of the Rebellion, 387.
in the War of the Revolution, 386.
Reading centennial celebration, 389.
representatives from, 390.
thrilling incident in, 381.
Universalist Society, 385.
villages in, 390.
"Record of the Times, The," 218.
"Republican Observer, The," 222.
Revolutionary War, the, 61–69.
Robbins, Charles, 826.
Robbins, Otis, 839.
Robbins, P. H., 826.
Roberts, William G., 811.
Rochester, chartered, 103.
Rochester Town, history of, 646.
annexations to, 647.
considerations paid for grants in, 649.
charter of, 648.
early settlements, 651.
early public improvements, 654.
first church society in, 655.
in the War of the Rebellion, 657.
in the War of 1812, 657.
in the War of the Revolution, 657
Methodist Episcopal Church, 656.
Baptist Church, 656.
Congregational Church, 655.
old families, 648, 971.
organization of, 653.
situation and boundaries, 646.
representatives from, 658.
Roster of commissioned officers, 133–177.
Royalton, burning of, 66.
Royalton, chartered, 103.
Royalton town, history of, 761.
Bank of Royalton, the, 774.
burning of, 765.
charter of, 764.
churches of, 773.
civil list, 777.
in the New Hampshire and New York trouble, 761.
Royalton Academy, 773.
First Congregational Church, 773.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 774.
old families, 778, 975.
Royalton village, 773.
situation and boundaries of, 761.
South Royalton, 776.
Rugg, David Fletcher, M. D., 811.

SALTASH (now Plymouth), grant of, 102.
Sanders, Coleman, 833.
"School Journal and Agriculturalist, The," 218.
Second Regiment, history of, 116–117.
Seventeenth Regiment, history of, 130–131.
Seventh Regiment, history of, 122–123.
Sharon, chartered, 102.
Sharon Town, history of, 746.
charter of, 747.
freemen's meeting, 752.
first settlements, the, 749.
in the War of 1812, 752.
organization of, 750.
official list, 754.
old families, 754.
proprietors' meeting, 748.
schools and churches, 753.
situation and boundaries, 746.
Sixteenth Regiment, history of, 128–129.
Sixth Regiment, history of, 121–122.
Slack, Col. W. H. H., 865.
Slack, John A., 813.
Smith, Dr. Charles C., 925.
"Spirit of the Age, The," 220.
Spooner, Dr. Paul, 44–45, 365.
"Spooner's Vermont Journal," 212.
Springfield, chartered, 102,
"Springfield Reporter, The," 219.
"Springfield Telegraph, The," 219.
Springfield Town, history of, 406–477.
cemeteries of, 421.
church history of, 431.
civil list, 428.
early settlements in, 408.
First Church of Christ, the, 433.
hotels of, 419.
in the War of the Rebellion, 423.
in the War of the Revolution, 413.
lawyers of, 424.
Methodist Episcopal Church, the, 434.
official list of, 428.
bonded debt, 424.
organization of, 410.
physicians of, 425.
political history of, 426.
proprietors' meeting in, 406.
railroads in, 418.
reminiscences, 415.
roads and bridges in, 417.
schools of, 420.
situation and topography of, 406.
Springfield Town of, slave trade in, 416.
temperance in, 418.
town poor of, 422.
town hall in, 422.
Springfield Agricultural Society, 422.
old families, 469, 983.
staging in, 417.
Christian Church, the, 440.
Free Will Baptists, 439.
North Springfield Baptist Church, 437.
Reformed Methodist Church, the, 439.
Second Advent Church, the, 440.
St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, 438.
St. Patrick's Church, 440.
Universalist Society of, 435.
Springfield, village of, 440.
Black River Woolen-Mills, the, 460.
Cobb & Derby mill, 456.
D. M. Smith & Co., 456.
freshets, 451.
early manufactures in, 454.
Exchange Bank, the, 451.
fire department of, 441.
First National Bank of Springfield, 453.
Gilman & Townsend, 461.
G. A. R. in, 450.
incorporation and first officers, 443.
Jones & Lamson Machine Company, the, 464.
John C. Holmes & Co., 457.
Masonic Order in, 448.
mercantile interests, 465.
newspapers of, 445.
Parks & Woolson Machine Company, the, 459.
post-office in, 445.
situation and boundaries of, 440.
Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, 446.
Springfield Town Library, 447.
Springfield Marble and Granite Works, 461.
Springfield Board of Trade, 451.
Springfield Savings Bank, 452.
Springfield Creamery Company, the, 465.
Toy Manufacturing Company, 458.

Springfield, Upper Dam, the, 460.
Vermont Snath Company, 462.
Vermont Novelty Works Company, 463.
W. H. H. Slack, 464.
North Springfield, 467.
early business interests of, 467.
Frank D. Martin's factory, 468.
Henry Parker Company, The, 469.
cheese factory, the, 469.
location and boundaries, 467.
post-office, 468.
Stearns, Daniel, 965.
Steele, Hon. Benjamin H., 889.
Steele, Dr. F. E., 838.
Stockbridge, chartered, 102.
Stockbridge Town, history of, 587.
charter of, 589.
church societies, 594.
first settlements, 591.
old families, 596, 987.
Gaysville Manufacturing Company, organization of, 593.
present industries, 594.
representatives from, 595.
situation and natural features, 587.
town officials, 595.
Stocker, Samuel Russell, 800.
Story, Dr. Dyer, 891.
Sumner, David H., 893.

TAYLOR, James C., 839.
Tenth Regiment, history of, 125–126.
Third Regiment, history of, 117–118.
Ticonderoga, evacuation of, 63.
Topography, 109–110.
Town organization, 101–103.
Town meeting, request for, 46–47.
proceedings of, 47.
Towns chartered under New York, 105.
Tracy, Hon. Andrew, 913.
Treaty between France and England, the final, 29.
Treaty of peace between France and England, 27.
"Tribune, The," 223.
Tuttle, Col. Oscar S., 872.
Twelfth Regiment, history of, 127–128.

"UNIVERSALIST Watchman," 215.

VAIL Family, 814.
Vail Homestead, the, 815.
Vail, Joshua, portrait, 815.
Vermont admitted to the Union, 106.
"Vermont Advocate, The," 224.
Vermont and New Hampshire, controversy between, 70–79.
Vermont and New Hampshire towns, union of, 78.
"Vermont Chronicle, The," 216.
"Vermont Courier, The," 217.
"Vermont Enquirer, The," 216.
"Vermont Gazette, The," 211.
Vermont, Independent State of, 34, 80.
"Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser," 211.
"Vermont Journal, The," 212.
"Vermont Luminary, The," 217.
Vermont Medical College, 204–207.
"Vermont Mercury, The," 219.
"Vermont News," 224.
"Vermont Republican, The," 212, 214.
"Vermont Standard, The," 220.
"Vermont Temperance Standard, The," 220.
"Vermont Times, The," 218.
"Vermont Tribune, The," 223.
"Voice Among the Mountains, The," 223.

WALKER, Hon. W. H., 842.
War of 1812, 106–108.
War of the Rebellion, 110–167.
War between the French and English, 26.
Wardner, Allan, 917.
Wardner, Clark, 886.
Wardner, George, 871.
Warner, Hiram L., 843.
Warren, John, 914.
Washburn, Hon. Reuben, 928.
Washburn, Hon. Peter Thatcher, 817.
"Washingtonian, The," 214.
Watson, Hon. L. C., 874.
Weathersfield, chartered, 102.
Weathersfield Town history of, 697.
Amsden, history of, 709.
Baptist Church, the, 706.
business industries of Perkinsville, 711.
cemeteries, 712.
Congregational Church of Ascutneyville, 708.
Corners Church Society, the, 707.
East Congregational Church, the, 705.
early settlers, 702.
early religious efforts, 704.
early history, 697.

Weathersfield Town, first town meeting, 700.
schools in, 713.
hotels in, 713.
old families, 717, 990.
important events, 713.
Methodist Episcopal Church, the, 706.
official list, 714.
Perkinsville, history of, 710.
post-office, stores, etc., 708.
public improvements in, 702.
soapstone industry, the, 711.
situation and boundaries, 697.
Weathersfield Center, history of, 712.
Webber, Hon. S. A., 841.
Weston, formation of, 104.
Weston, Horace, 819.
Weston Town, history of, 636.
Baptist Church, 643.
Congregational Church, 641.
Foster & Jaquith, 643.
in the War of the Rebellion, 640.
organization of, 637.
officers of, 639.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 643.
physicians of, 641.
post-office, 640.
representatives from, 638.
cemeteries in, 641.
old families, 644, 993.
situation and boundaries, 636.
schools, 641.
Universalist Church, 643.
Westminster Convention, the, 41.
West Windsor, formation of, 104.
West Windsor Town, history of, 373.
act authorizing the division, 376.
charter of, 373.
first election in, 378.
manufactures of, 379.
representatives from, 380.
separation from Windsor, 378.
Wheeler, Capt. D. D., 920.
Windsor County, civil officers of, 97–101.
Windsor County erected, 88.
boundaries, 88.
Windsor, grant of, 102.
"Windsor Federal Gazette, The," 213.
"Windsor Republican, The," 217.
"Windsor Statesman, The," 218.
"Windsor County Advertiser, The," 219.
Windsor Town, history of, 275–313.
as a county seat, 295–296.
Assembly meetings in, 293.
change of jurisdiction in, 281–282.
charter of, 277–278.
division of, 300–303.
first officers of, 278.
in the Revolution, 293–294.
in the War of 1812, 303.
in the War of the Rebellion, 304.
old Constitution House in, 292.
old families of, 306–313.
organization of, 296–298.
patentees from New York, 286.
proprietors' meetings in, 278–279, 287–288.
represented in Westminster Conventions 289–290.
settlements in, 280–281.
schools of, 304–306.
tax list in East Parish of, 298.
tax list in West Parish of, 299.
Windsor, village of, 313–331.
act incorporating, 315.
All Souls' Church, 326.
banking institutions of, 327–328.
first Baptist Church in, 323.
first Congregational Church of, 322.
library association, 320.
location and topography of, 313.
manufacturing interests in, 328–330.
Masonic Order in, 330.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 326.
organization of, 315.
schools of, 316–318.
State prison, the, 321.
St. Francis's Church, the, 325.
St. Paul's Church, 324.
town hall, 319.
water supply, 318.
Windsor National Bank, 327–328.
Windsor Savings Bank, 328.
Woodstock, chartered, 102.
"Woodstock Observer, The," 215.
Woodstock, the county seat, 90.
"Woodstock Post, The," 219, 221.
Woodstock Town, history of, 225–275.
change in character of government, 235.
charters and settlements, 226–230
church society, first in, 243–244.
description and boundaries, 225.

Woodstock Town, first officers of, 230.
grantees of under New York, 228.
in the War of the Rebellion, 242–243.
in the War of 1812, 241–242.
in Revolutionary period, 238–240.
old families, 995.
made the shire town, 240–241.
organization of, 230.
Oliver Willard's ownership, 236.
South Woodstock, village of, 245.
Taftsville, village of, 245.
villages in, 245.
West Woodstock, 246.
Woodstock, incorporated village of, 248–275.
act incorporating, 251.
banking institutions of, 264.
boundaries, 249–250.
Congregational Church, 257–258.
Christian Church, 260–261.
fire department, 253–254.
Woodstock, first officers of, 252.
gas light company, 269.
hotels of, 269–270.
industries of, 267–268.
Joab Hoisington, purchase of, 248.
Masonic Order in, 272–273.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 261.
Norman Williams Library, 256.
Ottauquechee Savings Bank, 266.
park and surroundings, 254–255.
schools of, 263.
St. James's Church, 262.
town representatives, 274–275.
Universalist Church, 259–260.
Windsor County Agricultural Society, 271.
Woodstock Aqueduct Company, the 270.
Woodstock Bank, 265.
Woodstock National Bank, the, 266.
"Workingman's Gazette, The," 216, 217.

OCT 0 1939

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 003 662 485 1